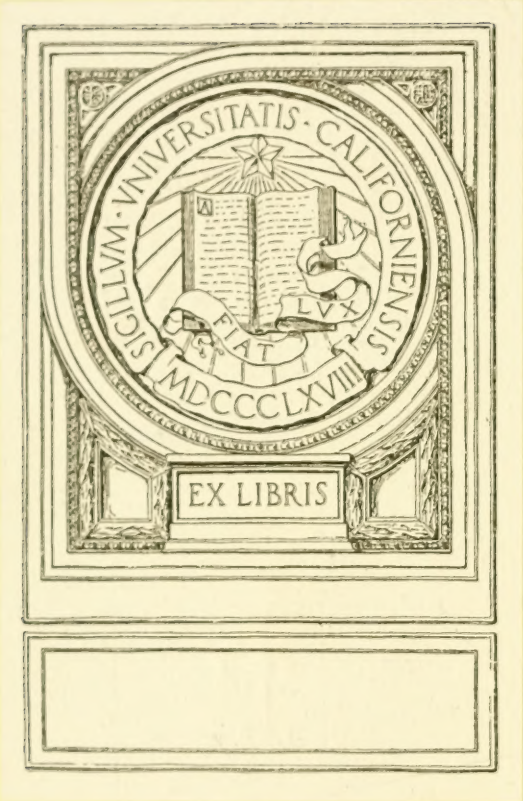
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PUBLICATIONS

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VOL. CXXVI.

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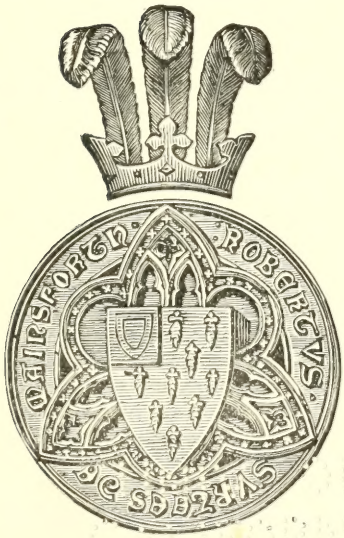

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THE

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OF THE

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At a Meeting of the Surtees Society, held in Durham Castle, on Tuesday, December 2nd, 1902, the Rev. William Greenwell in the chair—

It was resolved,

That the Chartulary of St. Bees be edited for the Society by the Rev. James Wilson, Vicar of Dalston.

CORRECTIONS.

Page xxxii, line 5, *omit* prior of Conishead.

Page 94, line 6, *for* Presthou *read* Presthon.

Page 540, line 10, *for* an oxgang *read* a ploughland.

Page 543, line 6 from bottom, *for* conformation *read* confirmation.

INTRODUCTION

AT the date when the priory of St. Bees was founded the district in which it is situated was well organised according to Norman ideas in the ecclesiastical as well as in the civil sphere. The whole of the western portion of the modern county of Cumberland from the Wampool not far from Carlisle to the Duddon on the extreme south-west was composed of two great fiefs, the barony of Allerdale on the north of the Derwent in possession of Waldeve son of Earl Gospatric, and the barony of Coupland, sometimes called the barony of Egremont from the name of the baronial seat, on the south of the Derwent in possession of William Meschin, both fiefs being held by grant of Henry I. Though these two fiefs lay in different fiscal areas, they were under the same ecclesiastical government, both being in the archdeaconry of Richmond and diocese of York before the formation of the see of Carlisle in 1133.

The foundation of a religious house by William Meschin in his fief of Coupland is not surprising, for his brother Ranulf Meschin, lord of Cumberland, that is, of the old land of Carlisle, had previously established a similar institution at Wetheral not many miles to the north-east of Egremont. There is this difference, however, between the two foundations, if regard be had to the evidences which have survived. Ranulf's scheme was launched with much advertisement: it took place nearer the time of the Norman annexation of the district when the glory of the new masters had to be displayed: and a brilliant gathering of notabilities was

associated with the venture. Henry I. took an interest in the work and gave it his patronage. Some ten or fifteen years afterwards when William Meschin followed his brother's example by founding a religious house on the western coast, there is no mention of royal patronage and no display at the initiation of the work. The lord of Coupland was satisfied with inviting his feudal dependents to assist him. Since the priory of Wetheral came into being, many things had happened in that portion of ancient Cumbria. Ranulf Meschin had left the district and no local potentate had been appointed to succeed him. The great province lately annexed to the English Crown had settled down as an integral portion of the English kingdom. The remote lordship of Coupland shared only indirectly with the political movements on the north of the Derwent. The sympathies of the inhabitants appear to have been more English than Scottish, so far as political influences moved them at all. When the scheme of founding St. Bees was started, no territorial owners assisted except those who held lands in the fief of the founder. All the early grants are confined to the barony of Coupland.

The earliest charters in connexion with the foundation show that the feudal system had a firm hold in the district. William Meschin endowed the new institution with ploughlands: gave the *manerium*, which William Bowman had, free of terrene service: and invited the knights of his fee to supplement his liberality by gifts of their own lands.[1] The nexus between lord and tenants was distinctly feudal. The witnesses of the earliest charter included Waldeve, lord of the neighbouring fee of Allerdale, who was also an extensive owner of land in Coupland, Reiner lord of Rotington, Godard lord of Millom, and Ketel lord of Workington, all of whom were benefactors of the priory at the outset. William son of Gilbert of Lancaster was also associated with the origination of the

[1] No. 1.

scheme by the gift of Preston near Whitehaven.[1] No charter of Henry I. has been preserved in the Register and no evidence has been discovered to show that he had a hand in the foundation. At a later date King Stephen[2] gave a charter, a copy of which was not in the muniment room of St. Bees when the Register was compiled, and during the Scottish occupation King David I. confirmed a grant made some years previously in the lordship of Millom.[3] It would appear, therefore, that royal patronage only came when the scheme was well on its way to completion. At its origination the institution was dependent for its success on the founder and his feudatories.

The secret influences behind the foundation of St. Bees may be conjectured by a perusal of the early charters. The founder makes special mention of his wife Cicely and of Archbishop Thurstin by whose counsel the priory was bestowed on the monks of St. Mary's, York. A few years previously a similar institution had been founded by William and Cicely at Emmesey in Cicely's fee of Skipton in Craven, in which the Archbishop took a prominent part.[4] The same three persons are now working on a kindred project at St. Bees. Archbishop Thurstin was present in person with William his archdeacon and Aufred and Richard his chaplains. The chaplain of the founder, with other ecclesiastical persons, is also mentioned. The dedication day of the priory church was a notable occasion in Coupland. In presence of the primate, Godard lord of Millom came forward and bestowed two churches of his fee with their parsonage houses, their whole parishes and tithes for the special purpose of providing lights in the priory church.[5] This benefaction has great interest inas-

[1] No. 11.
[2] Illus. Doc., No. LXXXIV.
[3] No. 39.
[4] Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 203.
[5] No. 76.

much as it is witnessed, like the early charters of the founder, by the principal persons, lay and ecclesiastical, who were assembled for the dedication. The purpose of the Archbishop's visit was more than functional: the legal aspects of the foundation were transacted in his presence. The new house was constituted as a cell of St. Mary's, York, the greatest Benedictine house in the northern province, the abbot and chapter of which undertook to put in it for the service of God a prior and six monks at least under their obedience.[1]

The place selected by William Meschin for the new priory was determined more perhaps by local sentiment than by its nearness to his baronial seat of Egremont. From the phraseology of the early grants it seems plain that a parish church, entitled in the name of S. Bega, existed at Kirkeby for the use of the inhabitants before the priory church was built. The bounds of its parish were declared by trustworthy men and set out as the ambit of the new institution. The parish of Kirkeby embraced a strip of seaboard extending from Whitehaven on the north to the mouth of the Ehen on the south. Subsequent additions by successive grants, like the addition of Ennerdale[2] by Ranulf Meschin son of the founder, contributed to make the parish of St. Bees one of the most extensive ecclesiastical areas in the modern county of Cumberland. Though the original parish is called Kirkeby in the earliest charters, there is little doubt that the later name of Kirkebybecoc, or church town of Bega, was in familiar use when the parish church was raised to the dignity of a conventual church. One of the witnesses of the earliest charter is named Coremac Gille becoc, Coremac servant of Bega, which is evidence enough that the name of the saint was connected with the district before the foundation of the priory. In later charters the full

[1] No. 2.
[2] No. 10.

name of Kirkebybecoc or its variants is quite common. It is the form found in the confirmation charter[1] of Henry II. which was issued before 1170 and also in that[2] of Richard I. To the local veneration of the saint may be ascribed the selection of the site on the coast which tradition had associated with her name.

It is not possible to fix the exact date of the foundation, but there are good reasons for believing that it took place about 1125. In the early charters it is assumed that Queen Maud and Prince William were dead, and therefore the grants must have been made after 1120, but Henry I. was alive and therefore before 1135. These dates give the extreme limits with tolerable certainty. If it be true that the abbey of Calder was founded in 1134, for which date there is early authority,[3] it is clear that Ranulf Meschin the founder had succeeded to the barony of Coupland after the death of William his father. A considerable time must have elapsed between the foundation of two religious houses in the same lordship by father and son. Nine years do not seem a long period to place between them. Enterprises of this kind were not completed in a day or a year.

The founder of the priory increased his benefactions at the dedication of the priory church and one of his tenants did likewise in the presence of Archbishop Thurstin on the day of the dedication of the church of S. Bega.[4] Nowhere has evidence been found to identify the day of dedication with the feast of S. Bega, but the identification is probable. It has no other rival except perhaps the feast of the Assumption[5] which is sometimes mentioned in connexion with the endowments. The date of the feast of S. Bega,

[1] Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 550.
[2] Illus. Doc., No. IX.
[3] Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 349.
[4] Nos. 3, 5, 76.
[5] No. 33.

as observed in different places, varied very much. In this matter local custom is our safest guide. On what day did the monks of St. Bees observe it? There is some reason to believe that 31 October was the day of the feast in Coupland. It was recognised as a common term for the payment of rents and the discharge of obligations[1] like the feast of St. Martin in winter elsewhere. The feast must have fallen late in the autumn as seems to be implied by the stipulation made in a charter of Alan son of Richard de Coupland that a rent should be paid eight days before the feast of S. Bega or at any time between that date and Candlemas.[2] The author of the legendary Life, who must have been familiar with the day observed at St. Bees, seems to favour 31 October. It was on that day that he took up his pen to write the life of the saint and he closed his narrative on the day of her death (*dies depositionis sue*) which happened, he says, on the day before the kalends of November.[3] This is the day calendared in the Aberdeen Breviary.

The patronage of the priory was vested in the founder and his successors in title as lords of Egremont till the dissolution of the house. In the feudal "extents" of that barony the advowson of the cell or priory of St. Bees always obtains a place. In 1322, after the death of Thomas de Multon, when a schedule of his knight's fees and advowsons was made that dower might be assigned to Eleanor his widow, the advowsons of the priory of St. Bees, the abbey of Calder and the church of Gosford were enumerated among his possessions in Egremont.[4] The advowson of a religious house was in this respect like that of a parish church: it descended to heirs and was partible like real property. For instance, when John de Multon

[1] Nos. 104-5, 226, etc.
[2] No. 227.
[3] pp. 497, 508.
[4] Inq. p.m., 15 Edw. II. No. 45.

of Egremont died in 1334 and his possessions were divided between his three sisters, a third part of the cell of St. Bees and a third part of the abbey of Calder were assigned as the pourparty of each of them.[1] At that date the value of the revenues of St. Bees was appraised at 200 marks yearly.[2] What was the legal power of a lay patron over a religious house? When Thomas de Multon of Gillesland took forcible possession of the priory of Lanercost in 1261, the Bishop of Carlisle described his interference as *laicalis insolentia* and invoked the power of the Crown to expel him. Another lord of Gillesland reprimanded the prior of that house in 1524 for occupying himself too much with the temporal concerns of his office to the neglect of its more serious duties.[3] It was laid down elsewhere in 1318, when the power of a patron over a priory was in dispute, that the patron, if he were of full age, ought not to receive any issues of the priory in time of vacancy, nor had his ancestors been accustomed to receive them, nor in any way to interfere with the priory, except to have a man within the priory during the vacancy, carrying a rod in his hand on behalf of the lord to guard the priory from damage.[4] So far as we know the relations between the castle of Egremont and the priory of St. Bees were friendly. It is probable that many of the lords were buried like Richard de Lucy[5] in the priory church. The stories related by the author of the Miracles of S. Bega[6] about the unfriendliness of Ranulf Meschin and Godard the knight, his steward and castellan, are contradicted by charters given by them and recorded in the Register.

Little may be said about the great bulk of the charters

[1] Inq. p.m., 8 Edw. III. 1st Nos. 73.
[2] *Cal. of Close*, 1337-9, pp. 366-8.
[3] See the two deeds printed in *V. C. H. Cumberland*, ii. 156-7.
[4] *Cal. of Inquisitions*, vi. 124.
[5] No. 289.
[6] Register, pp. 510-13.

issued during the process of endowment. The example set at the foundation was largely followed throughout the history of the priory. Most of the endowments were situated in Coupland and were given by local men. Several families in successive generations are conspicuous for their liberality to the institution and it is this feature that makes a collection of their charters so invaluable for the territorial history of the district. The lords of the great fiefs, Egremont, Cockermouth, Allerdale, Millom and Workington, of course, predominate, but within these feudal areas there was a multitude of owners of smaller tenements, lords and tenants of the manors, who figure prominently in the charters as donors and witnesses. As the influence of the priory was confined to so small an area, one charter serves as illustration of another, the donor of one being often found as a witness to the next in order. The whole collection makes a family group in which there is little variety of feature except what is produced by time. For this reason the Register may be regarded for the most part as its own interpreter. The history of manors, churches and families in this portion of Cumberland has been much neglected in the past, but it is hoped that the documents in this collection, when taken with the volumes of the public records now so easily accessible, will contribute something to the enlargement of our knowledge.

The endowments, however, were not altogether given by the feudatories of Coupland: some came from magnates who had only an indirect interest in the district. These perhaps call for a more extended notice than the benefactors at home. It was natural that after the Scottish occupation a close connexion should continue between Cumberland and the northern kingdom. So far as the religious houses are concerned, the intercommunication was more marked with Galloway and Annandale. It must have been while David reigned in Carlisle that

Uctred son of Fergus, lord of Galloway, married Gunnild[1] daughter of Waldeve lord of Allerdale. Uctred and his son Roland and Alan son of Roland were benefactors of the monastery of Holmcultram.[2] During the latter part of the twelfth century, while the see of Carlisle was vacant, Bishop Christian of Whithern, a bishopric said to have been revived by Fergus, assisted the local authorities in the administration of the diocese,[3] and when he died[4] in

[1] It is stated in No. 498 that Alan son of Waldeve gave Torpenhow with the advowson of the church to Uctred son of Fergus, lord of Galloway, with Gornella or Gurnelda his sister. There is independent evidence that the statement is trustworthy as the following charter shows:

> UCTREDUS filius Fergus et Gunnild filia Waldef sponsa ipsius, omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis, salutem. Sciant tam posteri quam presentes nos, consensu Lochlan heredis nostri, dedisse et hac karta nostra confirmasse ecclesiam de Torpennoth, cum terra et omnibus rectitudinibus ad eandem ecclesiam iuste pertinentibus, ecclesie Sancte Crucis de castello puellarum et canonicis ibidem deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam pro redemptione anime Waldevi et Fergus et omnium antecessorum nostrorum. Quare firmiter uolumus ut idem canonici ecclesiam prenominatam habeant et possideant ita libere et quiete sicut aliqua ecclesia in toto episcopatu Karloliensi liberius tenetur et possidetur. Hiis testibus Galfrido abbate de Dunfermelin, Osberto abbate de Jedduurde, Aluredo abbate de Striuelin, Gillemure mac blancard, Gillemure albanach, Gilleberto mac gillefin, Serlone, Bernardo, Ricardo bertha burgensibus.

This charter (*Liber Cartarum S. Crucis*, pp. 19-20, Bann. Club) may be dated about 1163. It presupposes the death of Fergus, father of the grantor, which took place on 12 May 1161 (*Chron. S. Crucis*, p. 33, Bann. Club). As Uctred son of Fergus was murdered by Malcolm his nephew in 1174 and as Osbert the first abbot of Jedburgh, one of the witnesses, died in the same year, the date of the charter must lie between 1161 and 1174. But the exact year is probably 1163 when Uctred the grantor and Isaac de Torpennoc had pleas and agreements before the King's justice in Cumberland (*Pipe Rolls*, p. 5, ed. Hinde).

[2] Reg. of Holmcultram MS. ff. 99-105.

[3] *Pipe Rolls of Cumberland* (ed. Hinde), p. 3.

[4] *Chron. de Mailros* (Bann. Club.), p. 95.

1186 he was buried in the abbey of Holmcultram, in which house he was afterwards regarded as a saint.[1] Roland son of Uctred, the *acer atque industrius adolescens* who resented his father's murder in 1174 and who died[2] in 1200, enfeoffed Thomas son of Gospatric, lord of Workington, with the lordship of Culwen in Galloway.[3] In the light of such incidents, as illustrative of mutual intercourse, it need cause no wonder that Alan son of Roland, lord of Galloway and constable of Scotland, should have given a yearly rent charge of one mark to the monks of St. Bees.[4]

The priory had a rent issuing from the mill of Kirkandres, of the gift of Bernard de Ryppelay and Margaret his wife, which appears to belong to Galloway. There is no evidence that Bernard or his wife had any interest in either of the places of this name in Cumberland. Three at least of the witnesses, Roesya de Lascy, Patrick son of Thomas, and John de Suthak, had connexions with Galloway, the first-named being the widow[5] of Alan son

[1] In one of his charters to Holmcultram, which is entitled "confirmacio Sancti Christiani episcopi," Bishop Christian alludes to the House of Holmcultram as the place "vbi et corpori nostro sepulturam elegimus" (Reg. MS. f. 112).

[2] William of Newburgh (Eng. Hist. Soc.), i. 182 : Hoveden (R.S.), iv. 145.

[3] J. Denton, *Cumberland*, p. 35.

[4] No. 42.

[5] As the name of Alan's second wife is not generally known, a few facts about her may be given. In 1217 Walter de Lascy received in ward his niece, Roscia, daughter of Hugh de Lascy his brother (*Pat. Rolls*, 1216-25, p. 49) : in 1229 Alan went to Ireland and married the daughter of Hugh de Lascy (*Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 40) : in 1236, two years after Alan's death, Hugh de Lascy, whose daughter was Alan's widow, as M. Paris relates (*Chron. Majora*, iii. 364-6), created an insurrection in Galloway about the succession to Alan's estates : and in 1237 a protection without term was granted to Roesia, late the wife of Alan de Galweya (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1232-47, p. 194). Alan's first wife, to whom he was married in 1209, was a daughter of Earl David, brother of King William (*Chron. de Mailros*, p. 108).

of Roland lord of the district who died in 1234. Bernard of Ripley was a Yorkshire squire,[1] whose *floruit* extended from 1200 to 1250, the latter part of his life being spent in Scotland. He was at the court of King Alexander at Forfar in 1246 and at Stirling[2] in 1249. The compiler of the Register was in doubt about the geography of the place, but it is almost certain that it was the Kirkandrews on Wigtown Bay, now merged in the parish of Borgue, to the south-west of Kirkcudbright, near to which there is a Netherhall mentioned in the marginal note[3] to Bernard's charter in the Register. Other deeds[4] in the collection, some of which are traceable to the influence of the house of Workington, show that the priory had at one time considerable property on the south coast of Scotland.

The Irish charters preserved on the Cotton Roll[5] introduce to the history of Cumberland a famous soldier of fortune, John de Curci, the conqueror of Ulster, whose exploits fill a prominent page in the Anglo-Norman subjugation of Ireland. Gerald, the Welsh archdeacon,[6] in a curious picture of his character, describes him as of fair complexion, tall with muscular limbs, powerfully made and of great daring, a brave soldier from his youth: in times of peace he was upright and modest, paying due reverence to the church and exemplary in his devotions and attendance at holy worship. Though he accuses him of parsimony, it cannot be said that such a quality was observable in his dealings with the church. The four monasteries that he founded in Ulster were affiliated to religious houses in the present diocese of Carlisle. The

[1] *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 66a: *Rot. de Oblat.*, pp. 332, 363: *Abbrev. Placit.*, p. 97a.

[2] *Hist. MSS. Com., Rep. vij.* (MSS. of Lord Southesk), App. p. 718a: *Reg. de Dunfermelyn* (Bann. Club), p. 144.

[3] See the notes in Register, pp. 98, 448.

[4] Nos. 60-64, 353.

[5] Illustrative Documents, No. 11.

[6] Giraldus Cambrensis (R.S.), v. 344.

priory of St. Thomas the martyr at Tiberglorie in the suburb of Downpatrick was founded by him and made a cell of St. Mary's, Carlisle, out of respect to the canons there[1]: Grey Abbey (*de Jugo Dei*) on Strangford Lough, where his wife was buried, was affiliated to the abbey of Holmcultram[2]: the abbey of Ines or Inch in the same vicinity was made a dependent of Furness in Lancashire[3]:

[1] The grant of John de Curceio to the canons of Carlisle was recited and confirmed by Edward II. on 2 November 1318 (Pat. R., 12 Edw. II. pt. 1, m. 19: Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 1146-7). On the redistribution of the conventual possessions between the priory and the bishopric in 1240, the *prioratus Hibernensis* was awarded to the canons (*V. C. H. Cumberland*, ii. 126). In 1319 a safe conduct was granted to Gilbert de Morlund, canon of the priory of Carlisle, going to the cell of St. Thomas the martyr in Dune on the business of the house there, at which date Alan was prior of Carlisle (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1317-21, p. 270). Dr. Reeves says that nothing more is known of its site than what the founder stated in his charter, but it was probably at the north-east end of Downpatrick (*Antiq. of Down*, p. 231).

[2] It is stated in the Chronicle of Man, under date 1204, that John de Cursi had in marriage a daughter of Godred, King of Man, named Affreca, who founded the abbey of St. Mary de Jugo Dei where she was buried. In 1222 Ralf, abbot of the daughter house, succeeded to Holmcultram on the cession of Abbot Adam, and in 1237 Abbot John succeeded on the death of Abbot Gilbert at Canterbury on his way home from attendance at a general chapter of his order (*Chron. de Mailros*, pp. 140, 148, Bann. Club). About 1840 a leaden seal of Bishop Ralf de Ireton of Carlisle (1280-92) was found among the rubbish in the ruins of this abbey.

[3] On 30 May 1180 John de Curci founded the abbey of Ynes in the island of Ynescusere, for so was it then called, as a daughter house of Furness, and land was given to the monks whereon to erect their buildings (*Coucher of Furness*, pp. 12-13, Cheetham Soc.). Bishop Malachy of Down confirmed to Abbot Adam and the monks of St. Mary the *insulam Uenseri* for the purpose of building an abbey there according to the terms of the charter of John de Curci (D. of L. Charters, Box A, No. 310). Dr. Reeves suggests that Jocelyn, the monk of Furness, went over to Inch on the affiliation of that cell to his abbey and there wrote the life of

and the priory which he founded on the island of Neddrum in Strangford Lough in 1178, perhaps the earliest of his foundations in Ireland, he gave to the monks of St. Bees. In this latter foundation he was assisted by his brother[1] Jordan de Curci and others. Such a record of benefactions is sufficiently remarkable to imply some predilection in favour of the north-western corner of England. But there is more: he must have had some personal influence in Cumberland. In 1207 Richard son of Truite, a well-known local notability, was indebted to the Crown in twenty marks for having his land in the bailiwick of the sheriff of Cumberland, of which he had been dispossessed by the King's order because he went into Ireland with John de Curci.[2] As Richard is one of the witnesses to John's charter of foundation of Neddrum, the forfeiture could not have taken place at so early a date. It arose probably from the fact that he was associated with John de Curci when he was in rebellion against King John in 1205.

From these repeated acts it may be reasonably inferred that John de Curci, the benefactor of St. Bees, was by descent connected with Cumberland. Though his wife Affreca, daughter of King Godred of Man, is said to have founded Grey Abbey and subjected it to Holmcultram, all the other Irish affiliations can scarcely be ascribed to the same influence. A family connexion with the county would seem to be the right solution. In none of his charters does John de Curci make allusion to his family relationships. His parentage, according to a good au-

St. Patrick which he completed in 1183 (*Antiquities of Down*, p. 233).

[1] Hoveden (iv. 25) states that Jordan de Curci, killed by one of his Irish retainers in 1197, was a brother of John de Curci, prince of the kingdom of Ulster.

[2] *Rot. de Oblat.* (Rec. Com.), pp. 376-7: *Pipe Rolls of Cumb.* (ed. Hinde), p. 126.

thority,[1] is a problem as yet unsolved, but he was certainly one of the well-known house of that name in Oxfordshire and Somerset. If that be the case he was a descendant of William Meschin,[2] lord of Coupland and founder of St. Bees. On this supposition his dealings with Cumberland are easily understood. In the early part of the twelfth century William Meschin and his brother Ranulf were lords of the whole district now known as the county of Cumberland together with the eastern half of modern Westmorland. The exact place, however, of John de Curci among the descendants of William Meschin has not been clearly ascertained, but it is probable that he was the grandson of Avicia de Romelli, his daughter. In any case there is no doubt of his family descent.

The political history of the Isle of Man receives illustration in this Register at some important epochs. There are charters of Kings Godred, Reginald and Olave[3] which account for the origin of the property of the priory in the

[1] Mr. J. H. Round in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xii. 330-3.

[2] In the *carta* of 1166 for Somerset William de Curci states that he holds the barony which his father and grandfather had held and also a portion of the barony of William Meschin *ex parte matris sue* : again in the *carta* of Robert de Gant for Yorkshire at the same date, Avicia mother of William de Curci is returned as holding two knight's fees (*Liber Rubeus*, R. S., pp. 224-5, 433). William de Curci confirmed to the nuns of Arthington in the West Riding of Yorkshire the gift which Avicia de Rumelli his mother made to them (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iv. 520). Avicia would, therefore, appear to be a daughter of William Meschin and Cicely de Rumelli. John de Curci and Jordan de Curci are witnesses of a charter of William de Curci to the monks of St. Andrew of Stoke for the souls of his grandfather William de Curci and his father William (Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. ix. pt. i. App. 353b). It can scarcely be doubted that the conqueror of Ulster belonged to the house of William Meschin. John de Curci died about 1219, for in that year dower out of his Irish estates was granted to Affreca his widow (*Rot. Litt. Claus.*, i. 401b).

[3] Nos. 43-5.

island. But it will be seen from the charter of King Godred that a previous grant had been made to the monks of St. Bees, of which no record has been preserved. By virtue of these possessions, small though they were, the prior of St. Bees was a spiritual baron of that kingdom. There were eight of these barons and in process of time they had exercised an exceptional influence in the affairs of the island. When Sir John Stanley undertook to restrain their power, regulations were made to equalize matters between the church and the state. In 1422 it was resolved at a Tynwald Court that the spiritual barons should do fealty to him and prove their titles to their lands in accordance with the legislation which was made a few years before. The Bishop of Man, the abbot of Rushen and the prioress of Douglas came, but "the prior of Whithorne in Galloway, the abbott of Furnace, the abbott of Bangor, the abbott of Saball, and the prior of St. Beade in Copeland were called in and came not: therefore they were deemed by the Deemsters that they should come in their proper persons within forty days, and if they came not, then to loose all their temporalities, to be ceised into the lord's hands in the same Court."[1] No mention is made of the Manx possessions of St. Bees in any of the surveys of the sixteenth century,[2] the English Act for the suppression of the monasteries not extending to the Isle of Man. The seizure was made by a mere arbitrary act on behalf of the Crown. Soon after 1540 the properties of the extra-insular houses are found in private hands. The tenure of the barony of St. Bees is still known in the island.[3]

[1] *Statutes of the Isle of Man* (ed. Gill), i. 20-1, quoted by A. W. Moore (*Hist. of the Isle of Man*, p. 344).

[2] The rents of the abbey of Furness in Man are enumerated among the possessions of that house in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* (v. 270) of 1535.

[3] A. W. Moore, *op. cit.* pp. 351, 872.

The acquisition of the island by Scotland, after the death of King Magnus in 1265, is ascribed by the chronicles[1] to a treaty between the kings of Norway and Scotland in the following year, whereby Alexander III. agreed to pay an indemnity for the cession of Man. This arrangement could scarcely be effectual in view of the traditional designs of the English king. In the disturbed condition of the island Henry III. extended his protection to the Manx sovereign, King Reginald doing homage and service[2] in 1218 and 1219. It was by the power of King Henry that the heir to the throne of Man and the Isles went to Norway in 1253: the same king decorated King Magnus with the belt of knighthood in 1256 and shielded him against the murderers of his brother, King Reginald. On both occasions a request was sent to King Alexander of Scotland to further these projects.[3] In these circumstances it is difficult to believe that the treaty of 1266 should have been accepted without demur. As a matter of fact the Scottish settlement was resisted from the outset. In 1267 King Alexander was obliged to quell a rebellion in the island, and Henry III. advised him not to go there till the times were more propitious because "fortune was not favourable to his ancestors[4] when they went there some time ago." There was another rebellion in 1275 which resulted in the complete defeat of the Manx at Ronaldsway near Castletown, the wretched people turning their backs and perishing miserably.[5]

[1] *Chron. de Mailros* (Bann. Club), pp. 196-7: *Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 64: *Scotichronicon* (ed. Goodall), ii. 101-2. The discrepancies between the three accounts are very noticeable.

[2] *Pat. Rolls*, 1216-25, pp. 150, 205.

[3] Compare *Cal. of Pat.*, 1247-58, pp. 190, 469 with Close Roll, 37 Hen. III. m. 13.

[4] See the authorities quoted by A. W. Moore in *A History of the Isle of Man*, p. 182.

[5] *Chron. de Lanercost*, pp. 97-8.

In this Register[1] there is independent corroboration of the insecurity of King Alexander's hold on the island after the treaty of 1266. It is stated in the depositions *de quo warranto*, taken at the church of St. Leu in Russehin on 16 January, 1302, before the justices and coroners of Man, while Bishop Bek of Durham was lord of the island, that Alexander late King of Scotland, *qui Insulam de Manne per ensem conquestabatur*, had enfeoffed the monks with the tenements in dispute and that the matter had been already determined by writ of the said Alexander before Maurice Acarsan,[2] the justice appointed for that purpose. From this statement it would appear that the feature of the Scottish acquisition of the Isle of Man at this period which dwelt in the minds of the English witnesses was one not of right but of might: that the Scottish title was *per ensem*, not *per compositionem* according to the Chronicle of Melrose nor *per conventionem* as stated in the Chronicle of Lanercost. There is little doubt that the battle of Ronaldsway was the determining factor of King Alexander's hegemony in the island.

Some other points in the Manx deeds may be mentioned. It is not known by what title Bishop Bek of Durham exercised the lordship of Man or at what date he was appointed, but it is certain that he held that position[3] so early as 1298. In the Register there is a deed[4] issued by him, dated 19 June 1301, and another[5] dated 25 July

[1] No. 497.

[2] This officer may be identified with the "Mauricius Okarefair" appointed by King Alexander as Bailiff of Man. The Chronicle of Lanercost (p. 64) gives a list of the bailiffs appointed by that king, viz., Godred MacMares, the first: after him, Alan son of the Count: then Maurice Okarefair: and lastly Reginald the king's chaplain. This order suits the requirements of the document in the Register of St. Bees.

[3] *Cal. of Pat.*, 1292-1301, p. 340.

[4] No. 497.

[5] No. 48.

1307: his lordship of Man is mentioned in a third[1] dated 7 February 1302. There is little doubt that he held office during the intervening period. Apparently King Edward was unaware of the Bishop's title to the island, for on 28 June, 1307, he issued a mandate, after scrutiny of the evidences, to Bishop Bek, who then held the island *ut dicitur*, to come before him and show cause why it should not be taken into the king's hand.[2] The Bishop, however, continued in office till his death in 1311. Thomas Randolf earl of Moray, lord of Wales, Annandale and Man, is represented by two deeds in the Register,[3] the latter of which is dated on 2 May, 1329. Though he had used the style of lord of Man for several years before, his patent[4] from King Robert, if genuine, shows that he was officially appointed on 20 December 1324. The Scottish suzerainty over the island before the treaty of 1328 meant very little, however highly the Scottish deputies regarded their office.

The *Chronicon Cumbric*, a full text of which is recorded in the Register,[5] has had varying fortunes in the estimation of local historians. In the early county histories it forms the basis from which the manorial history of a large portion of Cumberland takes its start. The authority of the compilation had been accepted without question. In recent years, however, faith in its historical value has undergone an eclipse. In 1847 the way was prepared by an onslaught upon it by a scholar[6] who had not thoroughly sifted its contents. Others soon joined in the chorus of depreciation. From being regarded as an authoritative document it declined to the level of a monkish legend. Some years ago a caveat was entered by the present writer against indiscriminate denunciation of the document and

[1] No. 46.
[2] Rymer, *Foedera*, i. 1017.
[3] Nos. 47, 497.
[4] *Reg. Magni Sigilli*, 1306-1324, App. i. No. 32.
[5] No. 489.
[6] Hinde, *Pipe Rolls*, pp. v-vi.

an effort was made to explain its origin.[1] Further study tends to confirm the account there given. The compilation is nothing more or less than a lawyer's brief in which the claimants to the Honor of Cockermouth in 1316 traced the history of the baronies of Allerdale and Coupland, with their constituent manors, in order to establish their title to these estates. Other documents,[2] produced at different stages of the great lawsuit, belong to the same category. None of these compilations have equal authority with the feudal inquest[3] of 1212 chiefly for the reason that their scope extends over a longer period. The jurors of the great inquest had only to account for a century's history, or perhaps less, and the tenants had no difficulty in producing evidence for the services imposed at the first enfeoffment. It was different with the task of the lawyers in 1316 and previous years: an additional century had elapsed and opportunities for collecting evidence were restricted to fewer sources.

What historical value, then, should there be acknowledged to these documents? A middle course between the two extremes of absolute authority and absolute worthlessness would seem to suit the circumstances of their origin. Documents like these in history correspond to what Francis Bacon calls *clandestine instances* in science: they exhibit history in its least intensity, that is, in a rudimentary state. There can be no doubt that they are useful helps in tracing the manorial history of the district to which they apply. Errors there are, many of them, but they are chiefly in the department of genealogy, or of history that lay outside the evidences used by the compilers. The body of the compilation was undoubtedly built up by the evidence of charters at that time in existence. It is stated, for instance, in the *Chronicon Cumbriæ*

[1] *V. C. H. Cumberland*, i. 297-8.
[2] Illus. Doc., Nos. VI. VII.
[3] Illus. Doc., No. V.

that Alan son of Waldeve gave Brackenthwaite to Waldeve son of Dolfin: the futility of denying the statement is demonstrated by the discovery of a copy of the actual charter[1] of enfeoffment. Though the territorial settlement of these baronies took place before the date to which present evidence reaches, there are indications in subsequent history which tend to establish many of the infeudations as set out in these documents. It was unlikely that claimants to such extensive possessions should offer clumsy concoctions to the criticisms of the King's attorney.

Another class of what may be described as clandestine documents is often found in connexion with religious houses, the trustworthiness of which as historical evidence is not merely suspicious but manifestly indefensible. But it does not follow that there was always intentional fraud in their composition. When, for instance, Gilbert fitz Reinfred included the church of Bromfield with other churches in his charter[2] of confirmation to the monks of St. Mary's, York, it is quite certain that neither he nor his wife had any right or title to deal with the advowson or revenues of that church. This flaw in the charter does not necessarily discount the value of its other provisions nor does it throw suspicion on the authenticity of the writing. It only demonstrates its clandestine nature. The circumstances of the grant are fairly obvious. The monks of York had possession of a number of churches in the neighbourhood of a great potentate, some of which had been bestowed on them by his predecessors in title: a recognition of these grants seemed to them desirable: and accordingly all the churches which belonged to them in that district were lumped together and included in the confirmation. The charter was perhaps obtained at a time of political unrest, occasions of which are not unknown in the reign of King John, when the protection of

[1] Illus. Doc., No. XIIJ.
[2] Illus. Doc., No. XXVI.

a local magnate was needed. Another transaction of the same nature is embodied in a charter[1] of King Stephen when that king professes to confirm William de Lancaster's gift of the vill of Mulcaster to the monks of Furness. If it be conceded that King Stephen had the same rights in Furness which he had while Earl of Mortain, thus giving the charter more credibility than it deserves, the addition of the clause about Mulcaster is so clearly clandestine that it destroys confidence in the whole document. One cannot help noticing that early charters of this class belong to periods of national unsettlement. It is quite possible that William de Lancaster actually made the grant to Furness, but there is no doubt whatever that the gift was abortive, that is, in other words, that he had no right to make it.

Though the Life of S. Bega[2] has little value as a historical document it is included here among the records of the priory in which it was probably written. The literary honesty of the anonymous author is praiseworthy. He complains of the dearth of materials: all the old evidences had perished: and he candidly acknowledges that the history of the venerable Bede was his chief authority. A cursory comparison of his narrative with what Bede has recorded of S. Begu will show how much he is indebted to him. There is every indication that his narrative is composite: that he has woven together the lives of two or three different saints whose names had some resemblance to each other. This appears evident from his retention of the name of Beghu while engaged in picking out what he wanted from Bede's Life of S. Hilda.[3] The life here printed seems to have been known to Leland,[4] though it is possible that he gleaned the information in his notes from the narrative of Bede. The second portion of the

[1] Illus. Doc., No. VIIJ.
[2] Illus. Doc., No. I.
[3] *Hist. Eccles.*, iv. 23.
[4] *Collectanea*, ii. 150, iii. 39.

work is much more interesting. The traditions about the Miracles were more distinct than those about the Life. If he drew his account of the saint's life, as he confesses, from chronicles and histories, he heard the stories of the miracles from the lips of truth-speaking men. These narrations are all of the nature of folk-tales which grew up among the dependents of the monastery and mainly relate to its affairs. It will be observed that all the portents had taken place since the priory was founded, the chief actors in the episodes being well-known men. For this reason, some of the stories, notably that about Noutgeld, have considerable historical interest. Taking the work as a whole it will compare favourably with similar efforts in early hagiology. The date of the composition cannot be earlier than the first half of the thirteenth century.

The local charters of the priory reveal a marked inequality of parochial areas in the district, the parishes of Brigham, Crosthwaite and Millom embracing immense tracts of valley and upland like the parish of St. Bees. The parochial system was not quite complete in the first quarter of the twelfth century. In the Register[1] there is recorded an interesting series of deeds touching the formation of the parish of Corney in the lordship of Millom and the bestowal of its church on the monks. It is one of the few ancient churches in Cumberland or Westmorland, the name of whose founder is known. Copsi lord of Corney founded the church, we are told, and gave it to the priory of St. Bees during the pontificate of Henry Murdac, Archbishop of York, 1147-53. As the deed of foundation has not survived, perhaps none was ever made: but there are in existence several deeds of his immediate successors in confirmation of the founder's gift. The transaction may be accepted as illustrative of parochial endowment: the size of a parish depended on the extent of the territorial

[1] Nos. 82-7.

fief of the founder of the church. The gift of an oxgang of land to the chapel of St. Peter, Drigg, in the early part of the thirteenth century, will be read with interest. The two deeds which precede it show how the property came into the donor's possession.[1] The church of Whicham is an early instance of a parish church held in moiety by two incumbents while the advowson was in lay patronage. When it came into possession of the monks, the earliest opportunity was taken to terminate the abuse.[2]

Though some of the parishes were of extensive area, the inhabitants were not destitute of spiritual ministrations. Nearly every township had its chapel. In several of these townships the tradition of the former existence of a chapel has long since been obliterated. It is open to debate whether all these chapels were dependent on parish churches in the twelfth century. The chapel of Kirksanton[3] was dependent on the church of Millom, but the chapels of Wedaker[4] and Lowswater, like that of Drigg, had their own endowments when they were annexed to St. Bees. There is also a doubt whether all these chapels were dedicated. In the cases of Lowswater, Ennerdale and Eskdale, the dedication of their chapels and burial grounds did not take place till a late date. In the Register will be found some deeds[5] of extreme ecclesiastical interest which illustrate the constitutional development of parish churches from district chapels. The crucial test of parochial *insignia* was the right of burial in the chapelyard dedicated for that purpose. The greatest care was taken to set out in unmistakable terms the new status and to fix the burden of maintenance on the right shoulders. The deeds in this collection are of considerable value for the ecclesiastical history of the district to

[1] Illus. Doc., Nos. XVI-XVIIJ.
[2] Nos. 79-81.
[3] No. 441 note 3.
[4] Nos. 28, 90, 107.
[5] Nos. 371, 389.

which they relate in view of the prevalence of chapelries.

References to local industries, for some of which the district is still famous, will be found in many documents. The making of salt by evaporation of brine in pans (*saline*) on the seashore, now long extinct, was a common mode in the earlier centuries.[1] St. Bees was not exceptional in this possession. All the religious houses in the inland districts owned *saline* as an indispensable adjunct of their establishments. They were scattered over the whole seaboard from the Solway to the Duddon and several place-names have survived to recall their former existence. Iron mines have been worked and fisheries for salmon have been made in the lordship since the dawn of recorded history. So early as the days of Alice de Rumelli, daughter of William Meschin, and of her husband William fitz Duncan, the working of iron has been a staple industry in the neighbourhood of Egremont.[2] Coal mines were known at Whitehaven from an early date.[3] Some of the earliest grants to the monks of St. Bees were rights of fishing with boat and net as well as tithe and toll of salmon. The good monks were keen fishermen. The whole county of Cumberland complained in 1278 that the prior of St. Bees had two engines called coops for catching salmon in his pool of Stainburn where in times past he had but one: the other was set up about six years previously without leave. The sheriff was ordered to remove the second coop at the prior's expense. This infraction of the law was taken as the occasion to make it more stringent. It was laid down that in each pool of the Eden, Esk and Derwent and in other waters where salmon may be taken, there should be by old custom a passage in midstream wide enough for a sow with her five pigs, and as the passages at Cockermouth, Camerton, Stainburn and Workington were unduly narrowed, the openings should be so enlarged at the cost of those who contracted them.

[1] Nos. 12-16, etc. [2] Nos. 13, 40. [3] Nos. 181, 206.

The nets and engines found on the waters contrary to these provisions should be burned in the presence of the conservators of the rivers.[1]

Opportunities for commerce were abundant in the neighbourhood of St. Bees and regulations as to toll by land and sea were in force. The chief ports were at Ravenglass and Whitehaven, the latter of which soon eclipsed in importance its more southerly rival. Whitehaven was designated a port, in which the monks had exclusive rights, soon after the foundation of the priory[2]: in official documents it is often called the port of St. Bees.[3] The main outlet to the sea for the inhabitants of Coupland was at Ravenglass, in which Richard de Lucy[4] had the grant of a weekly market and a yearly fair in 1208. In the thirteenth century[5] grants of a similar nature were secured to Cockermouth in 1227, Millom in 1234, Egremont in 1267, Keswick in 1276, Seton near Workington in 1280, and at other places in later centuries. Whitehaven did not receive the privilege[6] till 1660. The lord of Coupland had rights of toll for passage to and stallage in most of these markets. Some of the measures in use, though not unique, are worthy of mention: we have a *cribla* of grain, a *ringa* of oats, a *tolfat* of meal, a *pacca* of linen, a *lasta* of herrings, a *dacra* of hides, and a *benda* of iron.[7] Some of the customs and services[8] of Coupland, especially those relating to criminal administration, deserve close attention.

[1] Assize Roll (Cumberland), 6 Edw. I. m. 32 calendared in ii. Bain, pp. 36-7. On the unique measurement by "the sow with her five pigs," its variation in Scots law, and its later history in Cumberland, see *V. C. H. Cumberland*, ii. 335-6.

[2] Nos. 12, 13.

[3] *Cal. of Close*, 1323-7, p. 183: *Ibid.*, 1341-3, p. 485.

[4] *Rot. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), p. 182.

[5] *Cal. of Chart. R.*, i. 58, 364, ii. 75, 200, 226.

[6] Pat. R., 12 Charles II. pt. 24, No. 15.

[7] Nos. 69, 369: Illus. Doc., No. xxxc.

[8] Illus. Doc., Nos. xxviij-xxxb.

The lord of Millom as well as his feudal superior had the right of gallows. An efficient police system guarded the persons and property of the inhabitants of that remote region. The monks of St. Bees had their own bailiffs. On one occasion, however, neither the local government nor the *pax sancte Bege* saved the monks from molestation. In 1372 a gang of neighbours came armed to the priory, broke the gates and doors, carried away all the goods they could find, assaulted and maimed the servants, chased away the prior and many of the monks, and chased other monks into the priory church and besieged them there a long time, and so threatened the prior and monks, their men and servants, that the prior dare not return to his priory nor the monks leave the church.[1] One wonders whether Sir Walter Scott had this incident in mind when he made Wamba describe in *Ivanhoe* the plight of a prior of St. Bees. "Pray for them, with all my heart," says he, "but in the town not in the green wood, like the abbot of St. Bees whom they caused to say mass, with an old hollow oak tree for his stall." When he writes on another page of the robbing of the chapel of St. Bees of cup, candlestick and chalice, the wizard was probably referring to the raid of Douglas in 1315 when he *spoliavit ecclesiam S. Bege*,[2] a depredation with which he must have been familiar.

In addition to the great modes of service or tenure about which so much has been written, like Noutgeld and Drengage, of which the Register supplies some cardinal features,[3] other kinds of service more or less nominal are often mentioned. Not unfrequently do we meet with the render of a pair of gloves, a clove of gillyflower, a root of ginger, a pound of frankincense, a rose at the feast of

[1] *Cal. of Pat.*, 1370-74, pp. 243-4.

[2] Illus. Doc., No. LXXI.

[3] Nos. 46-7, 223, 382, 490. See a discussion on these modes of tenure in *V. C. H. Cumberland*, i. 312-335.

the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, three oysters at Christmas and gilt spurs. The exact import of the service of *acconeuz* in the Isle of Man has not been ascertained. The sale or manumission of serfs, neifs or natives was common in Coupland in the thirteenth century. So late as 1291 John son of John de Hodleston transferred a serf bag and baggage to the abbey of Calder and gave him his freedom on condition that he paid to the monks a yearly rent of two pence.[1] Gifts of serfs to the monks of St. Bees[2] are also recorded, one of which was by the famous William fitz Aldelm, sheriff of Cumberland, 1188-97.

Some of the religious phrases used in the Register are not without interest. Instead of the customary felicitation of *salutem in domino*, William de Irby, inceptor in decrees, official of the Archdeacon of Richmond, adopted the unique and attractive *salutem in scinceris amplexibus dextere salvatoris*,[3] recalling the phrase in the Sarum collects for iii. Epiphany and iii. Lent. In 1287, when John de Hudleston made a gift to the monks of Calder, it was to be as free of all secular service, suit, custom or demand *sicut sacrificium altaris*.[4] One of the obligations laid on the parishioners of Lowswater, when their chapel was raised to parochial dignity, was the provision of *panis immolaticius*,[5] wine and wax for the church. The mode of taking an oath in the Middle Ages was not by kissing but by touching the Holy Gospels, *tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis.* This practice is illustrated by the additional information that contact was made with the right hand.[6] Nicholas Staynlowe of Ponsonby took the precaution in 1441 to confirm all the gifts of his predecessors to Calder, St. Bees and Conishead, lest injury done

[1] Illus. Doc., No. LIX.
[2] Nos. 218, 424, 448.
[3] No. 95.
[4] Illus. Doc., No. LVIIJ.
[5] No. 389, p. 394.
[6] No. 217.

by him to these houses should be avenged by the Supreme Judge *in penis purgatorii*.[1] It will be noticed that "the dead hand" occurs as a phrase in letters patent[2] of 1308. Acquittances "from the beginning of the world to this present day" were not uncommon in the settlement of accounts.[3]

No certain evidence has been found that the privilege of sanctuary was an appurtenant of the franchise of St. Bees. In nearly all the places where this immunity was enjoyed, the right to it was contested at some time or other in the courts, but we have failed to find in the records any mention of its existence at St. Bees. The probabilities, however, in its favour are very great. It was a cell of St. Mary's, York, which was endowed with all the dignities, liberties and free customs pertaining to the churches of St. Peter, York, and St. John of Beverley, two places specially associated with the right of sanctuary in northern England. In 1292 the abbot of St. Mary's pleaded these immunities in defence of certain feudal privileges which were claimed to belong to the daughter house of St. Bees.[4] The bounds of the franchise, like the bounds of Wetheral, another cell of St. Mary's which undoubtedly possessed the right of sanctuary[5] by grant of Henry I., were marked by crosses, one of which had the sign of S. Bega sculptured upon it.[6] The *pax sancte Bege* is a special feature of the narrative which describes the portentous incidents connected with the influence of the saint within her franchise.[7]

[1] No. 329.

[2] No. 334.

[3] No. 495: Illus. Doc., No. LXXVIJ.

[4] *Placita de Quo Warranto* (Rec. Com.), p. 122.

[5] See the interesting series of documents discovered by Dr. Prescott touching liberty of sanctuary at Wetheral (*Reg. of Wetherhal*, pp. 425-31).

[6] These bounds, marked by crosses, are the subject of a special deed (No. 370) in the Register.

[7] Illus. Doc., No. I.

All things considered, there is a strong presumption, short of actual proof, that the right of sanctuary was a privilege of St. Bees as well as of Wetheral.

There is little evidence in the Register of ecclesiastical oversight of the monks of St. Bees, thereby affording a strong contrast to their neighbours at Wetheral. The geographical situation may be accepted as a sufficient explanation. Wetheral was situated in the heart of the diocese of Carlisle within a few miles of the Cathedral church: St. Bees was on the extreme western side of the archdeaconry of Richmond, far removed from the centre of diocesan life at York. Ready access to it from Richmond or York was only possible from the west or south over wild mountains or by way of the valley of the Duddon. To the outside world the region of Coupland was chiefly famous by reason of its obstreperous climate. One of the justices itinerant in 1262 begged to be excused from going on circuit in parts of Cumberland as well on account of their remoteness as of the climate.[1] In the same year the Archdeacon of Richmond complained that he had no place of abode in Coupland for himself or his officials when they ventured, despite quicksands, thunderstorms and floods, to discharge their duties in that deanery.[2] When the Archdeacon, however, honoured the district with a visit, and this Register records very few of them, the monks of St. Bees joined with the neighbouring clergy in providing him with hospitality during his stay and in conducting him *ad aquam* on his departure.[3]

Only one archiepiscopal document finds a record in the Register. It is an important charter whereby Archbishop Roger of Pont l'Eveque (1154-81) confirmed to the monks all their spiritual possessions and discharged them from synodals and procurations, giving to them at the same

[1] *Royal and Hist. Letters*, (R. S.) ii. 222-3.
[2] Dugdale, *Mon.*, v. 341.
[3] Illus. Doc., No. xcix.

time power of suspension and deprivation over the incumbents of their appropriate churches in certain contingencies.[1] From subsequent history, as intimated above, it may be inferred that the Archdeacon of Richmond had not acquiesced in their immunity from procurations, so far as he was concerned. But it must not be assumed that the monks of St. Bees saw little of their bishop and metropolitan: the isolation of the district did not prevent an occasional visit. On 10 May, 1281, Archbishop Wickwane, while on the circuit of his visitation, was at St. Bees, from which place he issued a licence to the Bishop of Whithern or other Bishop in communion with York for the dedication of the chapel and chapelyard of Lowswater *propter vehementem sui distanciam* from the parish church of S. Bega.[2] As the priory was subject to archiepiscopal discipline, we may be sure that its affairs were not neglected during the Archbishop's periodic visitations. Early in 1294 Archbishop John le Romeyn gave notice to hold a visitation of the priory on 3 April, the day following his visitation of the clergy of the deanery at the church of Egremont, but before the appointed day the notice was cancelled. The Archbishop had got so far as Kendal where he was on 30 March, but for some unknown reason he changed his plans and went to Hexham, breaking his journey at Orton, Lowther and Linstock. After a pleasant journey through the diocese of Carlisle, he arrived at Hexham where he held an ordination on 3 April, the day he had previously appointed for the visitation of the priory of St. Bees.[3] The mention of the Bishop of Whithern in the licence for the dedication of the chapel of Lowswater, taken with the constant communication between West Cumberland and the Isle of Man, would seem

[1] No. 107.

[2] *Reg. of Wickwane* (Surtees Soc.), p. 120.

[3] *Reg. of John le Romeyn* (Surtees Soc.), pp. 350-51: *Reg. of John de Halton* (C. & Y. Soc.), p. 6.

to imply that the Archbishop sometimes discharged his pontifical duties by deputy. Bishop Richard of Sodor died at Langley in Coupland in 1275 and was buried at Furness.[1]

The ecclesiastical executive in the deanery of Coupland in the twelfth century was mainly vested in the Archdeacon of Richmond, who had an unlimited ordinary jurisdiction. He appointed and removed rural deans at pleasure.[2] Not unfrequently there was a conflict between him and his metropolitan which will account for the Pope's intervention in trivial cases recorded in this Register. The rural chapters, held by the Archdeacon, were composed of laymen as well as priests. In certain inquisitions touching the church of Corney in 1185, the chapter of Coupland, consisting of clergymen only, reported to the Pope's delegates, but when Archdeacon Godard de Lucy assembled the chapter for the same purpose, it was composed of ten incumbents and six laymen with others more of both grades.[3] The chapter was held at Egremont,[4] not so much because it was the most central church of the deanery as because it was the church at the seat of the civil jurisdiction. When the Archdeacon was not present, his official presided. The deanery, which enjoyed immunity from the payment of Peter Pence,[5] was sometimes called the deanery of Egremont.

There were at least three altars in the priory church, the great altar, the altar of S. Bega and the altar of the Blessed Mary. Lambert Scarlet of Annan gave a rent charge which he undertook to pay on the day of S. Bega upon the great altar of her church,[6] and Benedict de Rotington made provision to sustain a light or lamp before

[1] No. 83 note.
[2] Dansey, *Horae Dec. Rurales*, i. 121.
[3] Nos. 86-7.
[4] No. 96.
[5] Illus. Doc., No. xcix.
[6] No. 353.

the image of S. Bega near the great altar.[1] About the middle of the twelfth century Gospatric son of Orm made an offering on the altar of S. Bega on the day of the Assumption,[2] and later in the same century Gillomichael, prior of Conishead, did likewise.[3] The altar of the Blessed Mary has frequent mention: it has the distinguishing mark that on it was celebrated daily mass in her honour.[4] When Jurdan de Dreg made provision for the maintenance of a light before this altar, he urged the abbot and monks of York to excommunicate anybody who attempted to meddle with his gift.[5] The mention of lights in the church as well of lights before the altars is of frequent occurrence.

The only chapel within the priory church, of which notice has been found, is that of S. Bega, the patroness of the monastery. Patric son of Thomas of Workington gave to the monks half a mark yearly to maintain a lamp burning in the chapel of S. Bega of the said church,[6] and Adam son of Richard de Neuton gave a small endowment of land to sustain the light of the chapel of S. Bega the perpetual virgin.[7] When the chapel of Lound was founded in the early part of the fourteenth century, it is distinctly stated that it was situated outside the cell of S. Bega in Coupland.[8] The monks had chapels for their own convenience as well as that of their tenants on the most important of their estates.

The church of S. Bega was famous for its relics which exerted no small influence in the district. Bernard of Ripley gave a rent charge to maintain a lamp burning day

[1] Nos. 415, 421.
[2] Nos. 33, 384.
[3] No. 90.
[4] Nos. 151, 153, 412.
[5] No. 467.
[6] No. 38.
[7] Nos. 109-10.
[8] No. 108.

and night before the relics in that church.[1] When an agreement was made, the sacred relics of S. Bega were touched to give greater sanctity to it.[2] An oath on the relics was reckoned the most sacred of all obligations.[3] The chief of these relics was the bracelet of the saint, given to her in Ireland by some supernatural personage and left behind on her departure from Coupland. It had the sign of the cross plainly visible on the top. Some stories are told in her legendary life of the penalties which followed for forswearing on this relic.[4] But testimony to the power of the bracelet is not confined to the author of the life of S. Bega: its sanctity was acknowledged for several centuries, not only in the district of St. Bees, but beyond it. Sometimes it is said that the relics of S. Bega were examined as well as touched.[5] The bracelet had a covering (*peplum*) which was as efficacious in punishing wrong-doers as the holy relic itself. The fame of the bracelet was known far and wide. Robert de Veteri Ponte and Idonea his wife endowed the monks with certain rents out of respect for the church in which the bracelet of S. Bega was preserved.[6] John de Hale, to make an obligation more binding upon him, not only touched the Holy Gospels, but took his corporal oath on the bracelet of S. Bega.[7] When a husband made a grant to the priory of property which he held in right of his wife, the lady swore on the bracelet to hold the gift secure.[8] It would be presumption to deny the personal existence of the saint in Coupland or to cast a slur on the piety of that age, but it cannot be held other than remarkable

[1] No. 67.
[2] Nos. 342, 362.
[3] No. 399.
[4] Illus. Doc., No. I., pp. 500-15.
[5] No. 362.
[6] No. 65.
[7] No. 304.
[8] Nos. 474, 488.

that language yields a common origin to the saint and her bracelet: *sancta Bega* is good ecclesiastical Latin for the Anglo-Saxon *halgan beage* or its English equivalent *holy bracelet*. The pagan custom of swearing on the bracelet or armlet is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle[1] so early as 876 and was common among the Northmen. The sacred ring was preserved in the temple or worn as a bracelet by the priest.

Little is known of the priory at the time of its suppression. Some letters[2] have been preserved which reflect no discredit on the inmates. Only two monks were suspected of personal depravity.[3] In view of the tainted methods employed to bring about the overthrow of the religious houses, St. Bees may be said to have had a clean record. Though the deed of surrender has not been discovered, there is some evidence that the number of monks on the establishment was sometimes greater than it was when the priory was founded. No doubt like other houses, St. Bees varied with the economic condition of the country. The magnificent cruciform church of the priory, with its incomparable west doorway, still stands as a monument of the greatness of the age in which it was built, but no ground plan of the monastic buildings has as yet been made. It is stated in the first lease[4] of the priory possessions, made in 1540 after the dispersion of the monks, that the king had ordered all the buildings within the site and precinct of the monastery to be immediately thrown down and carried away. From this and similar sources[5] it is known that the chief entrance to the precinct was by a tower covered with lead called the Gatehouse, thereby resembling the plan of the priory

[1] See the authorities at No. 65, note 2, p. 96.
[2] Illus. Doc., Nos. LXXXIX-XCV.
[3] *Ibid.*, No. CIIJ.
[4] *Ibid.*, No. CV.
[5] *Ibid.*, No. CIV.

of Wetheral, a sister house, the Gateway of which still remains. The whole site was surrounded with a wall inclosing an area of an acre and a half, in which there were buildings, barns, stables, dovecotes, orchards and gardens. The survivals on the site seem to indicate that the monastic precinct lay on the south and west sides of the priory church, the north side being occupied by the parish cemetery.

The area occupied by the monastic buildings is a sure evidence that the establishment was relatively small. St. Bees at the time of dissolution ranked as one of the religious houses with a revenue of less than £200 a year. Its inmates did not make a great stir in the world. Few of the priors are known to have been promoted to higher monastic dignity: Alan de Nesse, in the fourteenth century, and Roger Kirkeby and Edmund Thornton, in the fifteenth, rose to be abbots of the mother house at York: but so far as we know these three names complete the list of promotions from St. Bees. There are only occasional notices of their employment in affairs outside their domestic concerns. In the thirteenth century they acted on papal commissions with the priors of Lancaster and Cartmel on certain local and monastic business.[1] In two or three instances royal letters of protection[2] were issued presumably when they were leaving the realm, but on these occasions perhaps they were going to Ireland on the affairs of their affiliated house there. Most of them, so far as we can judge from their names, were importations from the mother house of York, but Priors Stanlaw, Warthill, Alanby, and perhaps Kirkeby were apparently local men. On the eve of the suppression the lay officers of the convent consisted of a land steward, a steward of Stainburn, a steward of the court, a receiver of rents and

[1] Beck, *Annales Furnes.*, pp. 181, 185.

[2] *Cal. of Pat.*, 1258-66, p. 468: *ibid.*, 1266-72, p. 4: *ibid.*, 1292-1301, p. 174.

three bailiffs, the allowances to the whole staff only amounting to £6 3s. 4d. yearly.[1]

The forecast of the author of S. Bega's life has been realized. Generations may come and generations may go, he said, but as long as the land of S. Bega stands, her blessed memory will be cherished by posterity. In no part of her franchise is her name likely to continue longer than in the "dread cliff of Baruth, the towering headlands of St. Bees," which moved the imagination of Wordsworth and others of lesser fame. St. Bees Head owned to many curious place-names not now found on the map which will afford delightful exercise for the ingenuity of philologists. Like pule on the estuary of the Duddon, the suffixes, hou and hole, foth and berth, are predominant. It is believed that places terminating with hole, Astinhole, Brundhole, Pattering Hole *et hoc genus omne* have an antiquarian as well as an etymological interest. The cliffs have been celebrated for their breed of hawks[2] for more than four centuries. The slopes towards the east afforded pasture for large flocks of goats and sheep in the palmy days of the priory as they do in our own day, but the plough at some time or other must have reached the summit. Seaweed which was thrown up in abundance around the Heads was used as manure in the seaboard inclosures. The bay on the south Head, known as Kirkhaven or Kirkbyhaven, may have been used by the monks as an anchorage for small craft.

The editors of Dugdale[3] have recorded all that is known

[1] Illus. Doc., No. c.

[2] Nos. 164, 451: Illus. Doc., Nos. xcvj., cvj.

[3] *Mon.*, iii. 575. Bishop Tanner gives a similar history of the manuscript (*Notitia Mon.*, p. 73, ed. 1744). As part of the muniments of title, the manuscript would descend with the lordship of St. Bees from Thomas Leigh, the first grantee after the dissolution of the priory, through the Chaloners and Wyberghs, to Sir John Lowther. But it was from Strype that Harley purchased it. Did Strype borrow the manuscript from Lowther

of the vicissitudes of the only manuscript of the Register of the priory now extant. "It was formerly in the possession of Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven, afterwards in that of the Rev. John Strype, and is now preserved among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum, num. 434. It forms a volume of thickness in folio, written upon vellum apparently towards the latter end of the fourteenth century. A few instruments are inserted in it in a later hand." Students of the text of the manuscript will not agree with the date ascribed to the compilation of the Register: it is probably a century too early: deeds later than the fifteenth century embodied in the volume are without rubrics, written in a different hand and unnoticed in the *elenchus contentorum* or table of contents. In the Harleian Catalogue the manuscript is described as "Codex membranaceus in fol. minori, coemptus a M. Joh. Strype in quo conscribitur: Registrum Chartarum Monasterii Stae. Begae in agro Cumbriensi." The title on the binding of the volume reads: "Registrum Cartarum Monasterii S. Begae Co. Cumbr." In the manuscript itself there is no title except a scribble in a late hand: "Leiger Book of S. [Begas *cancelled*] Mary & S. Beghe in [York *cancelled*] Cumberland." It is very doubtful that John Denton ever saw the manuscript: at the places where he seems to be indebted to it, it is probable that he got his information from the original deeds of the priory after their dispersion among the muniments of the Lowthers and other families. The earliest local writer who appears to have consulted the manuscript was Bishop Nicolson, who states[1] "that in a cartulary of St. Begh's, in the Earl of Oxford's library, Thomas son of Gospatrick gives among other benefactions *salinam in Culwen:* this Culwen is on the seacoast in

and forget to return it? He would naturally wish to see it while he was engaged on the Life of Archbishop Grindal.

[1] *Irish Hist. Library*, pref. p. vi.

Galloway," a clear reference to No. 61 in the printed Register.

No seal of the priory has been discovered except that described on p. 604 and illustrated by the present writer elsewhere.[1] If the editors of Dugdale were referring to the same deed in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, to which the impression of the seal in wax is attached, the latter part of their report[2] of it, that "it is small and mean, consisting only of a plain cross without any charges in the shield, and a few words round it no longer legible," cannot be accepted as an accurate description.

The ancient arms of the monastery were noted by Tonge in his visitation of the Northern Counties in 1530 (Harleian MS. 1499. f. 80) before the dispersal of the monks. A print of the shield, showing the arms of William Meschin, the founder—*a lion rampant*—quartered with those of Lucy of Egremont—*three luces hauriant*—has been described in the Surtees edition[3] of Tonge's Visitation and reproduced as an initial letter by the editors of Dugdale. In giving the arms Tonge added: "Be yt notid that Wyllyam Myschen son of Ranolf, lord of Egremond, founded the monastery of Saint Beysse of blake monkes: and heyres to the sayd Mischen ys the Lord Fytzwatre, the Lord Haryngton and the Lord Lucy: and so restyth founders of the said monastery therle of Sussex, the Lord Marques Dorset, and therle of Northumberland as heyres to the lords aforsaid." The lion rampant is given as the arms of Ranulf Meschin, lord of Cumberland and afterwards earl of Chester, in Poulet's feodary[4] of 1542.

Extenuation is pleaded for the omission of explanatory notes and for the contraction of many later charters in the Register. In the plan of the book the editor had to

[1] *V. C. H. Cumberland*, ii. 130.
[2] *Mon.*, iii. 576.
[3] No. 41, p. 94.
[4] Exchequer, T. R., Miscell. Book, lxxij. f. 673.

decide between footnotes and illustrative documents, and to the latter, for better or worse, the preference was given. It is claimed that the charters collected from private sources will be more useful to the student of the territorial history of Coupland than biographical disquisitions on persons and descriptive particulars of places as they occurred. The Register is so self-contained that it may be easily understood without adventitious help. No problem, however, likely to cause confusion has been consciously disregarded. In every instance where a difficulty presented itself, an attempt has been made to explain or failure has been frankly admitted. The abridgment of the later charters has been in all cases made by means of omission of stereotyped phrases: phraseology has not been altered. The place of omission has been always indicated, but care has been taken to retain every clause of historical value. The omitted words and phrases are common to similar documents of equal date. No charter of the twelfth or early thirteenth century has been touched. In a work of this kind, pursued under hampering disabilities, there must be many errors. For these and other shortcomings the indulgence of the generous reader is invoked.

It is pleasant to acknowledge obligation to the Lord Leconfield for access to his muniments at Cockermouth Castle: to Mr. William Stanley for putting his charter chest at Ponsonby Hall within easy reach: to Mr. Oswin J. Charlton for copying the Cumberland charters in possession of his kinsman at Hesleyside: to Mr. Alan Curwen for permission to go through his ancient evidences: to Mr. William Farrer for copies of charters in Hornby Chapel Library: to Mr. William Brown and to Mr. George Neilson for sundry kinds of help: and to Mr. Isaac H. Jeayes for collating the editor's transcript with the original manuscript at the British Museum.

REGISTRUM PRIORATUS DE SANCTA BEGA

[ELENCHUS CONTENTORUM]

Liber I.

i.—Carta Willelmi Mesch[in] primi fundatoris celle sancte Bege de sex carucatis terre cum manerio Balisterii in Kyrkeby becok.

ii.—C. ejusdem W. de vij carucatis et donacione ecclesie et tota parochia de Kirkeby, et de capella de Egremont, et de decimis dominii sui in Coupland. (*Wirkinton*)

iii.—C. Ranulfi Meschyn filii Willelmi de cella in Wirkington et molendino ejusdem.

C. Willelmi filii Ranulfi de vij carucatis terre in Kirkeby cum parochia.

iiii.—C. Willelmi filii Ranulfi de eisdem et donacione ecclesie sancte Bege mon[achis] beate Marie, Eboraci.

C. Willelmi Meschyn de libertatibus in boscis, aquis dulcibus et salsis. (*Egremont*)

C. Willelmi (*sic*) Meschyn filii Willelmi filii Ranulfi de vij carucatis cum capella de Egremont.

v.—C. Ranulfi Meschyn de vij carucatis terre cum aliis libertatibus diversis in Coupland. (*Coupland*)

vi.—C. Ranulfi Meschyn filii Willelmi de manerio de Avenderdala. (*Auenderdala*)

C. Willelmi filii Ranulfi de Swarthof.

C. Alicie Rumelly de terris, boscis, libertatibus et dignitatibus in Coupland (*Coupland*)

vii.—C. Alicie de Rumelly de decimis dominiorum suorum in Coupland.

C. Alicie de Rumelly de xiiij salmonibus.

C. ejusdem de terris et libertatibus, salinis' pannagi[o] in Coupland.

viii.—C. Willelmi, nepotis regis Scocie, de pannagi[o] et aliis libertatibus in Coupland.

ix.—C. Willelmi, comitis Albemarlie, de vj vaccis de Nowtegeld in Coupland.

C. ejusdem de vj vaccis. (*vi vacce*)

C. Willelmi Forc' de Anerdale et de Coupland et xiiij salmonibus et dimidia carucata terre in Aspatrik et de vj acris in eadem et de vj salmonibus in Kokirmoth et xx solidis in Ribton. (*Ribtona*)

C. Willelmi comitis Albemarlie de v solidis in molendino de Egremount. (*Egremont*)

C. Willelmi Forc', comitis Albemarlie, de Allerdal de Coupland et xiiij salmonibus et vj acris terre in Aspatrik et j marca in molendino fullonum in Kokirmouth. (*Kokirmwth*)

x.—C. Alanani (*sic*) filii Walthef de dimidia carucata terre in Aspatrik et vi acris in alio loco ejusdem cum prato et communi in eadem.

Dimissio fratris Nicholai Langt[on] prioris, de terra in Aspatrik. (*Aspatrik*)

Dimissio ejusdem de terra in eadem.

xi.—Dimissio fratris Nicholai de terra in Aspatrik.

Dimissio ejusdem de terra in eadem.

C. Christiane filie Agnetis filie Dolfyn de terris in Aspatrik.

C. Cecilie, comitisse Albemarlie, de iiij^{or} carucatis terre inter Esk et Duden. (*Lawswater*)

xii.—C. Cecilie, comitisse Albemarlie, de capella de Lawswater et de ij bovatis terre et communa pasture in eadem.

C. Richardi Lucy de terra in Lawswater cum prato et capella ejusdem.

xiii.—C. Richardi Lucy de Saltergh, Wyndergh et pannagi[o] inter Derwent et Esk.

C. ejusdem de decima venacionis cum corriis in Coupland.

C. Gospatricii filii Orm de terra de Salter quam monachi possunt claudere et fossare.

xiiii.—C. Gospatrici filii Ormi de terra Salter (*Salter*)

C. ejusdem de terra in Salter et ecclesia de Wirkintona et ecclesia de Haveringtona et pastura de Arlokdene.

xv.—C. Thome filii Gospatricii de xx salmonibus in Wirkinton et villa de Salter et ecclesia de Wirkinton et molendino ejusdem. (*xx salmonibus*)

C. ejusdem de xx salmonibus in eadem et dimidio rete super [Derwent]. (*Derwent*)

xvi.—C. Thome filii Gospatricii de decimis animalium suorum de [Salter]. (*Salter*)

C. Patricii filii Thome de Wirkintona de dimidia marca ad quamdam lampadem et xiiij salmonibus.

xvii.—C. David regis Scottorum de Enersete.

C. Willelmi filii Duncani de eadem. (*Ainerset*)

C. Ade filii Suani de eadem.

C. Alani filii Ronald de j marca de camera sua.

C. Guntredi regis Insularum de Eschedala in boscis, planis, pratis, etc. (*Eschedale*)

xviii.—C. Ragnaldi regis Insularum de dimidia parte de Ormeshane.

C. Olavi regis Insularum de licencia emendi lx boves in Man, etc. (*Insula de Man*)

C. Abbatis et capituli de Ruschyn de Asmundirtoft in Man.

xix.—C. Ranulfi, comitis Moravie, de dimidia terra de Hormishon, etc.

xx.—Confirmacio domini Antonii patriarche de Asmundirtoft et aliis.

xxi.—C. Alani filii Waldevi de uno tofto apud Scadebuas.

C. Lamberti de Multon de pannagio in Coupland. (*Pannagium*)

xxii.—C. Thome filii Lamberti de chimino de Kateswath.

C. Willelmi Esseby de ij bovatis terre in Lorton.

C. ejusdem de ij bovatis in eadem. (*Lortone*)

xxiii.—C. Willelmi Esseville et Hectrede uxoris ejus de ij bovatis in [Alneburgh]. (*Alneburgh*)

C. Isaac clerici de Scheftling de ij bovatis in eadem.

C. Rogeri de Bello campo de ij bovatis in le [Seschalis] (*Seschalis*)

C. Ade filii Henrici de Millum de salina in eadem.

C. Johannis filii Johannis Hodilston de salina in eadem. (*Millum*)

C. ejusdem de quadam placea in eadem.

xxiiii.—C. Rogeri Masculi de salina in Kulwen. (*Kulwen*)

C. Thome filii Gospatricii de salina in eadem.

C. Ronaldi filii Uctrede de salina in [Preston]. (*Prestona*)

C. Willelmi Hariz de salina in Reinpatrik. (*Reinpatrik*)

xxv.—Dimissio saline de Reinpatrik.

C. Roberti de Veteri ponte de x solidis aut de j pullano. (*i Pullano*)

Recognicio Rogeri Clifford de eodem.

C. Bernardi Riplay de dimidia marca in Kirke-and[r]es. (*Kirkandres*)

C. Daniel is] filii Daniel[is] de Furnes de x^is^ caruce sue.

xxvi.—C. Alyne de Cauncefeld de una cribula frumenti apud [Aldyngham] (*Aldyngham*)

C. Johannis filii Ricardi de Cauncefeld de j cribula frumenti apud [Aldyngham].

C. Nicholai de Moriceby de terris et tenementis in Keldlandes. (*Keldlandes*)

xxvii.—C. Hugonis de Moriceby de terris in [Prestgille]. (*Prestgille*)

C. Nicholai Moriciceby de turbaria sive mossa [de Wythemer]. (*de Wythemir*)

xxviii.—C. Thome Newton de terris in [Rutgartes]. (*Rutgart*)

xxix.—Carta Willelmi de Essevilla de capella et terris in Lowswatyr et unam [*sic*] toftam [*sic*] in Egremont. (*Lowswatyr*)

Composicio inter priorem et inhabitatores de Louswater de toftis in Egrimont, libro primo xxix°.

Liber II.

i.—Carta Godardi de ecclesiis Witingham, Bothel, cum ij mansuris et totis parochiis et decimis. (*Witingham*)

C. Willelmi Corbeth de ecclesia de Witingham cum pertinenciis.

Finalis concordia inter priorem et Radulfum Corbeth de donacione Witingham.

Dimissio Clementis abbatis de eadem.

ii.—Dimissio C[lementis] abbatis de ecclesia de Witingham.

Dimissio Roberti abbatis de eadem.

C. Rogeri filii Copsi de ecclesia de Corneia cum pertinenciis. (*Cornaya*)

C. Benedicti de Penyngton de eadem.

C. Christiane de Coupland de eadem cum pertinenciis.

iii.—C. Horm filii Rogeri de ecclesia de Cornaia.

Inquisicio facta de eadem.

Recognicio de eadem.

iiii.—C. Roberti Hauerigtona de ecclesia de Hafrinctona.

Recognicio pasture de Moreton et Weddakir. (*Moreton*)

Quieta clamacio Gillomichaelis de decimis de Weddakir. (*Weddakir*)

v.—Indentura facta de decimis infra parochiam de Wittebec.

vi.—Concordia inter abbatem monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et priorem de Conyngeshevd de v. *s.*

C. capituli de Cunyngesheved de v. *s.* pro ecclesia de Wittebec. (*Wittebec*)

Recognicio de x solidis de Wittebec.

vii.—Instrumentum de Wittebec.

viii.—Convencio inter priorem sancte Bege et abbatem de Caldra de tercia parte bonorum infra limites suas inventorum. (*Caldir*)

Concordia inter priorem sancte Bege et conventum de Kaldra de decimis de Bekermet. (*Bekermet*)

ix.—Inquisicio de capella de Cliftona. (*Clifton*)

x.—Recognicio capelle de Cliftona.

Dimissio ejusdem.

xi.—Dimissio ecclesie de Wirkinton. (*Wirkinton*)

Inquisicio facta de decimis et minutis oblacionibus de Sorestal et Molkerkilne. (*Sorestal*)

Recognicio de eisdem. (*Molkerkilne*)

xii.—Inquisicio facta de decimis de Thakthwayt. (*Thakthway*)

Concordia de decimis de Thakthwayt.

xviii.—Concordia Thome Lucy de pastura in Lawswatir. (*Lawswatir*)

xviiii.—Confirmacio Rogeri archiepiscopi Eboracensis de Sinodis et auxiliis non solvendis.

xix.—Obligacio pro capella de Lounde. (*Capella de Lounde*)

Liber III.

i.—Carta Ade filii Ricardi de Newtona de terris in eadem.

C. ejusdem de j parte terre in eadem.

ii.—C. Ade filii Ricardi de j parte terre in Newton.

iii.—C. Ade filii Ricardi Tilliof de j acra et j roda in eadem.

C. Ricardi Warde de Dreg de j acra et j roda in eadem.

iiii.—C. Ade filii Ade filii Ricardi de terra in eadem.

Dimissio ejusdem terre per priorem Gwydonem.

v.—C. Roberti abbatis de terra in Newtona.

C. Ade de Newton filii Ricardi de j acra cum pertinenciis in eadem.

C. Andree capellani de j acra et j roda cum ij domibus cum parte unius gardini in eadem.

vi.—C. Huberti de Newton de xvj acris et j roda in eadem.

C. ejusdem de xiiij acris terre in eadem.

vii.—C. Huberti de aliis xij acris in eadem.

C. ejusdem de xij acris terre in eadem.

viii.—C. Ade filii Ade de Newton de dimidia parte tocius terre sue in [Newton]. (*Newtona*)

C. Huberti Newtona de vij acris terre in eadem.

C. ejusdem de vij acris in eadem.

ix.—C. Huberti de Newtona de vij acris in Newtona.

C. Huberti de Clar' de Newton de terris et edificiis in eadem.

x.—C. Huberti de Newtona de iiij acris de Gosforde in Newtona.

C. ejusdem de j messuagio cum pertinenciis in eadem.

xi.—C. Johannis filii Huberti de j messuagio in Newtona.

C. Huberti de terris in eadem.

xii.—C. Ade de Newtona filii Huberti de terris in eadem et situ molendini. (*Molendinum*)

C. ejusdem de terra in eadem.

xiii.—C. Ade filii Huberti de tota terra in Newton.

C. Margarete filie Huberti de terris et edificiis in eadem.

C. Pavie filie Willelmi capellani de Punchunby de totis terris suis in eadem.

xiiij.—C. Pavie filie ejusdem de terra in Newton.

xv.—Confirmacio Thome de Senhows de terris in Newton.

Liber IIII.

i.—Carta Ade de Harras de vj acris arabilibus in Hothwait.

C. Thome filii Ricardi Collan de introitu et exitu de Hothwait in Welyngmore.

C. ejusdem de eisdem lib[ertatibus].

ii.—C. Thome filii Ricardi de introitu et exitu in Hothwait.

C. Hugonis Harras de eisdem.

iii.—C. Thome filii Ricardi Collan de introitu et exitu in Hothwait.

C. Hugonis Harras de eisdem.

C. Roberti Hothwait de vj acris cum pertinenciis in eadem.

C. ejusdem de terris in eadem. (*Hothwait*)

iiii.—C. Gilberti filii Roberti de Hothwait de terra in eadem.

C. ejusdem de diversis terris in eadem.

Convencio inter Nicholaum priorem et W[illelmum] filium Radulfi de terris in eadem.

Quieta clamacio Willelmi filii Radulfi de totis terris suis in eadem.

v.—C. Willelmi de Hothwait de toftis et croftis in eadem.

C. Henrici de Hothwait de j tofto et crofto et dimidia parte in Helkacamur et vij acris in Hothwayt. (*Helkocmir*)

C. Ede uxoris Henrici de Hothwait de terris in eadem.

C. Christiane de Howthwait in eisdem.
vi.—C. Henrici de Hothwait de redditu viij d. in eadem.
C. ejusdem de quadam parte in eadem data ad luminare beate Marie infra cellam.
C. ejusdam de quadam pecia terre in eadem.
C. ejusdem de quodam tofto in eadem.
vii.—C. Henrici de Hothwait de terris suis in Hothwait.
Quieta clamacio ejusdem de totis terris suis in eadem.
C. Henrici filii Roberti de Hothwait de totis terris suis in eadem. (*Hothwait*)
C. Cecilie uxoris ejusdem de totis terris suis in eadem.
viij.—C. Cecilie uxoris Roberti de Hothwait de quadam pecia terre in eadem.
C. Symonis abbatis de vj acris cum j tofto in Witofthavene. (*Witofthaven*)
C. Henrici de Hothewait de tota medietate cum pertinenciis in eadem.
C. ejusdem de iij acris cum pertinenciis in eadem.
ix.—C. Henrici de Hothwait de tota terra in del Flatt. (*Flatte*)
C. ejusdem de ij acris cum pertinenciis in territorio de Witofthaven.
Bundas et metas franch[isie] sante Bege—in libro viij° in fine.

Liber V.

i.—Dimissio Roberti prioris de j tofto et j crofto in Kalder. (*Kaldir*)
Carta Willelmi filii Ade de j tofto et ij acris terre in eadem.
C. Roberti de Kaldir de j acra cum omnibus aisiamentis in eadem.
ii.—C. Godive filie Godrici de Kaldra de iij acris in eadem.

C. Walteri de Sevenhoues de iij acris in eadem.
C. Roberti Seton de iiij acris in Selker. (*Selker*)
C. Roberti Lamplou de terris juxta Rukwrabanc et xvj^{d}. in Lamplou. (*Lamplou*)
C. Radulfi filii Johannis Lamplou de eisdem. (*Rukwra*)
iii.—C. Edwardi Regis de communi pasture in Murtone (*Moreton*)
C. Anchetini filii Durandi de xijd. in Cletergh.
C. Alketelli filii Durandi de totis terris suis in dominico de eadem.
iiii.—Dimissio Roberti abbatis de terris in Cletergh. (*Cleter*)
C. Mauricii de Mañ de j placea et j salina in Haringthwait.
C. Clementis abbatis de terra in Hairingthwait.
v.—C. Nicholai Langton, prioris, de terris in Hairingthwait.
C. Reginaldi de vastis, planis et boscis de Hairingthwait. (*Airingthwait*)
C. Reginaldi filii Mauricii de totis terris suis in eadem Qwitofthaven.
vi.—Convencio inter T. Wymundham et Ricardum Galway de tenementis et messuagiis in eadem.
C. Margarete uxoris ejusdem T. de j tenemento et orrio in eadem.
C. ejusdem de terris et tenementis in Airingthwait et Qwitofthaven.
vij.—C. ejusdem de totis terris suis in eisdem. (*Witofthaven*)
C. Symonis Crump de terris et tenementis in eisdem.
C. Margarete filie Nigelli de manerio de Aringthwait.
viij.—C. Symonis Crump de terris in Airingthwait et Qwitofthaven. (*Aryngthwait*)

C. ejusdem de eisdem. (*Witofthaven*)

C. Margar[ete] filie et heredis Nigelli de Airingthwait de terris, mesuagiis, curtilagiis et ij acris cum tercia parte de Bradeheng.

C. Willelmi Schinwald de eisdem.

ix.—C. Margar[ete] uxoris T. Wymundham, de omnibus terris, edificiis, tenementis in Witofthaven et Airingthwait.

Quieta clamacio Hugonis de Moriceby de j messuagio et omnibus eisdem.

C. Margar[ete] filie Nigelli de messuagiis, terris, toftis, pratis in eisdem.

x.—C. Margarete uxoris T. Wymundham de tenementis et aliis in Airingthwayt.

C. Ricardi de Galway de terris et tenementis in Witofthaven.

C. Margarete de Airingthwait de j tenemento [in] Witofthaven.

xi.—C. Willelmi filii Roberti de j mesuagio in Witofthaven et Airingthwait.

C. Margarete uxoris T. Wymundham de j tofto et j acra cum pertinenciis in eisdem.

C. Ricardi de Swarthow de terris in Witofthaven.

C. Margarete filie Nigelli de tercia parte de Airingthwait.

xij.—C. Thome Wymundham de tercia parte manerii de Airingthwait.

C. ejusdem de terra vocata le terne in Qwitofthaven.

Quieta clamacio Roberti Brune de terris et tenementis et edificiis in eadem.

C. Thome del Hamis de j acra cum pertinenciis in eadem.

xiij.—C. Rogeri Sutton de camera in Witofthaven. (*Witofthaven*)

C. ejusdem de omnibus terris in Witofthaven et Airingthwait.

C. ejusdem de eisdem terris in eisdem. (*Aryngthwait*)

C. ejusdem de eisdem terris et tenementis in eisdem. (*Witofthaven*)

xiiij.—C. Roberti de Rotington de terris et tenementis in Airingthwait et Witofthaven.

C. Rogeri Sutton de xiiij messuagiis, vj toftis, cxxiiij acris, viij acris prati, j acra bosci, xl acris vasti, x acris more, iiij acris marisci et xij denariatis redditus in Airingthwait et Witofthaven.

C. Chetelli filii Eldredi de ecclesiis et pertinenciis de Morland, Brounfeld, Wirkinton.

C. Willelmi, rectoris de Wirkinton, de pensione etc., oneribus. (*Wirkinton*)

xv.—C. Rogeri de Seleby, rector ecclesie de Wirkintona, de pensione et aliis oneribus.

C. Patricii filii Thome de districcione de salmonibus in Wirkinton.

Instrumentum de recognicione de pensione ejusdem et aliis oneribus.

xvi.—Instrumentum de recognicione de pensione ejusdem et aliis oneribus.

xvij.—C. Alani filii Thome Penyton de uno nativo cum sequela.

C. Alani filii Alani de eisdem. (*Penitona de j nativo*)

xviij.—C. Domini Regis Edwardi de terra in Kyrkbybekegh.

Inquisicio de eisdem terris. (*Qwytofthaven*)

Liber VI.

i.—Carta Rogeri filii Gilberti de villa de Hensi[n]gham. (*Hensi[n]gham*)

C. ejusdem de eadem cum pertinenciis in boscis planis et pasturis.

C. Willelmi, comitis Albemarlie, de Hensi[n]gham et Walton. (*Walton*)

C. Cecilie, comitisse Albemarlie, de eisdem.

C. Alani filii Ketell de dimidia skep frumenti recipienda in molendino de Hensingham.

ii.—C. Alani filii Ricardi de Coupland de j skep frum[enti] rec[ipienda] apud Bothilt[on] et dimidia apud Hensingham.

Concordia domini Alani de Coupland de ij skeps farine rec[eptis] de molendino de Santona. (*Santon*)

Convencio inter R. abbatem et Ricardum Alneburgh de divisis de Hensingham.

iii.—Convencio inter R. de Bramthwat et Johannem priorem de mora de Hensi[n]gham. (*Hensingham*)

Convencio inter J. Langliver et W. priorem de eadem. (*Swartof*)

C. Rogeri filii Gilberti de Walton. (*Walton*)

iiij.—C. Willelmi de Lancastre de Swartof, Hensingham et Waltona.

C. B. abbatis de j acra cum prato in Walton.

C. ejusdem de terris in eadem.

Obligacio Willelmi de Walton.

v.—C. Hugonis Flemyng de medietate manerii de Waltona cum pratis, edificiis et omnibus aliis.

C. Johannis rectoris de Lamplou de eisdem.

Indentura de medietate ejusdem cum pertinenciis.

vi.—C. Hugonis Flemyng de medietate manerii de Walton.

Quieta clamacio Emmote filie ejusdem de eisdem.

C. ejusdem de eisdem.

vij.—C. Emmote filie Hugonis Flemyng de medietate manerii de Waltona.

C. Willelmi Wright de eadem.

Littere attornatorie se seisina in eadem.

viij.—C. magistri Ade de Thornton de medietate ejusdem.

Obligacio Gilberti Payntur de xl libris.

Littera attornatoria de seisina in Walton.

C. Johannis de Brydkirk et aliorum de Walton.

C. Thome Lawswater de Walton cum pertinenciis.

C. Willelmi Flaxton de eisdem.

ix.—Obligacio Ade Payntur, rectoris de Brydkirk, et Johannis fratris ejus, de C libris.

Quieta clamacio eorundem de Walton cum pertinenciis.

Quieta clamacio eorundem de omnimodis accionibus et querelis.

C. Johannis filii Nicholai Moriceby de Keldlandis. (*Keldland*)

x.—C. Roberti Qwenby de terris in le Keldlandis.

C. Agnetis filie Huberti filii Roberti Qwenby de terris in eisdem.

C. Henrici Grasothen capellani et Isabelle Qwenby de terris et libertatibus in eisdem.

xi.—C. magistri Willelmi Tanfeld de terris et libertatibus in Kelland.

C. Johannis Brydkirk de terris in Keldhows et Distington. (*Distingtona*)

C. Nicholai Stayngrev[e] et aliorum de terris diversis in comitatu Cumbrie.

xij.—C. Nicholai Stayngref de diversis terris in locis diversis.

C. Gunilde de terra in Botell. (*Botell*)

C. Henrici filii Thome Botell de dimidia acra in eadem. (*Botell*)

xiij.—C. Henrici filii Thome Botell de tota terra sua in Botell.

Comissio Willelmi prioris de dimidia acra terre in eadem.

C. Regis Henrici de x acris pasture cum pertinenciis in eadem.

C. siue relaxacio facta priori de omnimodis accionibus.

xiiij.—C. Rogeri filii Edwardi de quadam terra vocata Ellerbank. (*Ellerbank*)

C. Roberti de Tateshale de x s. in molendino de Wittun. (*Wyttun*)

C. Ricardi de Coupland de j acra terre in Bolton. (*Bolton*)

LIBER VIJ.

i.—Carta Johannis filii Alexandri de Howthwait de j acra terre arabilis in Bouilton.

C. ejusdem de tota terra sua in eadem.

C. Willelmi filii Hugonis de Warthebuthethwait de iij acris in eadem.

ii.—C. Willelmi filii Hugonis de Warthebuthethwait de j acra in eadem. (*Bolton vel Bouilton*)

C. ejusdem de iiij acris cum pertinenciis in eadem.

C. Ade filii W. de v acris cum pertinenciis in eadem.

iii.—C. Ade filii Willelmi filii Hugonis de ij acris in Bolton.

C. Alani filii Ricardi de Coupland de xxx fall[is] terre in eadem.

C. Johannis Langliver de medietate tocius terre sue in eadem.

iiij.—C. Johannis Langliver de j acra cum aisiamentis in Boltona.

C. Walteri Sevenhowes de j acra cum pertinenciis in eadem.

C. Petri Sevenhows de iiij acris in eadem.

C. Johannis Scharp de j acra in eadem.

v.—C. Ade filii Richeri de terra inter Barkerhals et Helepule. (*Barkerhals, Helpule*)

C. Willelmi filii Waldevi de tercia parte unius acre in Morthwaitbec. (*Morthwaitbec*)

C. Willelmi filii Johannis de Punchunby de tota terra in Widkeldflatt. (*Wydkeldflatt*)

C. ejusdem de iij acris terre in eadem.

vi.—C. Ricardi filii Johannis de Punchunby de ij bovatis terre in Punchunby. (*Punchunby*)

C. ejusdem de terris in eadem.

C. Symonis abbatis de terris in eadem.

vij.—C. Johannis filii Roberti le Rich de Bouilton de terris in eadem.

C. Alexandri filii Ricardi de Punchunby de j roda et prato adjacente cum libertatibus.

C. Johannis filii Willelmi de iij acris in eadem.

viij.—C. Ricardi filii Willelmi de iij acris et edificiis in eadem.

C. ejusdem de totis terris et tenementis in eadem.

C. Johannis filii Ricardi le Rich de totis terris suis et edificiis in eadem.

[Quere confirmaciones Nicholai Staynlow in eodem libro xvi folio.]

C. Ade filii Ketelli de j acra terre in Hale.

ix.—C. Willelmi capellani filii Henrici dispensatoris de dimidia roda et vij virgatis in Hale. (*Hale*)

C. ejusdem de eisdem.

C. Agnetis et Cecilie filiarum Willelmi capellani de totis terris suis in Hale.

x.—Convencio inter priorem et Johannem de Hale de libertatibus.

C. Johannis de Hale de xl *s.*

C. Ade filii Willelmi capellani de totis terris suis cum pertinenciis in Hale.

C. Johannis filii Radulfi de Kirkebryd de j acra et dimidia roda et vij virgatis in Hale.

xi.—C. Johannis de Hale de dimidia acra in Hale.

C. Alani filii Waldevi de ij bovatis terre in Gosford. (*Gosford*)

C. Roberti de Wall[ibus] de ij bovatis terre in eadem.
C. Ade de Newton de iij acris in eadem.
C. Galfridi Falconarii de j acra in eadem.
xij.—C. Galfridi Falconarii de ij acris in Gosford.
C. Grecie de Gosford de ij acris in eadem.
C. ejusdem de l acris terre in eadem.
xiij.—C. Johannis Falconarii de j acra terre cum pertinenciis in eadem.
C. Ade filii Ricardi de Gill de j acra in eadem.
C. W. filii Ricardi de j messuagio et j acra in eadem.
xiiij.—C. Roberti filii Willelmi filii Rogeri de j messuagio et j acra in eadem Gosford.
C. Michaelis de Brokolbank de omnibus terris, pratis, edificiis in Growcorgill de Gosford. (*Growcorgill in Gosford*)
C. ejusdem de terris in eadem.
C. Thome de Lawswater de terris in eadem.
xv.—C. Michaelis de Brokholbank de seisina de terris in Gosford.
C. Savarici de l acris in eadem.
C. Thome filii Huberti de Neuton de iiij^or^ acris terre in Gosford. (*Gosford*)
C. Grecie de Gosford de v acris terre in Gosford.
xvj.—C. Johannis Scharpe de terris, pratis, edificiis in Corkylgill in Gosford. (*Crowcorgil*)
C. Leonardi de Malton, Thome de Lawswater et Radulfi Bell capellanorum de eisdem.
Confirmaciones Nicholai Staynlowe de terris in Punzunby. (*Punzunby*)

Liber VIII.

i.—Carta Michaelis filii Alani de Staynburn de v perticatis terre et j tofto cum aliis in Staynburn. (*Staynburn*)

C. W. filii Michaelis de totis terris suis in Ovirthegate. (*Ovirgate*)

C. perquisita per N[icholaum], priorem, de Staynburn.

C. Thome filii Michaelis filii Alani de Staynburn de j acra cum pertinenciis in eadem. (*Staynburn*)

ii.—Licencia regis Edwardi de terris mortis' in eadem.

C. Michaelis de Staynburn de v acris, et messuagio in eadem.

iii.—C. Ade filii Michaelis de terris et libertatibus in Kirkecrossan. (*Kirkecrossan*)

C. Willelmi filii Waldef de Yuebank de v acris cum pertinenciis in Wynnebank. (*Wynnebank*)

Convencio de pastura in Staynburn.

iiij.—C. Willelmi filii Michaelis de terris in Staynburn.

C. Agnetis filie Symonis filii Gilberti de Wirkinton de terris in Staynburn.

C. Gilberti filii Willelmi de ij bovatis terre in Stubscalis et v acris in Qwynnybank.

v.—C. Thome de Newton de pastura de Staynburn.

C. Patricii filii Thome de Wirkinton de pastura inter Wirkinton et Staynburn.

vi.—C. Patricii filii Thome de Wyndscal[is] et Staynburn.

C. Johannis filii Ade de Wittgift de terris in Staynburn.

vij. Littera Johannis de Wittegift de attornatu de seisina in terris de Staynburn. (*Staynburn*)

C. Johannis filii Ade de Wittegift de iiij bovatis cum pertinenciis in Staynburn.

C. C[lementis] abbatis contra Stenulfum filium Ucth[redi] de villa de Staynburn.

C. C[lementis] abbatis contra Alanum de Staynburn.

Concordia inter Robertum abbatem et Michaelem de Staynburn, fol. xiij°.

viij.—C. Ade filii Suani de Aynerset. (*Aynerset*)

C. Willelmi filii Dunecan[i] de eadem.

C. David Regis Scottorum de eadem.

C. Lamberti Skarelet de vj denariis in Anand[ia]. (*Anand'*)

ix.—Dimissio C. abbatis de Ayndirset.

C. Michaelis de Clifton de terris in Clifton. (*Wynsath, Rocheland et al' Wyndscalis*)

C. Ade de Cliftona de terris in Cliftona.

C. ejusdem de eisdem. (*Clifton*)

x.—C. Ade filii Michaelis de Clifton de v acris in Cliftona et parva Wyndscal[is].

C. Ade filii Michaelis de diversis terris in diversis locis.

Quieta [clamacio] Ade filii Ranulfi de terris et tenementis in Cliftona.

C. Roberti filii Thome Dreghailetill de terris in eadem.

xi.—Quieta clamacio Ade filii Dehe de diversis terris in Cliftona. (*Cliftona*)

C. C[lementis] abbatis contra Thomam de Dene de capella ejusdem. (*Clifton*)

C. Benedicti de Rotingtona de Stokbrigholmes. (*Stokbrigholms*)

Quere cartam Benedicti de Rodyngton de prato in libro xj fol iiij^{to}.

xij.—C. Benedicti Rotingtona de Stokbrigholmes.

C. Johannis Hudilston de eisdem.

Convencio inter Johannem Hudilston et abbatem de Gressholmes.

xiij.—C. Johannis filii Johannis Hodilston de j placea in Millum.

Liber IX.

i. Carta Ricardi Lucy de Wyndergh et Witofthaven et cum libertatibus. (*Witofthaven*)

C. ejusdem de eisdem.

Concordia inter Symonem abbatem et dominum Thomam de Multon de terris in Salter et Wyndere. (*Wynder*)

ii. C. Johannis filii Helie de Styveton de Wyndere.

iij. C. Ade filii Walteri filii Grotan de Eglesfeld. (*Eglesfeld*)

C. Roberti filii Walteri de Eglesfeld de terris et libertatibus in Eglesfeld.

C. Roberti filii Roberti de terris in eadem.

C. Thome filii Henrici de viij denariis in eadem.

iiij. C. Michaelis filii Ade de Eglesfeld de terris in eadem.

C. Godithe filie Michaelis de Furness de j bovata in eadem.

C. Willelmi comitis Albemarlie de Dene et Eglisfeld. (*Dene*)

Quieta Clamacio Rogeri filii Gerardi de Mortona de Salter.

v. C. Gospatricii filii Horm de omnibus terris suis cum pertinenciis in eadem. (*Salter cum bosco et molendino*)

C. Willelmi de Bovilla de terris cum molendino ejusdem Salter.

C. ejusdem de totis terris suis cum bosco et molendino ejusdem.

C. Nicholai Moriceby de turbaria et aliis libertatibus in Wittemyr.

vj. C. Nicholai Moriceby de eisdem. (*Wyttemyr*)

Liber X.

i. Carta Ingeranni de Cornuburgie de vj acris cum pertinenciis. (*in Derham*)

C. Alexandri filii Alexandri Waytfote de j bovata terre cum pertinenciis [in] Talentyre. (*Talentyr*)

C. Johannis de Talentyre de j tofto cum pertinenciis in eadem.

ii.—C. Ricardi filii Johannis de Derham de terris in Talentyre.

C. ejusdem de ij acris cum pertinenciis in eadem.

iii.—C. Ricardi filii Johannis Divitis de ij acris in eadem.

C. ejusdem de iiij acris in eadem.

C. ejusdem de diversis terris in eadem.

iiij.—C. ejusdem de vj acris in eadem.

C. ejusdem de tota terra sua in eadem.

Obligacio ejusdem de terris suis non vendendis.

v.—C. Ricardi filii Johannis Divitis de vij acris in Talentyr. (*Talentyr*)

Quieta clamacio Ede uxoris ejusdem de terris in eadem.

C. Ricardi filii Johannis Divitis de j tenemento in eadem.

C. ejusdem de redditu unius denarii in eadem.

vj.—C. Ricardi filii Johannis Divitis de j tofto cum domo et grangia in Talentyr. (*Grangia ejusdem*)

C. Henrici filii Divitis de eisdem.

Cirographum Nicholai prioris de terris in Talentyr

vij.—Dimissio terre de Heversham. (*Heversham*)

Convencio de eadem.

C. Radulfi de Levynton de firma in Karliolo. (*Karliol[um]*)

Obligacio abbatis et conventus de Holmcoltram de vj denariis. (*Holmcoltram*)

viij.—C. Ricardi Preston et Amabill uxoris ejus de ij acris terre in Strikland. (*Strikland*)

C. Walteri de Strikland de ij acris terre in Crosrige cum pertinenciis. (*Crosrige*)

Confirmacio Amabille quondam uxoris Ricardi de Preston de ij acris terre in Strikland.

Liber XJ.

i.—Carta Benedicti de Rotingtona de x acris et iij perticis in Rotingtona. (*Rotingtona*)

C. ejusdem de ij toftis et croftis cum omni pastura et omnibus libertatibus in eadem.

C. ejusdem de j acra terre in Houtbergh.

ii.—C. ejusdem de j eadem acra terre in Houtberg' et ij^bus^ aliis acris.

Convencio inter N[icholaum] priorem et Benedictum de Rot[ington] de barcaria cum pertinenciis.

iij.—C. Benedicti de Rotington de divisis et pastura, scilicet, de Pottrun et aliis multis.

C. ejusdem de eisdem.

iiij.—C. ejusdem de iij toftis et croftis terre in Rotingtona.

C. ejusdem de prato de Wellimore in territorio de Fors cum bosco.

C. ejusdem de aqua molendini deducta in Pekmyln.

v.—C. ejusdem de uno nativo in Rotington.

C. ejusdem de pastura in totis terris suis preter Blada.

C. Alani Penyton de terris in Rotingtona.

Convencio inter N[icholaum] priorem de tota terra de Kirkhaven et Knaphow.

vi.—C. Benedicti de Rotington de tota terra sua de eisdem.

Convencio inter Nicholaum priorem et Benedictum Rotington de quadam barcaria.

Convencio inter Johannem priorem et Ranulfum de Rotington de dimid[io] stagni molendini inter Kirkeby et Rotingtona.

vij.—C. Ricardi filii Alani de dimidia acra cum aliis libertatibus in Santon. (*Santona*)

C. Alani de Coupland de j acra cum pertinenciis in eadem.

C. ejusdem de j acra cum pertinenciis in eadem.

C. ejusdem de terris et libertatibus in eadem. Prior habet in Rotyngton ij bovatas terre ex dono Raineri ut patet in carta Ranulphi, libro primo f. v.

C. Simonis abbatis de via dimissa domino de Rodyngton super terram sante Bege inter barcariam (*Anglice* Shepecote) et Lytyll (Knaphow), libro xj fol. viii.

viij.—C. Alani de Coupland de terris in Santon. (*Santon*)

C. Symonis abbatis de via xij pedum in latitudine in terra sancte Bege dimissa dominis de Rodyngton. (*Rotington*)

Convencio inter Ranulfum Rotington de tota multura hominum suorum in eadem.

Liber XIJ.

i.—Convencio inter Willelmum Boyville et Willelmum priorem de manerio de Kirkesantan cum pertinenciis in molendino et aliis libertatibus. (*Kirkesanton*)

C. Agnetis de Langthwait de Wreng[is] et Haverig cum pertinenciis. (*Wreng[is] Haverig*)

C. Willelmi de Boyvill de dimidia marcha pro terra in Kirkesantan. (*Kirkesantan*)

Dimissio C[lementis] abbatis de Kirkesantan, Haverig et Thwaites.

ii.—C. Ade de Hyton de terris in eadem Hyton. (*Hyton*)

C. Agnetis filie Michaelis Cornay de terris et pratis in eadem.

C. Anabille filie Michaelis de j messuagio, terris et pratis in eadem.

iii.—C. Johannis filii Johannis de Hodilston de totis terris suis in Hyton.

C. Johannis filii Thome Frysyngton de terris in eadem.

C. Willelmi filii Adelune de firma in Kirkeby super moram. (*Kirkeby super Moram*)

C. ejusdem de eadem firma in eadem.

C. Thome de Multon de dimidia marca argenti in Burgh. (*Burgh juxta le Sandes*)

C. ejusdem siue confirmacio de eadem.

Liber XIIJ.

i.—Carta Roberti Curtnei de dimidia marcha de molendino fullon[um] in Kokirmwth cum mansura in eadem. (*Kokirmwth*)

C. Alani filii Walthevi de xiiij salmonibus in eadem.

C. Ingeranni de vj acris terre in Derham. (*Derham cum Kokirmwth*)

C. Hugonis filii Ade filii Walteri de terris in Kokirmwth et Derham.

ij.—C. ejusdem Hugonis de omnibus terris suis in Derham.

Appellacio facta contra abbatem de Furnays pro decimis ten[ementi] juxta Millum. (*Millum*)

iij.—C. Nicholai Stuttevill de ij bovatis terre in Dreg. (*Dreg*)

Dimissio C[lementis] abbatis de eisdem.

C. Jordani filii Ketelli de terris cum divisis in eadem.

C. ejusdem de Qwynhow in eadem.

iiij.—C. Ricardi filii Jordani de Dreg de totis terris suis in Stainhous in Dreg.

C. Alicie filie Benedicti Overhair de j acra et dimidia cum pertinenciis in eadem.

C. Anselmi de j libra Incensi de eadem.
v.—C. Jurdani de barcaria in Dreg.
Dimissio barcarie de eadem.
C. Roberti abbatis de xx acris in territorio de Egremont. (*Egremont*)
Memordanum quod allocantur xx d[enarii] balivo domini de Haryngton in Egrimont ad solvendum priori sancte Bege pro terris in Wyrkyngton vocatis Banklandes.
vj.—C. Hugonis filii Edwardi de iij acris in Kelton. (*Kelton*)
C. Willelmi filii Hugonis de eisdem.
vij.—C. Ade de Waibirthwait de terra in eadem.
C. Gilberti filii Ricardi de Franceys de j acra in eadem.
C. Petri Trevet de j acra cum edificiis etc. in eadem.
viij.—C. Roberti Stub de totis terris suis cum pertinenciis et libertatibus in eadem.
Quieta clamacio Symonis de Kelton de libertatibus in eadem.
C. Benedicti filii Willelmi filii Rogeri de terris et aisiamentis in Seton. (*Setona*)
ix.—C. Henrici filii Thome de totis terris suis cum pertinenciis in eadem.
C. Nicholai prioris de terris in eadem.
x.—C. Rogeri filii Edwardi de j domo et iiij^{or} acris in Ranglass. (*Ranglass*)
C. Alani filii Rogeri de ij acris in eadem.
xj.—C. ejusdem de eisdem cum pertinenciis in eadem.
C. Yvonis de totis terris cum pratis in Likokeriding in eadem. (*Likokeriding*)
C. ejusdem de j acra et dimidia cum pertinenciis in eadem.
xij.—C. Alexandri filii Rogeri filii Edwardi de j acra et dimidia cum aisiamentis in eadem.

C. Alicie uxoris Yvonis de medietate tocius terre sue in eadem.

C. Johannis filii Ricardi cementarii de terris et tenementis in eadem.

xiij.—C. Alicie uxoris Yvonis fabri de omnibus terris suis cum pertinenciis in eadem.

C. Alicie de Rumeley filie Willemi filii Duncani per quam quietum clamat Willelm[um] de Rybton et heredes (*sic*) suos (*sic*) pro homagio et servicio suo et viginti marcis drengagium quod clamavit in Rybton. (*Ribton*)

C. Gilberti filii Adam de Overkelett de duabus acris terre que jacent inter terras que vocantur Spitelflat juxta Carnforth et in exitu ejusdem ville ad dextram unius tofti et unius crofti continenc[ium] unam rodam et communam ut patet per cartam.

CARTE PRIORATUS DE SANCTA BEGA

1. Carta prima Willelmi Meschyn.

Willelmus filius Randulfi[1] omnibus has litteras videntibus et audientibus salutem. Notum vobis facio quod dedi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte virgini Bege, pro salute mea et uxoris mee et filiorum meorum et parentum meorum, vj carrucatas terre in Cherchebi[2], et ad incre-

1. [1] William Meschin, founder of the priory, was a son of Ranulf, sheriff of Bayeux in Normandy, and brother of Ranulf Meschin, lord of Cumberland. The elder Ranulf, whom William of Malmsbury (*Gesta Regum*, ii., 286, R.S.) calls "Rannulfum vicecomitem Bajocensem," was one of the rebellious nobles defeated by William of Normandy in 1047 and to whom he alluded in retrospect on his death-bed (Orderic Vitalis, bk. vij., cap. 15). The connexion of the family with England must have commenced at an early date, for the names of Ranulf the father, Mahald or Maud his wife, Richard and Ranulf their sons, and Lucy the wife of the latter are entered on the beadroll of Durham (*Liber Vitæ*, 78). William son of Ranulf the sheriff took part in the first Crusade in 1097 (Orderic, bk. ix., c. 8). According to the inquest of 1212 Henry I. enfeoffed William Meschin with the lordship of Coupland between Derwent and Duddon, an extensive district in the south-west of the modern county in which the franchise of St. Bees is situated. He had also large estates in Lindsey before 1118 and in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. William witnessed three charters of his brother Ranulf to the priory of Wetheral, which house Ranulf had founded. For the title of Meschin as the equivalent of "junior" or "younger," see *Victoria Hist. of Cumb.*, i. 302.

[2] Kirkby, afterwards Kirkbybeghog (Nos. **186**, **191**, etc.), church town of Bega. Parishes which bear this prefix in Cumberland and Westmorland, Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Kirkby Stephen, are numerous in Northumbria, very extensive in area, and denote Norse settlements.

mentum predicte elemosine concedo manerium quod h̄abuit Willelmus balistarius in pura elemosina sine aliquo terreno servicio. Valete. Insuper ut sciatis ut quicumque ex militibus meis aliquod incrementum terre de suis propriis terris dare voluerit concedo. Hujus rei testes[3] sunt Waltheus, Reinerus, Godardus, Ketellus, Willelmus capellanus, Coremac Gille becoc[4].

2. Carta Willelmi filii Ranulfi de vij carucatis terre et tota parochia de Kirkeby, et de capella [de] Egremont et de decimis dominii sui.

Willelmus filius Ranulfi, Turstino[1] Eboracensi archiepiscopo et omnibus sancte Eboracensis ecclesie parochianis, tam clericis quam laicis, presentibus et futuris, salutem. Pium est ut sancta Dei ecclesia a filiis et fidelibus suis dilatetur et amplificetur. Eapropter dedi et presenti cartula confirmavi ecclesie sancte Dei genitricis Marie et sancte Bege vij carrucatas[2] terre, quietas et solutas ab omni seculari servicio. Dedi eciam eidem ecclesie parrochiam suam sicut testimonio proborum virorum probata

[3] The names of Waldeve, Reiner, Godard and Ketel, tenants of William Meschin's lordship of Coupland, will be found in subsequent charters as benefactors of the priory. *Coremac Gille becoc* probably represents only one individual, Coremac servant of Bega: the name does not occur again.

[4] In the margin the scribe has written *habetur sub cera in cella fundatorum, prima.* Most of the deeds in this collection are described as *habetur sub cera*, showing that the compilation was made from the original deeds of enfeoffment or other business transactions.

2. [1] Turstin, Thurstin or Thurstan of Bayeux was consecrated Archbishop of York at Rheims by Pope Calixtus II. on 19th October, 1119, and retired to the Cluniac monastery at Pontefract in January 1140, where he died in the following month.

[2] In the text of No. 1 the number of ploughlands is given as six, but it is apparently a scribal error for seven, the number in this and subsequent charters.

est, videlicet, quicquid continetur a Witahoua[3] usque ad Chechel[4], et sicut eadem Chechel cadit in Egre[5] et Egre in mare, et nominatim capellam de Egremont, que est inter predictos terminos, et decimas dominii mei et omnium hominum meorum qui manent in Egremont, et decimas piscariarum mearum de Couplanda, necnon et decimam coriorum venacionis mee. Concedo eciam donum quod Wallefus dedit eidem ecclesie, videlicet, Steinburnam, et quod Chetellus donavit, videlicet, Prestonam, et quod donavit Rainerus, videlicet, ij bovatas terre in Rodintona[6] et unum hominem qui manet in eadem terra, et quod donavit Godardus,[7] videlicet, ecclesiam de Wintinghaham et unam mansuram et totam parrochiam eidem ecclesie pertinentem et decimam de dominio suo et ecclesiam de Botlia et unam mansuram et totam parrochiam et decimas eidem ecclesie pertinentes. Et sciendum quod a me constitutum est consilio tuo, Turstine archiepiscope, quod abbas et capitulum ecclesie sancte Marie Eboracensis semper ponent sub obediencia sua in eadem ecclesia priorem et sex monachos cum eo ad serviendum Deo in ea. Concedo eciam quicquid homines mei in

[3] The town of Whitehaven.

[4] The river Keekle.

[5] The river Ehen.

[6] The charters of Wallef, Chetell and Rainer have not been preserved. Wallef, the donor of Steinburn, has been identified with Walthef son of Gospatric, lord of Allerdale, and Chetell, the donor of Preston, with Ketell son of Eltred, who also gave the church of Wirchintuna, two ploughlands and a mill in the same vill (Illus. Doc., No. IX.). These identifications in King Richard's confirmation are supported by the earlier charter of Henry II., of which it is probably a copy (Dugdale, *Mon.* iii. 550). At the earlier date, Chetell's charter must have been inspected for it adds to the contents of the St. Bees abstracts. In the royal confirmations Rainer is described as *dapifer*, as he signs himself in the attestations of Nos. **8-10** ; probably steward of Egremont.

[7] Godard de Boivill, lord of Millom. The charter is preserved as No. **76**.

posterum ibi consilio meo dabunt. Hanc autem elemosinam feci pro salute domini mei Henrici regis Anglorum regis et pro anima uxoris eius Mathildis regine et Willelmi filii eius[8] et pro salute tua, Turstine archiepiscope, et pro remedio antecessorum meorum et meo et uxoris mee et liberorum meorum et fidelium meorum. Testibus Turstino archiepiscopo et Willelmo archidiacono, et Auffredo et Ricardo capellanis archiepiscopi, et Rainaldo capellano Willelmi, et Siwardo presbitero, et Godardo, Wallefo, et Chetello, et Odardo de Carlol, et Ricero et Rainero et multis aliis.

3. Carta ejusdem Willelmi filii Ranulfi de vij carucatis.

Willelmus filius Ranulfi, Turstino Eboracensi archiepiscopo et omnibus sancte Eboracensis ecclesie parrochianis tam clericis quam laicis presentibus et futuris, salutem. Pium est ut sancta Dei ecclesia a filiis et fidelibus suis dilatetur et amplificetur. Eapropter dedi et presenti cartula confirmavi ecclesie sancte Marie Eboracensis cenobii ecclesiam sancte Bege, que est sita in Caupalandia, et vij carrucatas terre quietas et solutas ab omni terreno servicio. Reddidi eciam et dedi eidem ecclesie parrochiam suam sicut testimonio proborum virorum in dedicacione ejusdem ecclesie probata est, videlicet, quicquid continetur a Witahoua usque ad Chechela, sicut eadem Chechel cadit in Egre et Egre in mare, et nominatim capellam de Egremont que est sita inter predictos terminos et decimas dominii mei et omnium hominum meorum qui manent in Egremont et decimas piscariarum mearum de Caupalandia, necnon et decimam

[8] From the phraseology here it may be assumed that the priory was founded after the death of the Queen and William the Aetheling, and therefore after 1120, but before the death of Henry I.

porcorum et carnis venacionis mee per totam Caupalandiam et decimam pannagii mei et decimam vaccariarum mearum per totam Cauplandiam. Et si quis ex mea permissione vel donacione infra forestum meum pecuniam[1] suam habebit, ex ea sicut ex mea monachi habebunt decimacionem et insuper unoquoque anno xx^ti solidos de decima census mei de Caupalanda sive crescat sive decrescat. Concedo eciam quietum quod Wallef dedit eidem ecclesie, viz., Stainburnam ; et quod Chetellus donavit, viz., Prestonam ; et quod donavit Rainerus, viz., ij bovatas terre in Rotingtona et unum rusticum manentem in eadem villa ; et quod donavit Godardus, viz., ecclesias de Witingam et Botla cum ij mansuris et totis parrochiis, et decimas eisdem ecclesiis pertinentes : et quod donavit Willelmus filius Gilleberti de Lancastra[2], viz., Swartahof[3], videlicet, omnia quieta in elemosinam et sine omni terreno servicio. Et sciendum est quod omnes has elemosinas dedi predicte abbacie Eboracensi consilio Turstini archiepiscopi et uxoris mee Cecilie[4] et hominum meorum et concessionem (*sic*) Rannulfi filii mei tali convencione et pacto ut ibi sit cella monachorum et abbas Eboraci et capitulum semper mittat et habeat in ecclesia sante Bege priorem et cum eo sex monachos ad minus residentes et servientes ibi Deo. Concedo eciam quicquid homines

3. [1] Here used in its archaic sense for cattle.

[2] William de Lancaster, first of that name, lord of Kendal. A separate confirmation of this grant by William Meschin is recorded in No. **11**.

[3] Not now on the map, but it is probably the rising ground between Whitehaven and Hensingham, known locally as Swartha Brow.

[4] Cicely, daughter and heir of Robert de Rumelli, lord of Skipton in Craven. With William Meschin, her husband, she founded a priory of Canons Regular at Embsay near Skipton, afterwards transferred to Bolton. It would appear from a charter printed by Dugdale (*Monasticon*, vi. 204) that Cicely was afterwards married to Henry de Traches.

mei in posterum ibi consilio meo vel heredum meorum dabunt. Hanc autem elemosinam feci pro salute domini mei Henrici regis Anglie et pro anima Matildis regine et Willelmi filii eorum et pro salute Turstini archiepiscopi et pro remedio antecessorum meorum et meo, uxoris mee et liberorum meorum et fidelium meorum. Testibus hiis Turstino archiepiscopo et Willelmo archidiacono, Aufredo et Richardo capellanis ejus, Rainaldo capellano meo, Siwardo presbitero, Godardo, Rainero, Wallef, Chetello, Odardo, Ricardo et multis aliis.

4. CARTA RANULFI MESCHYN FILII WILLELMI DE WIRKYNGTON, MOLENDINO, ETC.

RANULFUS Meschinus[1] filius Willelmi Meschin omnibus fidelibus, tam clericis quam laicis, litteras has videntibus vel audientibus, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Deo et sancte Marie Ebor[aci] et sancte Bege pro salute mea et pro anima patris mei et fratris et parentum meorum quicquid Chetellus filius Heltredi dedit in Wirchintuna,[2] scilicet, ecclesiam ejusdem ville et molendinum in eadem villa et terram ejusdem ville quantum ipsi divisit et dedit. Hanc concessionem et donacionem fecit idem R[anulfus] in die assumcionis sancte Marie coram istis testibus, Odardo capellano suo, Fulcone avunculo

4. [1] This Ranulf Meschin founded the Cistercian abbey of Calder within the lordship of Coupland in 1134 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, v. 340, 340). From Ranulf's mention of a deceased brother in this charter it may be taken that William Meschin had more than one son, unless indeed that *fratris* is a scribal error for *matris*. Whitaker without giving his authority puts Matthew as a brother of Ranulf in his short pedigree of William Meschin's descendants (*Hist. of Craven*, p. 207). In Nos. **1** and **2** William Meschin alludes to *liberorum meorum*, though the phrase may refer not to his sons but to his children.

[2] It is commonly supposed that Gospatric son of Orm was the first of this family settled at Workington. This deed is sufficient evidence that the vill was in possession of his grandfather Chetell.

ejus, Rannulfo de Suait, Willelmo de Archis,[3] Philippo filio Clerembeldi, Gaufrido presbitero, Willelmo Borgando, Willelmo filio Chening, Godardo dapifero.

5. CARTA WILLELMI FILII RANULFI MESCHYN DE VIJ CARUCATIS TERRE, ETC.

WILLELMUS filius Rannulfi, Turstino Eboracensi archiepiscopo et omnibus sancte Eboracensis ecclesie parrochianis, tam clericis quam laicis, presentibus et futuris, salutem. Pium est ut sancta Dei ecclesia a filiis et fidelibus suis dilatetur et amplificetur. Eapropter dedi et presenti cartula confirmavi ecclesie sancte Marie Eboracensis cenobii ecclesiam sancte Bege que est sita in Coupolanda et vij carucatas terre quietas et solutas ab omni seculari servicio. Reddidi eciam et dedi eidem ecclesie parochiam suam sicut testimonio proborum virorum in dedicacione ejusdem ecclesie probata est, videlicet, quicquid continetur a Witahova usque ad Chechel et sicut eadem Chechel cadit in Egre et Egre in mare et nominatim capellam de Egremont que est sita inter predictos terminos, et decimas dominii mei et hominum meorum qui manent in Egremont, et decimas piscariarum mearum de Caupolanda, necnon et decimam porcorum et carnis venacionis mee, et unoquoque anno xx solidos de decima census mei de Caupolanda, sive crescat sive descrescat. Concedo eciam donum quietum quod Wallef dedit eidem ecclesie, viz., Steinburnam: et quod Chetellus donavit, viz., Prestonam; et quod donavit Rainerus, viz., ij bovatas terre in Redintona et unum rusticum manentem in eadem terra: et quod donavit Godardus, viz., ecclesias de Witingam et Botla cum ij mansuris et totis parochiis, et decimas eisdem

[3] For the descendants of some of the witnesses of the Meschin charters, who were tenants of Skipton, see the *Carta* of 1166 in *Liber Rubeus* (R.S.), i. 430-32.

ecclesiis pertinentes: et quod donavit Willelmus filius Gilberti de Lancastra, viz., Swartahof, videlicet, omnia quieta in elemosinam et sine terreno servicio. Et sciendum quod has elemosinas dedi predicte ecclesie abbacie consilio Turstini archiepiscopi, et uxoris mee, Cecilie, et hominum meorum et concessione Rannulfi filii mei, tali convencione et pacto ut ibi sit cella monachorum et abbas Eborac[i] et capitulum sancte Marie Eborac[i] semper mittat et habeat in ecclesia sancte Bege priorem et cum eo sex monachos ad minus residentes et servientes ibi Deo. Concedo eciam quicquid homines mei in posterum ibi consilio meo dabunt. Hanc elemosinam feci pro salute domini mei Henrici regis Anglie, et pro anima Matildis regine et Willelmi filii eorum et pro salute Turstini archiepiscopi, et pro remedio antecessorum meorum, et meo, et uxoris mee et liberorum meorum et fidelium meorum. Testibus Turstino archiepiscopo et Willelmo archidiacono, et Aufredo et Ricardo capellanis ejus, et Rainaldo capellano meo, et Siwardo presbitero, et Godardo et Rainero, Wallef, Chetello, Odardo, Ricardo, et multis aliis.

6. Carta Willelmi filii Ranulfi Meschyn.

Willelmus filius Rannulfi, Turstino Ebor[acensi] archiepiscopo et omnibus sancte Eborac[ensis] ecclesie parrochianis, tam clericis quam laicis, presentibus et futuris, salutem. Pium est ut sancta Dei ecclesia a filiis et fidelibus suis dilatetur et amplificetur. Eapropter dedi et presenti cartula confirmavi ecclesie sancte Marie Eboracensis cenobii ecclesiam sancte Bege que est sita in Coupalanda et vij carrucatas terre quietas et solutas ab omni seculari servicio. Reddidi eciam et dedi eidem ecclesie parrochiam suam sicut testimonio proborum virorum in dedicacione ejusdem ecclesie probata, videlicet, quicquid continetur a Witahova usque ad Chechel, et sicut eadem Chechel cadit in Egre, et Egre in mare:

et nominatim capellam in Egremont que est sita inter predictos terminos, et decimas dominii mei et omnium hominum meorum qui manent in Egremont, et decimas piscariarum mearum de Caupelanda, necnon et decimam coriorum et carnis venacionis mee, et unoquoque anno xx solidos de decima census mei de Coupelanda, sive crescat sive descrescat. Concedo eciam donum quietum quod Wallef dedit eidem ecclesie, videlicet, Steinbornam: et Chetellus donavit, viz., Prestonam: et quod donavit Rainerus, viz., ij bovatas terre in Rodintona et unum rusticum manentem in eadem terra: et quod donavit Godardus, viz., ecclesiam de Wintingaham et unam mansuram et totam parochiam eidem ecclesie pertinentem, et decimam de dominio suo, et ecclesiam de Botla et unam mansuram et totam parochiam et decimas eidem ecclesie pertinentes: et quod donavit Willelmus filius Gislebert de Lancastra, viz., Swartahof, videlicet, omnia quieta in elemosina et sine terreno servicio. Et sciendum quod has elemosinas dedi predicte abbacie consilio Turstini archiepiscopi et uxoris mee Cecilie et hominum meorum, et concessionem Rannulfi filii mei, tali convencione et pacto ut ibi sit cella monachorum, et abbas Eborac[i] et capitulum sancte Marie Ebor[aci] semper mittat et habeat in ecclesia sancte Bege priorem et cum eo sex monachos ad minus residentes et servientes ibi Deo. Concedo eciam quicquid homines mei in posterum ibi consilio meo dabunt. Hanc autem elemosinam feci pro salute domini mei Henrici regis Anglie, et pro anima Matildis regine, et Wilelmi filii eorum, et pro salute Turstini archiepiscopi, et pro remedio antecessorum meorum, et meo, et uxoris mee, et liberorum meorum et fidelium meorum. Testibus Turstino archiepiscopo et Willelmo archidiacono, et Auffredo et Richardo capellanis ejusdem, et Ranaldo capellano meo, et Siwardo presbitero, et Godardo et Rainero, Walleff, Chetello, Odardo, Ricario, et multis aliis.

7. CARTA WILLILMI MESCHYN DE LIBERTATIBUS IN BOSCIS, AQUIS DULCIBUS ET SALSIS.

WILLELMUS le Meschin, omnibus hominibus et amicis suis, Francis et Anglis, tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem servientibus omnes boscos qui sunt infra divisas suas et quicquid in eisdem continetur, exceptis cervo et cerva, apro et ancipitre, et ut nullus in eis nisi priore concedente possit succidere. Preterea dedi predictis monachis et concessi habere, ubique infra terminos suos tam in terris quam in aquis dulcibus et salsis, omnes libertates et consuetudines quas habeo in Couplanda. Hec autem omnia dedi et concessi predictis monachis libere et quiete in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute domini mei Henrici regis Anglie et pro anima Matildis regine et pro salute mea et uxoris mee et liberorum meorum et fidelium meorum. Testibus hiis Reinaldo capellano meo, Siwardo presbitero, Godardo, Rainero, Wallef, Chetell, Odardo, Richardo et aliis multis.

8. CARTA WILLELMI[1] MESCHYN FILII WILLELMI FILII RANULFI DE VIJ CARUCATIS TERRE ET CAPELLA DE EGREMONT.

RANULPHUS[2] Meschinus filius Willelmi filii Rannulfi omnibus videntibus vel audientibus litteras has salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse ecclesie sancte Marie de Eboraco ecclesiam sancte Bege que est in Caupuland et vij carrucatas terre et totam parrochiam suam et quicquid pater meus eidem ecclesie

8. [1] This word stands uncorrected in the manuscript and is so found in the index of rubrics or table of contents. It should be *Ranulfi*.

[2] *Willelmus* has been erased and *Ranulphus* has been written over in the same hand as *habetur sub cera* in the margin.

dedit vel concessit, sicut carta ipsius testatur, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete ab omni terreno servicio, et nominatim capellam de Egremunt et decimas dominii mei in tota Caupulandia, et omnium hominum meorum qui manent in Egremont, et decimas piscariarum mearum de tota Caupulandia, necnon et decimam porcorum meorum et carnis venacionis mee per totum forestum meum in tota Caupulandia, et decimam pannagii mei, et decimam vaccariarum mearum per totam Caupulandiam. Et si quis ex mea concessione vel donacione infra forestum meum pecuniam suam [habebit] monachi habebunt decimacionem de ea sicut de mea. Et insuper dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege manerium quod [vocatur] Avenderdale[3] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio. Concessi eciam donum quietum quod Walthef dedit eidem ecclesie, viz., Steinburn: et quod Chetellus dedit, viz., Preston: et quod dedit Reinerus, viz., ij bovatas terre in Rodingtun et unum rusticum manentem in eadem villa: et quod donavit Godardus, viz., ecclesias de Wittingham et Botle cum duabus mansuris et totis parrochiis, et decimas eisdem ecclesiis pertinentes: et quod dedit Willelmus filius Gilberti de Loncastre, viz., Suuartahoft. Concedo eciam quicquid homines mei in posterum ibi consilio meo et heredum meorum dabunt. Hec omnia concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi in puram et elemosinam perpetuam soluta et quieta ab omni terreno servicio pro salute anime mee et pro anima patris mei et omnium parentum meorum, necnon et dominorum meorum per consilium et testimonium hominum meorum, viz., Fulconis avunculi mei, et Reineri dapiferi, et Godardi, et Rann[ulphi] vicecomitis, et Siwardi presbiteri, et Willelmi capellani, et Willelmi de Arches et aliorum.

[3] Ennerdale.

9. Carta Ranulfi Meschyn de vij carucatis terre in Copland.

Ranulfus Meschinus filius Willelmi filii Ranulfi omnibus videntibus vel audientibus litteras has salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse abbacie sancte Marie de Eboraco ecclesiam sancte Bege que est in Caupuland et vij carucatas terre et totam parrochiam suam et quicquid pater meus eidem ecclesie dedit vel concessit, sicut carta ipsius testatur, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete ab omni terreno servicio: et nominatim capellam de Egremont et decimas dominii mei in tota Caupulandia et omnium hominum meorum qui manent in Egremunt et decimas piscariarum mearum de tota Caupulandia necnon decimam porcorum meorum et carnis venacionis mee per totum forestum meum in tota Caupulandia et decimam pannachii mei et decimam vaccariarum mearum per totam Caupulandiam. Et si quis ex mea concessione vel donacione infra forestum meum pecuniam suam habebit, monachi habebunt decimacionem de ea sicut de mea. Et insuper dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege manerium quod vocatur Avenderdale in puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio. Concessi eciam donum quietum quod Walthef dedit eidem ecclesie, viz., Steinburnam: et quod Chetellus dedit, viz., Preston: et quod dedit Reinerus, viz., ij bovatas terre in Rotington et unum rusticum manentem in eadem villa: et quod donavit Godardus, viz., ecclesias de Wittingham et Bothle cum duabus mansuris et totis parrochiis, et decimas eisdem ecclesiis pertinentes: et quod dedit Willelmus filius Gilberti de Loncastre, viz., Swartahoft. Concedo eciam predictis monachis omnes boscos qui sunt infra divisum suum, viz., a Cuningishow[1]

9. [1] Coneyside in the south part of the parish of St. Bees (O. S., lxxii., s.w.). See also No. **51**.

usque ad rivum qui currit inter Prestun et Hensingham et descendit usque ad Qwithofhavene et ibi cadit in mare et quicquid in eisdem boscis capere poterunt, exceptis cervo et cerva, apro et ancipitre. Omnes vero alias dignitates et libertates quas habeo in Caupalandia dono eis et concedo habere infra divisas suas sicut et pater meus dedit et concessit eisdem. Concedo eciam quicquid homines mei in posterum ibi consilio meo vel heredum meorum dabunt. Hec omnia concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam soluta et quieta ab omni terreno servicio pro salute anime mee et pro anima patris mei et omnium parentum meorum necnon et dominorum meorum per consilium et testimonium hominum meorum, viz., Fulconis avunculi méi, et Reineri dapiferi, et Godardi, et Rann[ulphi] vicecomitis, et Siwardi presbiteri, et Gaufridi presbiteri, et Willelmi capellani, et Willelmi de Archis.

10. Carta Ranulfi Meschyn filii W[illelmi] de manerio de Avenderdala.

Rannulfus Meschinus filius Willelmi filii Ranulfi omnibus videntibus litteras vel audientibus salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Deo et sancte Marie de Eboraco et sancte Bege manerium quod vocatur Avenderdala in puram elemosinam soluta et quieta ab omni terreno servicio pro anima mea et pro anima patris mei et omnium parentum meorum necnon et dominorum meorum per consilium et testimonium hominum meorum, viz., Fulconis avunculi mei et Reineri dapiferi et Godardi et Rann[ulphi] vicecomitis et Siwardi presbiteri et Gaufridi presbiteri et Willelmi capellani et Willelmi de Arcis.

11. Carta Willelmi filii Ranulfi de Swarthahof.

Sciant presentes et futuri quatinus ego Willelmus filius Ranulfi concedo donum quod Willelmus filius Gilberti de

Lancastre fecit de Swartahof, quietum et sine omni terreno servicio, ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege pro salute anime patris mei et mee et uxoris mee et parentum meorum, testimonio Reineri et Godardi et Reineri capellani et Walteri filii picot. Valete.

12. Carta Alicie Rumelly de terris, decimis, boscis, libertatibus et dignitatibus in Coupland.

Aelicia de Rumelli[1], omnibus hominibus Caupalandie tam presentibus quam futuris, salutes (*sic*). Sciatis me, in libera potestate viduitatis mee, Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege virginis, libere et quiete in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, concessisse et perpetuo confirmasse omnes donaciones et confirmaciones quas pater meus, Willelmus Meschinus, et frater meus, Ranulfus eidem ecclesie fecerunt, viz., de terris, decimis, boscis, libertatibus, dignitatibus, et omnibus rebus aliis, sicut in cartis eorum plenius continetur. Preterea dicte ecclesie et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus dedi et concessi talem libertatem et potestatem in boscis suis quod nullus, a Cuningishow usque ad magnam gilam que est ultra Hothwait et juxta Hothwait, sal possit facere nec salinam construere neque ad sal faciendum de bosco suo succidere nisi licencia prioris de sancta Bega, qui insuper habebit redditus de omnibus salinis et pannagium de omnibus silvis in terra sua infra supradictas divisas. Insuper dedi prefate ecclesie et perpetuo confirmavi omnium hominum suorum inter Derewent et Esc panna-

12. [1] Alice de Rumelli, who succeeded to the lordships of Coupland and Skipton on the death of Ranulf her brother, married William son of Duncan, nephew of David, King of Scotland, whom she survived. It is noticeable that she adopted her mother's name of Rumelli, though Ranulf was known as Meschin like his father. In addition to the charters in this Register (Nos. **12, 13, 15**), others by Alice during her widowhood will be found in Dugdale (*Mon.*, v. 125; vi. 204).

gium possidere et ut tam porci hominum suorum inter Derewent et Esc quam dominii sui in omnibus boscis et planis, de quibus ad me pertinet pannagium, pascua habeant absque ullo impedimento et redditu [m] quem inde faciant, necnon eidem ecclesie dedi et concessi et perpetuo confirmavi Hotwait cum tota terra et bosco qui continentur inter supradictam gilam et rivum illum qui ante hanc donacionem terminus terre beate Bege esse solebat. Et sciendum est quod priori et monachis de sancta Bega dedi potestatem excolendi et edificandi Hothwait[2] et in Welingesmora[3] pascua habebunt ex donacione mea ad pecora sua et hominum suorum pascenda et decimam molendini de Egremunt inperpetuum. Preterea predictis monachis dedi et concessi in elemosinam quatinus ipsi et nullus alius nisi eorum licencia in portu de Withofhavene[4] et in omnibus locis in mari et in aliis aquis infra divisas suas piscarias faciant: quicquid ad me pertinet sine contradiccione imperpetuum de dono meo habeant. Hec autem omnia dedi et confirmavi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime domini mei et mee et patris mei et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum. Testibus hiis Willelmo Franchigena et Waltero fratre suo, Rogerio Tempestate, Roberto cementario, Radulfo capellano, Edwardo capellano et aliis.

[2] Hothwait, afterwards called Brackenthwaite (No. **370**), a plot now covered by the town of Whitehaven between George Street and Bransty Railway Station, marked on Howard's maps of that town of 1790 and 1811.

[3] Welingesmore, Welyngmore, Witemire, Quelingmore, now called Whillimoor (O. S., lxi., S.E.), lay athwart the river Keekle and was subdivided into three parts, Moricebymore, Welyngmore and Distingtonmore (No. **134**). The bounds are set out in No. **496**, as beginning from certain rings called le Wheles near Harrashowe, extending near the ditch of Moresby and Distington. The wheels are now probably represented by the house known as Standing Stones (O. S., lxvii., N.E.).

[4] This allusion to the port of Whitehaven at so early a date as the middle of the twelfth century is not devoid of interest.

13. Carta Alicie Rumelli de decimis dominiorum suorum in Coupland.

Aelicia de Rumelli omnibus hominibus suis de Coupelandia tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in elemosinam concessisse donum patris mei Willelmi Meschini, scilicet, decimam dominiorum suorum in Copelandia in omnibus rebus, et nominatim in sale et ferro et pannagio que sunt de dominio et decimam venacionis illorum qui per licenciam venabuntur in foresto. Insuper predicte ecclesie in elemosinam concessi omnes boscos qui sunt infra divisas suas in Coupelandia et quicquid in eisdem boscis habetur, exceptis cervo et cerva et apro et ancipitre, et ut nullus in eis, nisi priore de sancta Bega concedente, possit succidere nec que sibi necessaria fuerint accipere. Preterea monachis ejusdem ecclesie in elemosinam concessi quatinus ipsi et nullus alius nisi eorum licencia in portu de Witehovedhafne et in omnibus locis in mari et in aliis aquis infra divisas suas piscarias faciant et sine contradiccione habeant. Testibus Willelmo Franchigena et Waltero fratre suo, Rogerio Tempestate, Roberto cementario, Radulfo capellano, Edwardo camberlano.

14. Carta Alicie Rumelly de xiiij salmonibus.

Sciant omnes tam futuri quam presentes quod ego Aelicia de Romeli concedo et presenti carta mea confirmo ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus donacionem xiiij^{cim} salmonum quam Alannus filius Waltheofi[1] fecit eis et concessit annis singulis

14. [1] Alan son of Waldeve, lord of Allerdale. See his charters in this Register, Nos. **22**, **49**, **308**, **454**, the latter of which is the grant of salmon referred to here. Alice de Rumelli, the grantor, was lady of Cockermouth, daughter of William son of Duncan and the Alice de Rumelli of No. **13** his wife. The compiler of

habendam in quadragesima. Preter haec volo et concedo quod ipsi predicti monachi pro salute animarum patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum et pro salute anime mee habeant ex donacione mea singulis annis in quadragesima sex salmones. Et ne hec concessio et donacio mea in irritum possit revocari, sigilli mei testimonio confirmavi, sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus Horm de Ireby, Willelmo de Bovill, Bartolomeo de Trivers, Simone de Roie, Willelmo filio Ade, Adam filio Alani, Adam de Crostweit clerico, Radulfo de Linford clerico, Willelmo de Kirleton et pluribus aliis.

15. Carta Alicie Rumelly de terris et libertatibus, salinis, pannagiis.

Aelicia de Rumelli omnibus hominibus Copelandie tam futuris quam presentibus salutes. Sciatis Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege virginis libere et quiete in puram elemosinam me concessisse et perpetuo confirmasse omnem libertatem illam in boscis suis et pannagiis et salinis quam viz., dominus meus Willelmus[1] nepos regis Scocie eidem ecclesie pro salute anime sua (*sic*) donavit. Concessi enim, sicut et dominus meus, et perpetuo confirmavi quatinus nullus a Cuningeshou usque ad magnam gilam que est ultra Hothewait et juxta Hothewait sal possit facere nec salinam construere neque ad sal faciendum de bosco suo succidere nisi licencia prioris de sancta Bega qui insuper habebit redditus de omnibus salinis et pannagium de omnibus silvis in terra sua infra supradictas divisas. Preterea concessi prefate

the Register had evidently mistaken the identity by inserting her charter here among those of her mother who went by the same name. The grantor is identified by the witnesses of the deed.

15. [1] For charters of William son of Duncan in this collection, see Nos. **16**, **40**, **351**.

ecclesie, sicut et dominus meus, et perpetuo confirmavi omnium hominum suorum inter Derewent et Esc pannagium possidere, et ut tam porci hominum suorum inter Derewent et Esc quam dominii sui in omnibus boscis et planis, de quibus ad dominium meum pertinet pannagium, pascua habeant absque ullo impedimento et redditu quem inde faciant. Necnon eidem ecclesie confirmavi donum domini mei de terra que vocatur Hothewait cum toto bosco et terra qui continentur inter supradictam gilam et rivum illum qui ante hanc donacionem terminus terre beate [Bege] esse solebat. Et sciendum est quod priori et monachis de sancta [Bega] concessi, sicut et dominus meus, potestatem excolendi et edificandi Hothewat cum predicta terra et in Welingesmora pasturam ad peccora sua pascenda et decimam molendini de Egremund. Testibus Robert priore,[2] Osbert archidiacono, Willelmo dapifero, Waltero Flandrensi fratre suo, Rogerio Tempestate, Rogerio Fasttun, Radulpho capellano, Roberto cementario, magistro Drogone, Drogone de Lindesaia, Edwardo camberlano.

16. CARTA WILLELMI NEPOTIS REGIS SCOCIE DE PANNAGIO DE COUPLAND.

WILLELMUS[1] nepos regis Scocie omnibus hominibus

[2] Prior Robert mentioned here should not be identified with the prior of the same name in No. **64** or No. **165**. Leland says that Robert was the first prior so far as he knew (*Collectanea*, i. 25).

16. [1] William son of Duncan was a conspicuous figure in northern history at this period. In this Register he is called *Willelmus nepos regis Scocie* (Nos. **15**, **16**, **39**, **352**) or *Willelmus filius Duncani* (Nos. **40**, **166**, **351**, **490**). King Duncan II., his father, was slain in 1094 (*Chron. de Mailros*, 60). Aelred of Rievaulx describes him as *vir magni animi* (Twysden, *Decem Script.*, 345). By his marriage with Alice de Rumelli, daughter of William Meschin and Cicely daughter of Robert de Rumelli, he ultimately succeeded to the estates of Meschin and Rumelli.

Copelandie tam futuris quam presentibus salutem. Sciatis me Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege virginis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus libere et quiete in puram et perpetuam elemosinam concessisse totum pannagium de omnibus silvis que habentur in terra sua, scilicit, a Cuni[n]geshow usque ad magnam gilam que est juxta Howthwait et ultra Hothwait. Concessi eciam eidem ecclesie quatinus nullus infra supradictos terminos sal possit facere nec salinam construere neque ad sal faciendum de bosco suo succidere nisi priore de sancta Bega concedente, cujus insuper redditus de omnibus salinis in prefata terra fact' [ ] inperpetuum erunt mea largicione. Necnon et illud sciendum est quod cum supradictis beate Bege virgini in elemosinam dedi pannagium de omnibus hominibus inter Derewente et Esc ad eam pertinentibus hoc insuper predicte domine concedendo quatinus tam porci hominum suorum inter Derwent et Esc quam dominii sui in omnibus boscis et planis de quibus ad me pertinet pannagium, pascua habeant absque ullo impedimento et redditu quem michi faciant. Illud eciam uobis notum sit quod predicte ecclesie in elemosinam concessi totam illam terram que vocatur Hothwait cum toto bosco et terra que continetur inter supradictam gilam que est ultra Hothwait et rivum illum qui terminus ante hanc donacionem terre beate Bege esse solebat. Et sciendum est quod prior et monachi de sancta Bega Hothwait cum predicta terra excolere et edificare poterunt et quod in Welingasmora ad peccora sua pascenda sine contradiccione pasturam habebunt quibus eciam in perpetuam elemosinam dedi et concessi decimam molendini de Egremund. Testibus Jurdano vicecomite, Johanne filio Puncun, Waltero Camberlano, Ricardo Mataf'lun.

John of Hexham states that William son of Duncan was confirmed in the Honor of Skipton and Craven by King David in 1151 (*Priory of Hexham*, i. 163). See a charter of his given in facsimile by Whitaker (*Hist.* of Craven [1878], p. 448): the charter in Dugdale (*Mon.*, vi, 203, No. IV.) is probably spurious.

17. CARTA WILLELMI COMITIS ALBEMARLIE DE VJ VACCIS DE NOWTEGELD IN COUPLAND.

WILLELMUS, comes Albemarlie[1], archiepiscopo Eboracensi et capitulo et omnibus matricis ecclesie filiis, salutem. Noverit paternitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege in Copelandia et omnibus, vj vaccas in perpetuam elemosinam reddendas anno cmai quo meum Noutegeld debuerit fieri. Hanc autem donacionem feci pro animabus omnium antecessorum meorum et antecessorum uxoris mee Cecilie. Testibus Petro de Falchenb', Radulfo de Averi, Henrico Foliot, W. de Belnag', Heng' de Meneriis, Gilberto [*blank*], Willelmo camerario, et multis aliis apud Bincheham.

18. CARTA W. COMITIS ALBEMARLIE DE VJ VACCIS.

WILLELMUS, comes Albemarlie, omnibus hominibus suis tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem. Sciatis quod dedi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis de sancta Bega vj vaccas de meo Nautegild de Copuland unoquoque anno quando accipio Nautegild in Copuland: et volo et firmiter precipio ut illud sine impedimento habeant pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et heredum meorum et pro animabus omnium amicorum et antecessorum meorum. Testibus hiis Helia de Mundevilla, magistro Rogerio, Willelmo camerario et multis aliis.

17. [1] William le Gross, earl of Albemarle or Aumâle, who married Cicely, daughter of William son of Duncan, died in 1170 (Benedict Abbas, *Gesta Hen. II.*, i. 243). He must be distinguished from William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, in Nos. **19** and **21**. For the significance of Nos. **17** and **18** on the character of the tribute called Noutgeld, see *Victoria Hist. of Cumberland*, i. 316.

19. CARTA W. FORC DE ANERDAL ET DE COUPLAND ET DE XIIIJ SALMONIBUS ET DIMIDIA CARUCATA TERRE IN ASPATRIK ET DE VJ ACRIS TERRE IN EADEM VILLA ET DE VJ SALMONIBUS ET J MANSURA IN COKIRMOWTH ET XX S. IN RIBTON.

WILLELMUS de Forc', comes Albemarlie[1], omnibus has litteras uisuris vel audituris salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis Deo ibidem servientibus pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum omnes donaciones quas habent de antecessoribus meis in feodo meo de Allerdal et de Couplaund, scilicet, quatuordecim salmones quos habent de dono Alani filii Waldef[2] et de eadem donacione dimidiam carucatam terre in villa de Aspatrik et sex acras in alio loco in eadem sicut continetur in carta ipsius Alani.[3] Preterea dedi et concessi eis et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi sex salmones et unam mansuram in villa de Cokerm[outh], illam, scilicet, quam dudum Huctredus de Derham[4] [tenuit] et viginti solidos singulis annis recipiendos de Willelmo de Ribbeton de firma sua tantummodo, s[c]ilicet, decem solidos ad Pascha et decem

19. [1] It is probable that the donor here is the second William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle. Hawise, daughter of William le Gross and Cicely de Rumelli, was married, firstly, to William de Mandevill who died in 1189 (Hoveden, iii. 19): secondly, to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, who died in 1195 (*Ibid.*, iii. 306): and thirdly, to Baldwin de Betun who died in 1212. See her charter to the Abbey of Garendon in *Monasticon*, v. 334. The order of these marriages in the *Chron. de Melsa* (Rolls series), i. 91, is not trustworthy. William de Fortibus, son of the first William and Hawise, who succeeded his mother some time after 1212, died in 1241.

[2] Charter No. **454**.

[3] No. **22**.

[4] There is no blank space in the manuscript, but the word *tenuit* is evidently omitted. See No. **21**.

solidos ad festum beati Michaelis, salvo servicio et homagio predicti Willelmi de Ribbeton et heredum suorum michi et heredibus meis de tenemento illius toto pertinente. Volo autem hec omnia predicta habeant de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus domino Gaufrido de Scaunden[5], domino Petro Gillot tunc constabulario de Cokerm[outh], domino Thoma filio Johannis, domino Willelmo de Yreby, domino Radulfo de Feritate, domino Gaufrido de Talantir, domino Hugone de Moreceby, et aliis.

20. Carta W. comitis Albemarlie de v s[olidatis] in molendino de Egremont.

Willelmus, comes Albemarlie,[1] omnibus has literas videntibus et audientibus, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concess[iss]e Deo et sancte Marie de Eboraco et fratribus ibidem commorantibus v solidatas redditus in molendino de Agremunt in perpetuam et puram et elemosinam liberam, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum. Quare precipio omnibus ballivis meis Copelandie ut predictis fratribus predictum annuatim solvant redditum quousque vel in terra vel in re alia predictum assign[avero] redditum ad v'ra antū [voluntatem?] predictorum firm̄ [fratrum?]. Testibus Willelmo de Esseby, Willelmo vic[e]archidiacono, Willelmo cam[erario], Stephano de Killun. Apud Driffeld.

21. Carta W. Forc comitis Albemarlie de Allerdal, de Coupland et xiiij salmonibus et vj acris terre in Aspatrik et j marca in molendino fullon[um] in Kokirmowth.

[5] *Chandener* in No. **21**.

20. [1] From the mention of William de Esseby as a witness to this deed, it is suggested that the donor was William le Gross who died in 1179. Esseby's name occurs in the Pipe Rolls of 1158-1160 and 1163.

WILLELMUS de Forz, comes Albemarlie, omnibus hominibus has literas uisuris vel audituris, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum, omnes donaciones quas habent prefati monachi de an[te]cessoribus meis in focodo meo de Allerdal et de Coupland, scilicet, quatuordecim salmones quos habent de dono Alani filii Waldef, et de eadem donacione dimidiam carucatam terre in villa de Aspatrik et sex acras terre in alio loco in eadem villa, sicut continetur in carta ipsius Alani : et sex salmones quos habent de dono Alicie de Romely et dimidiam marcam argenti de eadem donacione, scilicet, in molendino fulon[um] de Cokerm[outh] et unam mansuram in eadem villa, illam, scilicet, quam dudum tenuit Huctredus de Derham, sicut in carta ipsius Alicie. Preterea dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam marcam argenti in dicto molendino fulonum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam singulis annis reddendam, scilicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini recipiendam et per manum ballivorum meorum de eadem villa. Volo eciam ut hec omnia predicta habeant prefati monachi de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus domino Galfrido de Chandener, domino Thoma Keret, domino Willelmo de Yreby, Willelmo de Driffeld tunc senescallo de Cokerm[outh], Alano persona de Caldebece, Hugone Moriceb[y] Ada de Haveryngton, Galfrido de Talentir, Johanne de Brigham, et multis aliis.[1]

21. [1] The original of this grant still survives at the British Museum. It is officially described as Cotton Charter xi. 13.

22. Carta Alani filii Walthef de dimidia carucata terre in Aspatrik et vj acris in alio loco ejusdem ville cum prato et communi in eadem.

Omnibus legentibus vel audientibus literas has, Alanus filius Walthef[1] et Sigerid mater et Rogerus vir ejus, salutes. Notum sit vobis nos concess[iss]e et dedisse sancte Marie et specialiter sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, dimidiam carucatam terre in Aspatrik, pro animabus nostris et antecessorum nostrorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete de omnibus serviciis terrenis et excepta illa dimidia carucata terre, sex acras terre et dimidium in alio loco et domum et toftam cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et commune pastum cum prato et ignario sicuti divisiones testantur. Et omnes qui hanc elemosinam prescriptam suis beneficiis accreverint ejusdem elemosine participes fiant. Qui autem minuerint de Deo et sancta Maria et sancta Bega cui hec datur elemosina inperpetuum excommunicentur. Hiis testibus Waltero presbitero, Ailmero clerico, Simundo diacono, Gamello dapifero de Aspatric, Gamello de Appelby, Edwardo, Horme fratre ejus, et Hamone et Alano, Rodberto filio Hamonis, et Willelmo forester, et Rodberto famulo monachorum et multis aliis.

23. Dimissio fratris Nicholai Langton prioris de terra in Aspatrik.

Hoc cirographum testatur quod frater Nicholaus dictus

22. [1] Alan son of Waldeve, lord of Allerdale. His wife Emma is mentioned in No. **308**. See other charters by him in Nos. **49**, **308** and **454**, Illus. Doc. No. xiii., and *Guisbro' Chart.* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 318-9. His mother, Sigerid, widow of Waldeve, married Roger son of Gilbert, brother of the first William de Lancaster of Kendal (Nos. **223**, **232**). Alan had a son Waldeve who died without issue. The members of this family were great benefactors of the local religious houses, Carlisle, St. Bees, Holmcultram, Hexham and Guisbro'.

prior de sancta Bega, de consensu et assensu fratrum suorum, dimisit ad firmam Ade filio Willelmi Freman de Aspatric totam terram illam cum pertinenciis, quam dictus Willelmus Freman de monachis servientibus Deo et sancte Bege quondam tenuit in villa et in territorio de Aspatric. Habendum et tenendum toto tempore vite sue. Reddendo inde Deo et beate Bege quatuor denarios annuatim ad duos terminos anni, videlicet, duos denarios ad Penthecosten et duos denarios ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Ita tamen quod tota predicta terra cum pertinenciis post decessum predicti [Ade] Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus libere, quiete, bene et in pace sine aliqua contradiccione, retencione vel impedimento, inperpetuum revertetur. Et ad maiorem securitatem utraque pars sigillum suum huic cirografpho mutuo apposuit. Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkeinton, Thoma de Lucy, Roberto de Haverington, Johanne de Cambirton, Ricardo Flemang, militibus, Hugone de Moriceby, Thoma de Yreby, Thoma de Ribbeton et aliis.

24. Dimissio ejusdem de terra in Aspatrik.

Hoc cirographum testatur quod frater dictus Nicholaus prior de sancta Bega de consensu et assensu fratrum suorum dimisit ad firmam Ade filie Agnetis[1] filie Dolphini

24. [1] On 29 October 1241 John de Abbendon and Agnes his wife, and Emma and Alice daughters of Dolfin exchanged three parts of half a ploughland in Aspatrick with William le Marshal for three acres, except one rood, next to Dolfin's Well (*propinquiores fonti Dolfini*) on the west side, and one rood next the toft of Alexander son of Ralf of Aspatrick, to hold to them and the heirs of Agnes, Emma and Alice of the chief lords of the fee, for which William gave them twenty shillings (Feet of F., Cumb., 26 Henry III., No. 30). Ada in No. **24** and Christiane in Nos. **25-6** were daughters of Agnes wife of John de Abbendon and therefore granddaughters of Dolfin. The daughters, while unmarried, retained their mother's name as was not infrequent at

de Aspatrik una[m] acram et dimidium terre cum pertinenciis in villa et in territorio de Aspatric in tota vita sua pro duobus denariis annuatim solvendis Deo et beate Bege ad duos terminos, viz., unum denarium ad Pentecosten et unum denarium ad festum sancti Martini. Ita tamen quod predicta terra cum pertinenciis, post decessum predicte Ade, Deo et ecclesie sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus libere, quiete, bene et in pace sine aliqua contradiccione, retencione, vel impedimento, inperpetuum revertetur. Et ad maiorem securitatem utraque pars sigillum suum huic cirographo mutuo apposuit. Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkington, Thoma de Lucy, Johanne de Ireby, Johanne de Camerton, Ricardo Flema[n]g, militibus, Willelmo de Ribbeton, Roberto de Haverington, Hugone de Morisceby et aliis.

25. Dimissio ejusdem de terra in Aspatrik.

Hoc cirographum testatur quod frater dictus Nicholaus prior de sancta Bega, de consensu et assensu fratrum suorum, dimisit ad firmam Rogero filio Tunny de Blenecoghow et Christiane uxori sue unam acram et dimidiam terre cum pertinenciis in villa et in territorio de Aspatrik in tota vita eorum, vel cui eorum alteri diucius vixerit, pro duobus denariis annuatim solvendis, Deo et ecclesie sancte Bege, viz., unum denarium ad Pentecosten et unum denarium ad festum sancti Martini. Et sciendum est quod predicta terra cum pertinenciis post decessum predictorum Rogeri et Christiane Deo et ecclesie sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus libere, quiete, bene et in pace sine aliqua contradiccione, retencione vel impedimento, inperpetuum revertetur. Et ad maiorem securitatem utraque pars sigillum suum huic cirographo

that date when inheriting her property. The dates of Nos. **24-6** will be between 1258 and 1282, the priorate of Nicholas de Langton.

mutuo apposuit. Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkington, T. de Lucy, J. de Yreby, J. de Camerton, Ricardo Flemang, militibus, W. de Ribbeton, Robert de Haverington, Hugone de Morisceby et aliis.[1]

26. Carta Christiane filie Agnetis filie Dolphyn et Ade sororum ejusdem de terra in Aspatryk.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Christiana filia Agnetis filie Dolphyn de Aspatrik et Ada soror ejus, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos in libera viduitate et in legitima potestate nostra reddidisse, concessisse, et quietum clamasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege in Copelandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus et clamium quod habuimus vel unquam habere potu[er]imus in tota terra illa cum pertinenciis, quam Agnes mater nostra quondam tenuit in villa et in territorio de Aspatric de sancta Bega sine ullo retenemento nobis et successoribus nostris. Ita, viz., quod nec nos nec aliquis ex parte nostra aliquod jus vel clamium in predicta terra cum pertinenciis, nostrorum nomine vel heredum nostrorum jure hereditario vel aliquo alio modo de cetero exigere poterimus vel eciam vendicare. Et ad maiorem securitatem hanc cartam presentem sigillorum nostrorum impressione roboravimus. Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkington T. de Lucy, J. de Ireby, J. de Camerton, Ricardo Flemang, militibus, Willelmo de Ribbeton, Roberto de Haverington, Hugone de Morisceby, et aliis.

27. Carta Cecilie comitisse Albamarlie de iiij carucatis terre inter Esk et Duden.

25. [1] In the manuscript this deed is recorded in duplicate, of which the above text is a collation.

CECILIA[1] comitissa Albamarlie, omnibus hominibus et amicis, Francis et Anglis, tam presentibus quam futuris, has literas audientibus vel videntibus, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quatuor carucatas terre inter Esc et Duden, scilicet, Kirkesantan et Haverigg cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et Thueites[2] cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, in aquis et molendinis, et in omnibus ad easdem terras pertinentibus, solas, liberas, et quietas ab omni terreno servicio, quod michi et heredibus meis pertinet vel pertinere poterit, necnon et servicium Willelmi de Boivilla et heredum suorum de predictis terris inperpetuum. Et sciendum est quod concedo et confirmo donum patris mei et matris mee quod ipsi dederunt Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege uirgini, scilicet, quod prior et monachi de sancta Bega habebunt pasturam ad omnia peccora sua pascenda in Welingmora et in Brunrig[3] sine contradiccione aliqua vel impedimento alicujus et quod possidebunt in perpetuam elemosinam decimam molendini mei de

27. [1] Deeds in this collection (Nos. **17**, **18**, **27-28**, **225**), show that the barony of Coupland was in the administration of Cicely, eldest daughter of William fitz Duncan, and of her husband William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, for some time after the death of her parents. As countess of Albemarle and lady of Coupland (*domina de Caupelanda*), Cicely confirmed the monks of Calder in their possessions (Illus. Doc. No. XXXI.). In 1182 Arthur son of Godard, lord of Millom, rendered account for an enquiry into his right of one knight's fee against the countess (*comitissam*) of Coupland (*V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 353).

[2] The three townships of Kirksanton, Haverigg and Thwaites, in the parish of Millom, were afterwards demised to William de Boivill by Clement, abbot of York (No. **441**), who died in 1184.

[3] Whillimoor and Brownrigg, now forming one township, in the parish of Arlecdon.

Egremunt. Concedo autem et confirmo donum W[illelmi] fratris mei[4] de ecclesia de Gosford quod ipse dedit predictis monachis. Insuper concedo et confirmo donum Cospatric filii Horm quod ipse dedit dictis monachis, scilicet, quod possidebunt villam de Salterge cum communi pastura de Arlokedene inperpetuum, sicut carta[5] ejusdem Cospatric testatur. Et sciendum est quod concedo et confirmo donum Reineri Flandrensis de Prestegile et de Brunrig quod ipse dedit predictis monachis sicut in carta[6] ejusdem Reineri continetur. Hanc autem elemosinam feci pro salute anime regis Henrici et pro salute anime Willelmi fratris mei et pro salute animarum Matildis regine et Matildis imperatricis et pro animabus omnium parentum meorum et pro vita domini mei regis Henrici et regine sue et prosperitate filiorum suorum et pro memetipsa et pro omnibus amicis meis vivis et mortuis ut simus participes omnium bonorum que fiunt vel facienda sunt in abbacia sancte Marie Eboraci et predicta domo sancte Bege et in omnibus locis prefate abbacie pertinentibus in vita et in morte. Testibus hiis Galfrido filio comitis[7], Radulfo de Fribois, Aschatino filio Durand, Symone de Schelflinges, Waltero camerario, Ricardo clerico, Richero de Waletona, W. filio Walteri, Stephano nepote prioris, Symundo filio Hugonis, Huberto coco, et aliis multis et preter hos omnes J[ohanne] filio Punchun.

28. Carta Cecilie comitisse Albamarlie de capella de Lowswater et ij bovatis terre.

[4] The charter of the "Boy of Egremont," brother of Cicely, is not extant.

[5] Gospatric's charter will be found at No. **33**.

[6] Not extant.

[7] Geoffrey son of the Earl is a puzzle. In Cicely's charter No. **225**, he is described as "Geoffrey son of the earl of Albemarle." If Geoffrey was a legitimate son, the Earl must have been married twice.

CECILIA comitissa Albamarl omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris has literas audientibus vel videntibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et sancte beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus capellam de Lowswater[1] cum duabus bovatis terre eidem capelle pertinentibus, quam capellam et terram predicti monachi jam quinquaginta annis transactis tenuerunt et pasturam quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terre avariis suis cum eisdem divisis quas in tempore Willelmi de Egremunt[2] fratris mei habuerunt. Testibus hiis Thoma filio Gospatric, Willelmo de Chirif,

28. [1] The original donors of this chapel are mentioned in No. **75**. For its confirmation by Archbishop Roger of York (1154-1181), see No. **107**. As the monks had possession of the chapel for fifty years before the countess Cicely's confirmation, it must have been bestowed soon after the foundation of the priory.

[2] In No. **27** the "young Romilly," celebrated by Wordsworth, is called by the countess Cicely "William my brother" and here "William de Egremunt my brother," but in No. **166** he appears as "William de Egremund son of William fitz Duncan." So early as 1223, he was known as the "Boy of Egremunt," when it is stated that he had been in the King's ward and had died in ward (Coram Rege R., 7 & 8 Hen. III. No. 17, m. 22d.). But from charters in this collection it is clear that he administrated the Meschin barony after his mother's death. As William de Agremont, he witnessed the deed of confirmation by Henry II. of the agreement between the monks of Furness and William de Lancaster on the division of Furness Fells. Eyton dates the deed in 1157 which cannot be far wrong. The identification of the Boy of Egremont with William Odling or William the Noble "whom all the Scots wished to have for their King," as commemorated in the Sagas (*Orkneyinga Saga*, p. 46, ed. J. Anderson), appears doubtful. William fitz Duncan seems to have had other sons, though not by Alice de Rumelli. One of these, Donald Bane, is said by Fordun to have caused an insurrection against William the Lion in 1179 (*Chronica*, i. 268, ed. Skene), and another, Gospatric, witnessed a charter to the monks of Durham by Gospatric brother of Dolfin (Raine, *North Durham*, App. p. 25).

Willelmo de Boivil, Petro de Alnebur, Symone de Brocton, Willelmo filio Hugonis, Simone de Roinges, Radulfo famulo comitisse, Herberto de camera, Ricardo Buc et multis.

29. Carta Ricardi Lucy de terra in Loweswatyr cum prato et capella.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Ricardus de Lucy[1], pro salute Ade uxoris mee, antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram quam habent in villa de Louswater cum prato et capellam ejusdem ville ex dono Rann[ulfi] de Lyndesey et Hetrede sponse sue[2], ita tamen quod predicti monachi inveniant in eadem singulis diebus dominicis tantum unum capellanum celebrantem. Item concessi eisdem monachis unam placeam terre de quatuorviginti pedibus in longitudinem

29. [1] Richard de Lucy, son of Reginald de Lucy and Amabilla daughter of William fitz Duncan, succeeded to the barony of Coupland in 1200 (*Rot. de Oblat. et Fin.*, p. 45, Rec. Com.). Ada, his wife, one of the coheiresses of Hugh de Morville, lord of Burgh by Sands, had her inheritance and dower in 1213 after the death of Richard de Lucy of Egremunt her husband (*Ibid.*, pp. 474-5). In addition to this group, see other charters of Richard de Lucy at Nos. **372-3**, and at Illus. Doc. No. xxviij.

[2] According to No. **498**, Ranulf de Lyndesay married Ethereda sister of Alan son of Waldeve, lord of Allerdale, and had Blenerhasset and Ukmanby as her marriage portion. This identification of Ethereda or Hectreda is interesting. Ranulf, who was with King David at Lamplugh (Nos. **39**, **352**), held land also in Lorton and Arthuret which he gave to the canons of Carlisle. The property in Cumberland probably came to him with Hectreda. He was dead before 1158 when William de Eseby, who married his widow, appears in the Pipe Rolls. See note on No. **52**. In 1188 William de Lindesey owed forty marks for proving right in the King's court against the countess of Albemarle for Loweswater and other places (*V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 364).

et quadraginta in latitudinem ad vaccariam suam faciendam ubicunque voluerint in foresta mea, et eciam concessi eisdem monachis pasturam in eadem foresta viginti vaccis et uni tauro cum sequela sua de tribus annis et aliis peccoribus sine numero in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, pacifice, quiete, et honorifice cum omnibus libertatibus et esiamentis, sicut aliqua terra elemosinata melius vel liberius concedi poterit vel confirmari. Concessi et quod predicti [monachi] habebunt in bosco meo de Lowswater ea que eis necessaria fuerint ad edificandum et ardendum et quantum in planis et in pascuis et in assertis in utilitate eorundem vertere poterunt, et decimas omnium piscariorum nostrorum et omnium pullorum nostrorum et omnium rerum nostrarum quas habemus in confines Couplandie. Insuper concessi predictis et perpetue confirmavi omnium hominum suorum inter Derwent et Esc pannagium possidere, et ut tam hominum suorum inter Derwent et Esc quam dominii sui in omnibus boscis et planis, de quibus ad me pertinet pannagium, pascua possideant absque ullo impedimento mei vel heredum meorum. Concessi eciam eisdem monachis omnes libertates ad me pertinentes tam in aquis dulcibus quam salsis et in portibus et in piscacionibus et piscariis et wrec et waf, ubicunque inventa fuerint infra divisas terrarum suarum, nec licebit alicui facere piscarias infra divisas suas sine consensu predictorum monachorum. Et omnes qui hanc elemosinam accreverint ejusdem participes fiant. Qui autem minuerit de Deo et sancta Maria et sancta Bega cui hec datur elemosina inperpetuum excommunicentur. Hiis testibus Alano filio Ketelli, W. et Michaele et Benedicto fratribus ejus, Willelmo de Boyvilla, Adam de Lanploch, Alano filio Benedicti, Ad[am] filio ejus, Roberto de Wilton, Rannulfo de Attington, Gerardo de Branthayte, Jordano serviente, Johanne marescallo, Aimero de Auerton, Ad[am] janitore, et multis aliis.

30. CARTA RICARDI LUCY DE SALTER, WYNDER, ET PANNAGIO INTER DERWENT ET ESK.

OMNIBUS sancte matris ecclesie filiis qui viderint vel audierint literas has Ricardus de Luci salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et pro salute Ade uxoris mee et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et beate Marie et ecclesie sancte Bege de Coupelandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus terram que vocatur Salterre et Winderye[1] cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et aisiamentis suis et totum forinsecum servicium[2] dedi et quietum et quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam solute et quiete ab omni terreno servicio et exaccione, sicuti aliqua elemosina liberius dari potest vel confirmari. Et volo si averia monachorum sancte Bege in forestam meam prohibitam venerint vel intraverint sine escapagio et sine causa mei vel heredum meorum quieta redibunt. Insuper dedi prefate ecclesie et perpetue confirmavi omnium hominum suorum inter Derwent et Hesk pannagium possidere, ut et tam porci hominum suorum inter Derwent et Hesk quam dominii sui in omnibus boscis et planis, de quibus ad me pertinet pannagium, pascua habeant absque ullo impedimento et redditum que inde faciant. Preterea hec omnia prenominata et omnes elemosinas et beneficia et omnes donaciones ab antecessoribus meis et a me et a probis hominibus meis monachis predictis collatas in puram et perpetuam elemosinam confirmavi sicuti carte eorum testantur. Hiis

30. [1] Salter and Winder are contiguous townships (O. S., lxviii., N.W.), the former of which is reckoned as extra-parochial. For the donor of Salter, see No. **32**. There is more about these places in subsequent charters.

[2] On the nature of this service, see *V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 322-4.

testibus Henrico filio Arturi, Willelmo filio ejus, Willelmo filio Ketelli, Johanne persona de Botyl, Willelmo de Boiwilla, Radulfo Corbed, Roberto de Wiltona, Adam de Landplo, Willelmo de Plumlund, Rogero filio Edwardi, Reg[inaldo] Malet et multis aliis.

31. Carta Ricardi de Lucy de decima venacionis cum corriis de Coupland.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego Richardus de Lucy concessi et dedi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege de Cauplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam decimam venacionis mee in integrum cum coriis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete pro salute anime mee et patris mei et antecessorum meorum. Et ut hec mea donacio rata et inconcussa permaneat, sigilli mei apposicione eam corroboravi. Hiis testibus Alano filio Ketelli, Willelmo et Michaele et Benedicto fratribus ejus, Willelmo de Bouuilla, Ada de Landploh, Alano filio Benedicti, Ada filio ejus, Roberto de Wiltona, Ranulpho de Rotington, Gerardo de Branthwait, Jordano serviente, Johanne mariscaldo, Rainero de Aictun, Ada janitore, et aliis.

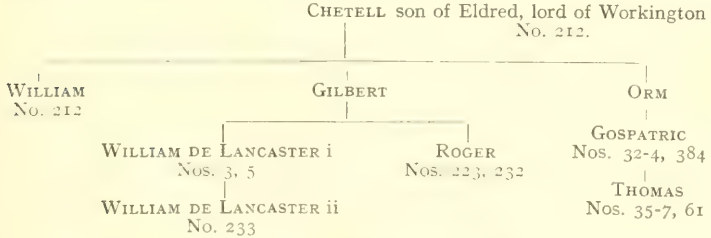
32. Carta Gospatricii filii Orme de terra de Salter.

Gospatricius filius Orm[1] omnibus hominibus suis et

32. [1] The deeds in this collection are invaluable for the early history of the family of Curwen of Workington. If the deed printed in Illus. Doc. No. xix. be genuine, Gospatric son of Orm had Workington and Lamplugh from William de Lancaster in exchange for Medilton in Lonsdale. As Chetell son of Eldred had been lord of Workington (No. **212**), the descent of the manor seems to show that Lancaster had inherited from Chetell. In that case Gilbert the father of William de Lancaster was the

amicis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in elemosinam concessisse et dedisse villam de Salterge ita, videlicet, ut eam sub jure suo tam bene habeant sicut eam habui die qua dicte ecclesie eam donavi. Preterea sciendum est me eidem ecclesie concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse ecclesiam de Wirchinghetona et ita plenarie molendinum ejusdem ville, cum terra ad ecclesiam pertinente, sicut melius et integrius monachi de Eboraco uno die et anno ista habuere. Insuper concessi ut omnes terram de Wirchingetona que de elemosina est inhabitantes cum hominibus meis commune in bosco et in pastura habeant sine servicio quod inde faciant. Similiter Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Eboraci ecclesiam de Halfringtuna concessi, ita tamen quod Elemerus clericus, cognatus meus, de predicta ecclesia in vita sua eam tenebit et post predicte sub jure ecclesie absque omni calumpnia remanebit. Testibus hiis Alano filio Wallef, Willelmo Engaine, Gilberto fratre ejus, Roberto filio Orm, Micaele fratre ejus, Gospatricio

elder son of Chetell and therefore the elder brother of Orm, father of Gospatric. From No. **212** it would appear that William was Chetell's eldest son and heir who died before he inherited. The following table sets out the relationship :—



Orm son of Ketell witnessed a charter of Roger the Poictevin in 1094 (Farrer, *Pipe Rolls of Lancashire*, pp. 289-290). The *floruit* of Gospatric son of Orm was between about 1145 (Nos. **39**, **352**) and 1179 when he paid a fine in Westmorland (Hinde, *Pipe Rolls*, p. 167).

sacerdote de Keltona, Dolfino presbitero de Camertona, Waltero presbitero de Witthintona, Osberto capellano ejus, Egliva uxore ipsius Gospatricii, Ebrea matre ejus, Ricardo Harel, Gilberto de Croftotona, Thoma filio Gospatricii, Adam, Roberto fratribus ejus, Acca prefecto de Wirchutona, Rogero filio Orm multisque aliis.

33. Carta Gospatricii filii Ormi de terra de Salterg.

Notum sit omnibus legentibus vel audientibus literas has quod ego Gospatricius filius Orm, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium liberorum et parentum meorum, et pro anima patris et matris mee et omnium predecessorum meorum, dedi Deo et sancte Marie Eboraci et beate Bege virgini advocatrici mee totam terram que vocatur Saltargie cum suis pertinenciis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et proprie in ministerium altaris eju s'dem virginis, liberam, quietam, et solutam ab omni terreno servicio. Concessi eciam pro me et heredibus meis quod possint claudere, fossare, et censare[1] boscum suum et pasturam infra divisas Saltergie pro voluntate sua. Et volo quod heredes mei warantizent et acquietent hanc donacionem meam in perpetuum. Hanc vero oblacionem supradicte, scilicet, terre feci in prefata ecclesia super altare ejusdem virginis in die Assumpsionis sancte Dei genetricis Marie. Et omnes qui hanc elemosinam prescriptam suis beneficiis accreverint ejusdem elemosine participes fiant. Qui autem injuste minuerit de Deo et sancta Maria et sancta Bega cui hec datur elemosina imperpetuum excommunicentur. Hiis testibus

33. [1] It is suggested that *claudere* here means to inclose: *fossare*, to dyke: and *censare*, to sub-let to farm. For the latter word, see Twysden's Glossary, s.v. *tassare*. The word in the script might possibly be read as *tensare*, to tax, which is inapplicable here. *Censare* must come from *census*.

Egeliva uxore mea, T. filio et herede meo, Michaele fratre meo, Gilberto filio Serlonis, Alano filio meo, Reginaldo de Belcamp, R. filio Tymte[2], Frumbaldo et Radulfo mil[itibus] comit[isse], Cetello, et Edwardo filio Ulphi et multis aliis.

34. Carta Gospatricii filii Orm de terra de Salter et de ecclesia de Wyrkyngton et de ecclesia [de] Haverynton et pastura de Arlokden.

Gospatricius filius Orm omnibus hominibus tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus elemosinam liberam, puram, et perpetuam concessisse et dedisse villam de Salterge cum suis pertinenciis adeo integre sicut eam habui die qua predicte ecclesie eam donavi. Preterea sciendum est me eidem ecclesie concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse ecclesiam de Wirkynton cum terra ad eam pertinente et molendinum ejusdem ville ita plenarie sicut melius et integrius monachi de Eboraco uno die et anno ista habuere. Insuper concessi ut omnes terram de Wirkington que de elemosina est inhabitantes cum hominibus meis comunam in bosco et in pastura habeant sine servicio quod inde faciant. Similiter Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Eboraci ecclesiam de Haverinton concessi ita tamen quod Elmerus clericus, cognatus meus, predicta[m] ecclesiam in vita sua tenebit et post sub jure predicte ecclesie semper remanebit absque omni calumpnia. Hec autem omnia una cum communi pastura de Arlokedene predictis ecclesiis sancte Marie et sancte Bege dedi et hac carta mea confirmavi in liberam, puram, et perpetuam [elemosinam]

[2] In No. **384** the name of this witness appears as *R. filio Truite*, probably Richard son of Truite or Troite, whose name is often found in the Pipe Rolls from 1177 onward, a well-known landowner in East Cumberland.

quieta ab omni terreno servicio. Et volo quod heredes mei warantizent et acquietent hanc donacionem meam imperpetuum et iccirco sigillum meum apposui. Testibus hiis Alano filio Waltef, Willelmo Engaine, Gilberto fratre ejus, Roberto filio Orm, Michaele fratre ejus, Gospatricio sacerdote, Dolfino presbitero de Camberton, Waltero presbitero de Wirkinton, Osberto capellano ejus, Egeliva uxore mea, Ebrea matre mea, Ricardo Harel, Gilberto de Crofton, Acca prefecto de Wirkinton, Rogero filio Orm, multisque aliis.

35. Carta Thome filii Gospatricii de xx salmonibus in Wyrkyngton et villa de Salter et ecclesia de Wyrky[n]gton et molendino.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus literas has tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Thomas[1] filius Gospatricii de Wirkintona dedi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam annuatim xx^ti salmones in Wirkintona pro salute anime mee et pro redemp-

35. [1] Thomas son of Gospatric, of the house of Workington, was a munificent benefactor of religious houses. He was the founder of Shap (*Monasticon*, vi. 869) and also made grants to Byland (*Ibid.*, v. 352), Calder (*Ibid.*, v. 341), Holmcultram (Reg. MS. ff. 34, 36, &c.), and St. Bees. In 1185 he made an agreement with Adam de Kerkebi (Pipe R., 31 Hen. II.). On 13 Nov. 1200 he was employed on the King's business (Chart. R. 2 John, m. 27d.: Pipe R., 2 John, Westmorland), but he must have died soon after, for in 1201 Roger de Beauchamp and Grace who was the wife of Thomas son of Gospatric gave the King 300 marks for having custody of his land and heir and the marriage of the heir (*Rot. de Oblat.*, pp. 157, 179, 194: Westmorland Pipe R., 3 John). In 1209 and 1210 Grace is recorded in the Pipe Rolls as wife of Roger de Beauchamp. She had transactions on her own account with the monks of Holmcultram about land in Seton to which her husband Thomas affixed his seal (Reg. of Holmcultram MS., f. 37).

cione animarum patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum. Et cum vocatus fuero ex hac luce ad dominum, heredes mei post me venturi predictos xx salmones prefatis monachis annuatim in elemosinam pro me et pro semetipsis imperpetuum dabunt. Et ne aliquis hanc elemosinam meam minuere vel impedire [possit] presentis carte mee munimine illam confirmavi Deo et monachis memoratis. Preterea sciendum est quod ego concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege virgini et sepedictis monachis villam de Salterga cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in bosco et plano et in omnibus aisiamentis que ad eandem villam pertinent. Insuper autem concessi et confirmavi eisdem monachis ecclesiam de Wirkintona et molendinum ejusdem ville cum terra ad eandem pertinente ecclesiam sicut monachi de Eboraco unquam melius et integrius ista habuere. Similiter vero concessi et confirmavi memoratis monachis ut homines qui in terra illa que ad ecclesiam de Wirkintuna pertinet habitant cum hominibus meis commune in bosco et in pastura habeant sine servicio ullo quod inde faciant. Confirmavi eciam eis ecclesiam de Haveringtuna cum terra ad eam pertinente et omnia que pater meus, Gospatricius, memoratis ecclesiis in elemosinam dedit cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus suis, sicut patris mei carta testatur. Testibus hiis Alano filio Gospatricii et Adam fratre ejus, Thoma Engaina, Roberto de Haveringtuna, Thoma capellano de Wirkintona, Benedicto filio Gamelli et Alano filio ejus, Alano filio Ketelli, Petro de Alneburch, Michaele filio Acca, Roberto de Landploth, Alano de Steinburna, Elwino de Egremundia, et multis aliis.

36. Carta Thome filii Gospatricii de xx salmonibus in Wirkyngton etc. ut supra et dimidium rete super Derwent.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus literas

has tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Thomas filius Gospatricii dedi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam annuatim viginti salmones in Wirkintona pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et cum vocatus fuero ex hac luce ad dominum heredes mei predictos xx salmones prefatis monachis annuatim pro me et semetipsis imperpetuum dabunt. Et ne aliquis hanc elemosinam meam minuere et impedire possit presentis carte mee munimine illam predictis monachis confirmavi. Preterea sciendum est quod ego concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sepedictis monachis villam de Salterga cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in bosco, in plano, et in omnibus asiamentis que ad eandem villam pertinent. Insuper autem concessi et confirmavi eisdem monachis ecclesiam de Wirkintona cum terra ad eandem pertinente, et molendinum ejusdem ville, sicut monachi de Eboraco unquam melius et integrius ista habuere. Similiter vero concessi et dedi Deo et eidem ecclesie beate Marie[1] de Wirkinton, ut omnium oracionum et missarum que infra eandem ecclesiam decantate fuerint particeps efficaciter, dimidium rete super Derewenta[m] solutum ab omni terreno servicio et consuetudine eidem aque adjacente. Concessi eciam et confirmavi memoratis monachis ut homines qui in terra illa que ad ecclesiam de Wirkintona pertinet habitant cum hominibus meis communionem habeant in bosco, in pastura, et omnibus aliis aisiamentis sine ullo servicio quod inde faciant. Insimul siquidem concessi et confirmavi eis ecclesiam de Haveringtona, cum terra ad eam pertinente, et omnia que pater meus Gospatricius memoratis monachis et ecclesiis in elemosinam dedit cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et libertatibus suis, sicut carta patris mei testatur. Hiis testibus Alano filio Gospatricii,

36. [1] The parish church of Workington is now known by the title of St. Michael.

Ada fratre ejus, T. Engaina, Roberto de Haverington, T. capellano de Wirkintona, Roberto fratre ejus, Benedicto filio Gamelli et Alano filio ejus, Alano filio Ketelli, Petro de Alneburch, Michaele filio Acke, Roberto de Landploth, Alano de Stainburne, Elwino de Egremundia, et multis aliis.

37. Carta Thome filii Gospatricii de decimis animalium suorum de Salterge.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego, Thomas filius Gospatrici, concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes decimas propriorum animalium suorum de Saltargha liberas et quietas in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hanc elemosinam concessi et dedi Deo et sancte Bege et monachis predictis pro salute mea et sponse mee et liberorum meorum et pro animabus patris et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum inperpetuum possidendam. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Boivilla, Roberto de Haveringtona, Roberto de Boivilla, Alano de Stainburna, Michaele capellano, Ricardo diacono et multis aliis.

38. Carta Patricii filii [Thome[1]] de dimidia marca de Wirky[n]gton et xiiij salmonibus.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Patricius filius Thome de Wirkinton[2] eternam

38. [1] A word has been erased, but not *Thome*. The scribe probably wrote *Gospatrici* in error, erased it, and forgot to supply *Thome*. It appears correctly in the table of contents.

[2] In Nos. **101, 213,** Thomas is described as the son and heir of Thomas son of Gospatric and was probably alive at his father's death in 1201 when Roger de Bello Campo and Grace widow of Thomas son of Gospatric had ward of the land and heir (Hinde, *Pipe Rolls*, p. 188). About 1212 Patrick son of Thomas son of

in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et abbacie sancte Marie Eboraci et celle sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam dimidiam marcam argenti annuatim percipiendam ad duos terminos, medietatem in festo sancti Martini in hyeme et aliam medietatem ad Penthecosten ad quandam lampadem ardentem in capella sancte Bege in predicta cella existente sustendandam, viz., quinque solidos percipiendos de Thoma de Newton et Johanna uxore sua, et heredibus eorum de firma sua de Kirkeby crossan[3], et viginti denarios de Henrico de Haverington et heredibus ejus de firma sua de Wirkintona, salvis michi et heredibus meis homagiis et residuo servicio dictorum Thome et Henrici et heredum suorum de predictis tenementis. Preterea dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi predictis monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam quatuordecim salmones annuatim percipiendos de stagno molendini mei de Wirkinton per manum molendinarii mei, viz., sex in quadragesima et octo residuo tempore anni. Ego vero et heredes mei predictas donaciones et concessiones predictis monachis warantizabimus contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Et in cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine

Gospatric had a grant of "Tornthayt in Derwentfellez" from Alice de Rumelli daughter of William fitz Duncan during her widowhood, of which grant there is a copy at Workington Hall. In this township of the parish of Crosthwaite, Patrick founded a chapel about 1240 (Reg. of Fountains, MS. f. 97). He is often called Patrick of Workington and was a great benefactor of the monks of St. Bees and Holmcultram. One of his deeds in this collection (No. **215**) bears date 26 Nov. 1250, and was given at Workington, but Patrick lived till a later date (*Pipe Rolls*, ed. Parker, 177, 194.)

[3] See No. **336** note **2**.

corroboravi. Hiis testibus magistro Thoma tunc officiali Richemondie, Domino[4] de Wirkinton tunc decano Coupland[ie], domino Hugone de Moriceby, dominis Ada et Thoma de Haverington, Henrico de Wirkinton, et multis aliis.

39. Carta Davidis regis Scottorum de Enersett.

David rex Scottorum[1] omnibus probis hominibus suis Couplandie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse elemosinam quam Matildis uxor Godardi, viz., Enresate,[2] dedit Deo et ecclesie sancte Bege et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio, sicut carta Willelmi nepotis mei et Ade filii Sweni testantur.[3] Testibus Waltero cancellario, et Roberto de Bruis, et Hugone de Morevilla, et Ade (*sic*) filio Sweni, et Willelmo Sumervilla, et Alano filio Waldef, et H. filio Sweni, et Willelmo de Heriz, et Gospatricio filio Orm, et Randulfo de Lindeseia, et Durando milite, apud Lamplou.

[4] The Christian name has been omitted. See his full description as a witness in No. **330**.

39. [1] The region south of the Solway, including the modern county of Cumberland, was ceded to David, King of Scots, by King Stephen in 1136 (*Chron. Steph. Hen. II.*, etc., iii. 146, R.S.), but it was recovered by Henry II. in 1157 from King Malcolm (*Chron. S. Crucis*, p. 32, Bann. Club). King David took up his residence in Carlisle, where he died on 24 May, 1153 (*Priory of Hexham*, i. 168, Surtees Soc.). See No. **352** for another text of this charter. Thomas Astle included all the Scottish deeds in this Register in his collections for Scottish history (Stowe MS., 552, ff. 94-100).

[2] Variously written in this collection as Enresate, Ainreseta, Enereseiset, Enrescenset, Aynerset, Andersetta, but in the fourteenth century, Aynersett, and in the seventeenth, Ainerside, now Annaside, a hamlet near the sea in the parish of Whitbeck. In 1292, John de Hudleston gave the monks of Furness free passage through his whole lordship except Anneys (Anct. D., L. No. 458).

[3] For the texts of the charters, see Nos. **40**, **41**, **350**, **351**.

40. CARTA WILLELMI FILII DUNCANI DE ENERSET.

WILLELMUS filius Duncane[1] omnibus hominibus suis de Couplanda tam futuris quam presentibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et ecclesie sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus villam que vocatur Ainreseta, quam Mahald uxor Godardi dedit sancte Bege in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio. Preterea concessi sancte Bege et predictis monachis ut habeant minam ferri in terra mea ad Chirnaby[2] ad ferrum faciendum sine contradiccione inperpetuum pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium amicorum meorum et pro animabus omnium antecessorum meorum. Testibus hiis Jordano vicecomite, Waltero camberlano, Ricardo Matafelun et aliis multis.

41. CARTA[1] ADE FILII SUWANI DE ENERSEIT.

40. [1] Nephew of David, King of Scots, and lord of Coupland in right of his wife Alice, daughter of William Meschin. See note on No. **16**. Another text of this deed is given in No. **351**.

[2] A very early instance of iron-mining in Cumberland, on which see my narrative in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 340-41. In the fourteenth century, when iron was still worked there, the place is called Thernby, Thirneby and Thirnby (*Cal. of Close*, 1337-9, pp. 476, 478, 486, 494), near the town of Egremont, perhaps now called Thornley or Thorny (O. S., lxii., S.E.).

41. [1] The date of this charter belongs to the Scottish occupation under King David, 1136–53. It is not clear how Adam son of Suan had any right within the lordship of Millom unless he had custody of Godard's land and heir. Henry I. enfeoffed him with a large tract on the east of the Eden in the region of Melmerby and Kirkland which was in possession of his heirs at the time of the Inquest of Service in 1212. He had also possessions in Yorkshire and elsewhere. His name appears in the Pipe Roll of Cumberland for 1159 together with his brother Henry son of Suan who held for a time the lands of Langwathby and Edenhall. There is a pedigree of Adam son of Suan on the De Banco Roll, Michaelmas term, 8 Henry III. (*Collect. Top. et Geneal.*, i. 266). See also the "progenies Suani filii Alurici" in Dugdale, *Mon.*, v. 128.

ADAM filius Suwani omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse elemosinam quam dedit Mahald, uxor Godardi[2], Deo et sancte Bege, viz., Enereseiset, et volo et precipio ut monachi de sancta Bega habeant et teneant eam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio et in pura elemosina, et do eis meam firmam pacem et eam elemosinam sicut ipsa dedit [et] concessit. Testibus Jordano ministro domini, Waltero Flandrigena, et Gilmichel filio Dunadag.

42. CARTA ALANI FILII RONALDI DE J MARCA.

OMNIBUS sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Alanus filius Rolandi, dominus Galwath[ie] et Scocie constabularius,[1] salutem. Noveritis nos conces-

[2] Godard, the first lord of Millom on record, was one of the earliest benefactors of St. Bees. His charter of endowment is found at No. **76**. See also Nos. **1-4**. He is called Godard de Boivilla in a charter which he granted to the monks of Furness (*Annales Furnes.*, p. 118). The family of Boyvill was afterwards known by the territorial name of Millom. The name of Arthur son of Godard appears in the Pipe Roll of 1182 as paying a debt to the Crown for recognition of his knight's fee against the countess of Coupland.

42. [1] Alan son of Roland, lord of Galloway and constable of Scotland, was a great man in his day, called indifferently Alan the Great or prince of Galloway, who treated with King John in apparent independence of his own sovereign. His father Roland son of Uctred son of Fergus seized Galloway in 1185 on the death of his uncle Gilbert son of Fergus, but he made his peace with Henry II. at Carlisle in the following year (Hoveden, ii. 299, 309). Roland died on 19 December, 1200, and was buried at Northampton (*Ibid.*, iv. 145). In right of his mother Helena, daughter of Richard de Moreville, Alan became constable of Scotland and in 1209 married a daughter of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of the Scottish King (*Chron. de Mailros*, Bann. Club, p. 108). In 1212 King John requested him to send 1,000 of his best and most active Galwegians to Chester for his expedition against the Welsh (Close R. 14 John, m. 7d.) Shortly after, Alan received from that King grants of large tracts of land in Ireland (Chart. R. 15

sisse et dedisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege de Coupel[and] et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam marcam argenti annuatim percipiendam de camera nostra donec eis redditum unius marce vel in terra vel in ecclesiastica elemosina assignaverimus, scilicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten, et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Hanc autem predictam elemosinam concedimus Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege de Coupeland et predictis monachis in puram et perpetuam [elemosinam] de nobis et heredibus nostris inperpetuum percipiendam. Ut autem hec nostra concessio perpetuis rata sit et firma temporibus eam presenti pagina et sigilli nostri apposicione corroboravimus. Hiis testibus Alano filio Ketelli, Alano de Camerton, Gilberto filio Gospatrici, Roberto de Haverington, Willelmo de Mara, Randulfo de Caude Campania, Alexandro filio Adam, Michaele capellano, Alexandro de Stainburn, magistro Thoma, magistro Adam de Thorn clerico nostro.

43. Carta Guthredi regis Insularum de Eschedala in bosco, plano, pastura, et omnibus aliis.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Guthredus[1], Dei gracia, rex Insularum, tam pro salute mea quam pro animabus patris et matris mee necnon et pro statu regni et populi mei, concessi et dedi Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam terram, que vocatur

John, m. 3, 17 John, pt. i., m. 10). He died in 1234 and was buried in the abbey of Dundraynan, leaving three daughters, one of whom (Devorguil) had been married to John Balliol in 1233 (*Chron. de Mailros*, pp. 143-4). Alan of Galloway had a family connection with Cumberland, for his grandmother, Gunnild, wife of Uctred son of Fergus, was a daughter of Waldeve son of Gospatrick, lord of Allerdale (*Liber S. Crucis*, Bann. Club, pp. 19-20).

43. [1] Guthred or Godred II. 1154-1187.

Eschedala[2], in bosco et plano, aqua et pastura et omnibus rebus eidem pertinentibus, liberam, solutam, et quietam ab omni terreno servicio tam de pecunia quam et acūez[3] et ab omni gravamine tam a me quam ab omnibus meis cum eisdem legibus et libertatibus quas habent super terram et homines suos circa ecclesiam sancte Bege in Coupalandia. Terram eciam que vocatur Asmundertoftes[4] de eis in additamentum prefate terre quamdiu potero eis warentire absque calumpnia alicuius meorum proborum virorum. Quod si contigerit, scilicet, me non posse cum pace eis warentire ea, dabo concambium eis advalens de propinquioribus et sibi magis necessariis terris, quas invenire liberas in manu mea poterunt cum eisdem legibus et libertatibus quas prediximus nos prefate terre concessisse. Hanc vero donacionem fecimus eis in excambium pro ecclesia sancti Olavi et villula que vocatur Euastad[5], quia nimis erat brevis et angusta eis tam ad culturam quam ad pascua animalium. Hanc elemosinam servantibus et manutenentibus sit pax continua et salus eterna de inimicis victoria. Hiis testibus domino G. episcopo[6], Thoma capellano meo, Gillochristo fratre et collactaneo[7] meo.

[2] Now Groudle Glen near Douglas.

[3] This word, which appears again in No. **44**, is given as *aconuweys* and *acconeuez* when the charters are inspected in Nos. **47-8**. No suggestion of the nature of the service can be made. The term has not been found elsewhere. Has it any relation to the *ecu* or *skeld*, an ancient basis of assessment in Friesland?

[4] Not identified.

[5] Not identified. There is nothing in this collection of deeds to show how the monks of St. Bees acquired the little town of Evastad with its church of St. Olave.

[6] Gamaliel, consecrated between 1154 and 1161 by Archbishop Roger of York (Stubbs, *Registrum Sac. Angl.*, p. 210). Buried at Peterborough.

[7] Gillechrist appears to have been nursed by the same mother as King Guthred, though they were not related in blood. On the custom of fostering and its consequences, see E. W. Robertson, *Hist. Essays*, pp. 200-202.

44. Carta Ragnaldi regis Insularum de dimidia parte de Ormeshan.

Ragdnaldus,[1] Dei gracia, rex Insularum, omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse, dedisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, pro salute mea et pro animabus parentum meorum, necnon et pro statu regni mei, Deo et sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam medietatem terre que vocatur Ormeshan,[2] illam medietatem, scilicet, que adjacet versus mare apud portum de Corna, et aciam terram Asmundertoftes, in bosco et plano, in aqua et pastura, et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis eisdem terris pertinentibus, liberas et quietas et solutas ab omni terreno servicio tam de pecunia quam aconeuz et ab omni gravamine tam a me quam ab omnibus hominibus meis cum eisdem legibus et libertatibus quas monachi sancte Marie de Russin[3] habent. Et ut mea donacio rata et inconcussa permaneat illam literarum mearum et sigilli mei apposicione corroboravi. Hiis testibus Dermicio archidiacono, Reginaldo capellano, Gospatricio filio Henrici, Reginaldo filio Dermicii, Laurencio persona sancte Brigide[4] et aliis multis.

44. [1] Ragdnald, Reginald, Reynold, 1188-1226 (*Chron. Manniae*, pp. 79-80, 90, ed. Munch).

[2] A. W. Moore says that the name of Ormeshan is obsolete: it was on the site of the Conchan village (*Manx Place-Names*, p. 214), but this does not agree with the geographical situation given here. Port Cornah is many miles north of Onchan or Conchan. Several Cumberland place-names, like Eskdale, Corney, Kirksanton and Fleswick Bay, are repeated in the Isle of Man.

[3] Founded by King Olave in 1134 and colonized from Furness. See the extracts from the Chronicle of Man in Dugdale (*Mon.*, v. 252), or the Manx Society edition (Munch), i. 62.

[4] A church in the north-east of the island with fragments of two Runic crosses. Now called Bride or Kirk Bride.

45. CARTA OLAVI REGIS INSULARUM DE LICENCIA EMENDI LX BOVES IN MANNIA AUT TOT OVES ET PORCOS QUOT POSSUNT EMI PRO PRECIO LX BOUM ETC.

UNIVERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Olavus, rex[1] Insularum, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, licenciam emendi singulis annis in terra mea, libere, quiete sine omni exaccione et impedimento mei aut heredum meorum aut ballivorum meorum, sexaginta boves aut tot oves et porcos quot possunt emi in terra mea pro precio sexaginta boum et ut hec donacio mea firma et stabilis permaneat, presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus magistro Mauricio, Therkillo filio Nigelli, Mauricio clerico, Johanne Ruffo, et aliis.

46. CARTA ABBATIS ET CAPITULI ABBACIE DE RUSCHYN DE ASMUNDIRTOFT IN MAN.

OMNIBUS ad quorum noticiam litere presentes pervenerint, abbas et conventus de Ruschin in Insula de Man, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos, ex communi assensu nostro, concessisse, remisisse et omnino pro nobis et successoribus nostris quietum-clamasse abbati de Ebor[aco], priori et monachis de sancta Bega in Coupland, totum jus et clameum quod habemus vel in aliquo modo habere poterimus in totis terris et tenementis in Asmundertoft in Insula de Man,

45. [1] 1226-1237. Buried in the abbey of Russin. The Chronicle of Lanercost (p. 46) calls him Alan, son of Godred, brother of Reginald. The mistake was easy, Olavus, Olanus, Alanus.

cum messuagiis, toftis, molendinis, pratis, pasturis, serviciis liberorum et villanorum, et cum aliis omnibus pertinenciis sine aliquo retenemento que ad predictas terras et tenementa pertinent seu pertinere poterunt. Quas quidem terras et tenementa idem abbas de Eboraco petiit per priorem suum de sancta Bega in Coupland coram Waltero de Huntercumbe, fratre Willelmo de Malton, justiciariis domini A[ntonii], Dei gracia, Dunelmie episcopi et domini dicte Insule,[1] ad hoc per breve suum assignatis ad audiendum et terminandum versus predictos abbatem et conventum de Ruschyn, tenentes, tenenda et habenda predictis abbati, priori et monasterio de sancta Bega in Coupland et successoribus suis inperpetuum. Ita videlicet, quod nec nos, dicti abbas nec conventus, nec successores de Ruschin, nec aliquis nomine nostro, in predictis terris et tenementis cum suis pertinenciis aliquid juris vel clamei de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus. Volumus eciam et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris quod si aliqua carta sive carte inveniatur sive inveniantur predictas terras et tenementa de Asmundertoftes in aliquo sive in aliquibus tangentes quantum ad illum articulum, omnino sint inanes et vacue. Ita quod alii articuli in carta tacta stent in robore suo proprio et remaneant. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus scriptum quiete clam[acionis] in modum cirografi confect[um] parti penes predictos abbatem de Eboraco, priorem et

46. [1] The chroniclers are not agreed on the precise date of the cession of the Isle of Man to Scotland, the Chronicle of Lanercost (Bann. Club, p. 64) putting the date so early as 1256. Fordun (ed. Goodall, ii. 101-2), who is probably right, dates the full cession in 1266. During the monarchical troubles in Scotland, Edward I., as *superior dominus regni Scocie*, appointed the keepers of Man at pleasure. The names of many of them have been entered on the Patent Rolls and the *Rotuli Scocie*. Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, was keeper for a considerable period. Walter de Huntercombe, mentioned in this deed, had been keeper in 1290-92.

monasterium de sancta Bega in Coupland residenti, nos predicti abbas at conventus de Ruschin sigillum abbatis apposuimus.[2] Hiis testibus domino Marcho,[3] Dei gracia, Sodor[ensi] episcopo, Waltero de Huntercumbe tunc ballivo de Man, et Nicholao de Moricesby, magistro A. archidiacono de Man, J. de Horreton rectore ecclesie de Kirkemaghald, Gilberto mac Askyl, Reg. Macsteph[en], Thorfin Macthoryn, et multis aliis. Datum apud Ruschyn die mercurii proximo post festum Purificacionis beate Marie virginis, anno domini m°ccc^mo primo, et anno pontificatus domini A., Dei gracia, Dunelmie episcopi xix°.

47. Carta Ranulfi comitis Moravie de dimidietate terre de Hormeshon et Hasmundertoft in bosco et plano et pasturis etc.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Thomas Ranulphi, comes Moravie, dominus Wallie, Anandie, et Mannie,[1] salutem. Noveritis nos inspexisse cartam Reginaldi, Dei gracia, regis Insularum, concessam religiosis viris, abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie de

[2] The bad grammar of this sentence will be noticed.

[3] The date of this deed, 7 February, 1302, supplies an incident in the life of Bishop Mark of Sodor unknown to Bishop Stubbs (*Reg. Eccl. Angl.*, p. 211) and Bishop Dowden (*Bishops of Scotland*, pp. 279-80). Bishop Mark had been imprisoned by Edward I. in 1299: the pope interceded for his release (*Cal. of Pap. Lett.*, i. 584): the *Scotichronicon* (ii. 177) says he was a prisoner in London in 1304. His presence at Russhen in 1302 appears to show that the papal request was granted.

47. [1] Thomas Randolph, earl of Moray, had designs on the Isle of Man in 1317 (Bain, *Cal. Scot. Doc.*, iii. No. 562): was keeper of Man in 1321 (*Foedera*, ii. 472) and in 1332 (Bain, *op. cit.*, iii. No. 1048): in the latter year he died at Musselburgh—"a man he was, to be remembered while integrity, prudence and valour are held in esteem among men" (Hailes, *Annals of Scot.*, ii. 146). He was Regent of Scotland after the death of King Robert Bruce during the minority of David II.

Eboraco ac priori et monachis de sancta Bega, ordinis sancti Benedicti in Cowplandia in hec verba: Reginaldus, Dei gracia, rex Insularum, omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis, etc. (*as in No.* 44). Quam quidem cartam ratificamus et per presentes confirmamus. Preterea dedimus et concessimus, ex nostra gracia speciali, predictis viris religiosis priori sancte Bege in Cowplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus dimidium portum de Corna, Tolloney et Wrek maris, tenendum et habendum sibi et successoribus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in puram et perpetuam elemosinam imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte confirmacionis et donacionis nostre sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Hiis testibus dominis Eustachio de Makeswell, Waltero senescallo, Joceto de Scherelaw, Patricio de Carneto,[2] Johanne Fresere, Philippo de Meldrome, Humfrido de Gardino, et multis aliis. Datum apud Russyn in Mannia secundo die mensis Maii, anno gracie millesimo ccc^mo^ vicesimo nono.

48. Confirmacio domini Antonii patriarche de Asmundirtoft et aliis.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas visuris vel audituris, Antonius[1], miseracione divina sancte

[2] In the duplicate of this deed at No. **497**, the name of this witness appears as *Patricio de Garneto:* that of Humfrido de Gardino as *Humfrido de Cardino.*

48. [1] This famous prelate had ecclesiastical relations with Cumberland before and after his consecration. In 1278, before his elevation to the episcopate, he had been parson of the church of Brigham (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1272-81, p. 254). In 1290 John de Baliol, *heres regni Scocie*, gave him the manors and lands which King Alexander held in Cumberland (B. M., Campbell Charter, xxx. 9). The church of Sowerby, the appurtenant of one of these manors, was often filled on the presentation of Bishop Bek (Carl. Epis. Reg. Halton, MS., ff. 8, 21, 46). The charter here was granted at Carlisle shortly after the death of Edward I., whose body the Bishop accompanied southwards (*Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 209).

Jerusalemitane ecclesie patriarcha, episcopus Dunelm ie] ac dominus terre Mannie, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos inspexisse cartas quasdam et literas religiosorum virorum abbatis et conventus monasterii beate Marie de Eboraco ac prioris et monachorum de sancta Bega, ordinis sancti Benedicti in Cauplandia, Eboracensis dioceseos, in hec verba: Ragdnaldus, Dei gracia, rex Insularum, omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis, etc. (*as in No.* 44). Omnibus ad quorum noticiam littere presentes pervenerint, abbas et conventus de Russyn in Insuala de Man salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos etc. (*as in No.* 46). Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Olavus rex Insularum, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse etc. (*as in No.* 45). Nos igitur subditorum commoditatibus et utilitatibus providere volentes per has literas nostras presentes confirmamus Deo et beate Marie de Eboraco, abbati et conventui beate Marie de Eboraco, ac priori et monachis sancte Bege, ordinis sancti Benedicti in Cauplandia, Eborasensis dioceseos, omnes terras et libertates quas prenominati Ragdnaldus, abbas et conventus de Russin, et Olavus, predictis monachis per suas cartas et literas in elemosinam contulerunt seu eciam concesserunt et eas auctoritate nostra jure perpetuo, sicut eis possessis juste et racionabiliter usi sunt, confirmatas per nos fore notificamus. Et ne predicti monachi super predictis terris et libertatibus secundum tenorem cartarum et literarum suarum precedencium per nos, sicut premittitur, concessis et confirmatis, ab aliquo de cetero inquietari valeant seu turbari, presentes literas sibi fieri fecimus patentes sigilli nostri munimine roboratas. Datum Karl. vicesimo quinto die Julii, anno domini millesimo ccc^mo^ septimo, patriarchatus nostri secundo, et consecracionis nostre vicesimo quarto.

49. CARTA ALANI FILII WALDEVI DE J TOFTO APUD SCADDEBUAS.

ALANUS[1] filius Waldevi, omnibus hominibus suis tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me, Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege de Coupelandia et monachis ibidem servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam concessisse unam plenariam toftam apud Scadebuas,[2] octoginta viz. pedes in longitudine habentem et eandem quam pater meus sancte Bege ante dedit et concessit. Quare volo et precipio ut supradicti monachi predictam toftam solutam et quietam et ab omni redditu et servicio et consuetudine liberam teneant et ut homines in ea habitantes meam firmam pacem habeant et sine injuria et molestia in eadem maneant. Insuper quidem beate Bege concessi ut eadem tofta sua de redditu, qui de aliis toftis pro custodia illarum exit, sit libera, et tamen cum aliis toftis sit in eadem hominum meorum custodia. Preterea sciendum est quod eidem ecclesie in elemosinam dedi, quod quociens navis sua propria apud Scaddebuas piscabitur, ipsa et omnia illorum recia qui in eadem navi predictis monachis associabuntur ab omni redditu sint libera, et nichil redditus vel consuetudinis alicui faciant nisi fratribus meis de sancta Bega. Si autem propriam navem ibi non habuerint, illa navis, in qua eorum recia

49. [1] Alan son of Waldeve son of Earl Gospatric, lord of Allerdale, was one of the founders, if not the real originator, of the abbey of Holmcultram in 1150. Like Waldeve his father he was a great benefactor of the local religious houses, including the priory of Hexham.

[2] In the great confirmation charter of Henry II. to the canons of Carlisle, there is the recognition of Alan's gift of Little Crosby which is described as *iuxta Scaddebothes sicam* and of William Engaine's gift of a moiety of his land of Scadebothes and a moiety of his herring rent. A copy of Alan's charter to the canons is still extant. The place survives in the name of Scad Beck which passes to the sea near Maryport Cemetery (O. S., xxxv. S.W.: xlv. N.W.).

erunt, similiter sit omnino quieta et libera, et de redditu quem alie naves faciunt eis tantum intendat. Testibus Waltero priore de Karl., Gospatricio filio Horm, Uctredo filio Uctredi, Ailwardo filio Dolf[ini], Gospatricio fratre suo, Odardo capellano, Athelwaldo clerico.

50. Carta Lamberti de Multon de pannagio in terris de Coupland.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Lambertus de Moleton,[1] salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et pro salute anime Amabilie uxoris mee et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et heredum nostrorum concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et beate Bege virgini et monachis apud sanctam Begam Deo et beate Bege servientibus, quod omnes homines sui de Couplandia inperpetuum sint quieti de pannagio omnium porcorum suorum in omnibus boscis et terris meis in Coupelandia ubi pannagium ad me pertinet, sine omni redditu et servicio michi vel heredibus meis inde faciendo. Et ut hec mea concessio et carte mee confirmacio perpetuam habeant firmitatem presens scriptum sigilli mei apposicione munivi. Hiis

50. [1] Thomas de Multon, who obtained the wardship of the daughters and lands of Richard de Lucy in 1213 (*Rot. de Oblat.*, pp. 482-3), married the widow and gave his wards in marriage to his two sons: Amabil to Lambert de Multon and Alice to Alan de Multon, between whom the Lucy inheritance was divided in 1230. The manor of Egremont and the bulk of the lordship of Coupland were apportioned to Lambert and Amabil (Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 15 Hen. III., No. 12). The chroniclers have little good to say of Lambert, who died in 1246 (Inq. p.m., 31 Hen. III., No. 4). M. Paris says that by not a few presents to the pope, he obtained the singular privilege that nobody could excommunicate him for any fault except by special mandate of the pontiff himself, as if he might be allowed to sin with impunity (*Chron. Majora*, R. S., iv. 587-8).

testibus Roberto de Wilton, Ricardo le Brun, Hugone de Moriceby, Radulfo de Forset tunc senescallo, Ricardo filio Asketill, Thoma de Yrton, Roberto filio Rogeri, Jordano de Dreg, Michaele de Neuton, Johannne mariscallo, Ricardo Collan, et aliis.

51. Carta Thome filii Lamberti de chimino in Kareswath.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Thomas filius Lamberti de Multon,[1] salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum, concessisse, remisisse, et hoc presenti scripto meo quietum clamasse pro me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis abbati sancte Marie Eboraci et suis successoribus, et ecclesie beate Marie Eboraci et ecclesie sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege servientibus inperpetuum et omnibus eorum hominibus habere chiminium de Kareswath[2] usque ad syketam inter terram meam de Culdirton et terram quondam Ranulfi de Mari, et sic linialiter ultra

51. [1] Thomas de Multon was 21 years of age at the death of Lambert, his father, in 1246, and in the following year he had seisin of his father's lands (*Excerpta e Rot. Fin.*, ii. 5, Rec. Com.). He died in 1294 (*Cal. of Fine Rolls*, i. 337), when Margaret, his widow, was assigned her dower lands (Inq. p.m., 27 Edw. I., Nos. 118, 154). This Thomas was known as Thomas de Multon of Egremont to distinguish him from his namesake of Gillesland.

[2] Kareswath is now represented by Kersey Bridge which spans the river Ehen on the road from Ravenglass to Kyrkeby or St. Bees (O. S., lxxii. S.E.). Like Coulderton and Coneyside (O. S., lxxii. S.W.), it is situated in the Lowside Quarter of St. Bees. The boundary of the franchise of the priory began from the seashore near Culderton (No. **370**). For Cuningishou, see Nos. **9**, **12**, **15**, **16**. In the twelfth century Richard de Boisvilla gave to the monks of Calder ten acres of land within his part of Culdretun (Original deed at Hesleyside).

terram meam in Culdirton usque ad viam de Kyrkeby ex parte orientali de Coningshou, ad carras eorum et carectas et omnia alia necessaria per chiminium faciendum omnibus temporibus anni. Ita quod dictum chiminium ad minus contineat in se latitudinem octodecim pedum ubique, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni servicio seculari, exaccione, et demanda inperpetuum. Et ego, Thomas et heredes mei et mei assignati predictum chiminium in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam predictis abbati et monachis et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines sicut predictum est warantizabimus, adquietabimus, et in omnibus defendemus inperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wyrkinton, Alano de Coupland, Johanne de Hodeliston, Alano Penyton, Ricardo de Multon, Roberto de Haverington, Ricardo le Flammannk, militibus, Hugone de Moriceby, Thoma et Johanne fratribus suis, Roberto de Wilton, Ricardo de Cletergh, et aliis.

52. Carta Willelmi Esseby de ij bovatis terre in Lorton.

Willelmus de Esseby omnibus videntibus vel audientibus literas has salutem. Sciatis me consilio et assensu Hectredis uxoris mee et Symonis heredis mei dedisse et concessisse Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Loretona,[1] liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio

52. [1] Lorton appears to have come into possession of the grantor through his wife, who was sister of Alan son of Waldeve, lord of Allerdale, and widow of Ranulf de Lyndesay. See note on No. **29**. The name occurs as William de Essebi in the Pipe Rolls of 1158-1160 and 1163, but as Essevilla in Nos. **54** and **75** and as Sauilla in No. **224**. He afterwards married Godiva daughter of Michael of Furness who had property in Eglesfeld (No. **381**).

inperpetuum, pro anima mea et pro anima predicte Hectredis uxoris mee et pro animabus heredum nostrorum. Si vero forte aliquando contigerit me non posse hanc terram warentizare predictis monachis alibi in terra mea ubicunque elegerint excambium eis dabo. Testibus hiis, Hectrede uxore mea, Symone herede meo, Gerardo de Dumvilla, Gospatricio clerico de Derann, Ricardo coco comitis, Johanne de Teindale, Waltero filio Danielis, Thoma filio Gocellini, Savarico fratre ejus, Radulfo coco abbatis, Fulcone de Buthum.[2]

53. CARTA EJUSDEM DE IJ BOVATIS TERRE IN LORTUNA.

SCIANT omnes qui audierint vel legerint literas has quod ego Willelmus de Esseby et Hectreda uxor mea concessimus et dedimus ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibi servientibus duas bovatas terre in Lortun in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam (*sic*) ab omni terreno servicio, et quod nos et heredes nostri post nos adquietabimus predictam terram contra omnes homines. Hanc terram predictis monachis dedimus pro salute animarum nostrarum et pro animabus patrum et matrum nostrarum et omnium nostrorum parentum. Testibus hiis Gilla Michael presbitero, Johanne filio Punzun, Ricardo de Frisingaton, Frumbaldo milite, Gamello preposito, Rainero famulo prioris, Rodberto filio Alani.

54. CARTA WILLELMI ESSEVILLE ET HECTREDE UXORIS EJUS DE IJ BOVATIS TERRE IN ALNEBURGH.

NOTUM sit omnibus legentibus vel audientibus literas has quod ego Willelmus de Essevilla et Hectreda sponsa mea Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis

[2] The original of this deed, with several others of the priory of St. Bees, is in the muniment room at Lowther. It is endorsed "W. de Heseby super ij bovatas terre in Loretona capt."

ejusdem loci in elemosinam duas bovatas terre in Alneburhd,[1] libere et quiete ab omni servicio terreno, dedimus, et toftam eisdem bovatis pertinentem et omnia que pertinent eidem terre. Hoc beneficium fecimus pro salute et redempcione animarum nostrarum et parentum nostrorum.

55. Carta Isaac clerici de Scheftlyng de ii bovatis terre in Alneburgh.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint literas has quod ego, Ysaac clericus de Scheftling,[1] concessi et dedi Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege de Coupeland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Alneburg in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio pro salute anime et pro salute animarum omnium parentum meorum.

56. Carta Rogeri de Bellocampo de ij bovatis terre in le Seschalis.

Omnibus literas has videntibus vel audientibus ego,

54. [1] In addition to these grants of land in Lorton and Ellenborough to the monks of St. Bees, see another by William de Essebi and Hectred his wife to the abbey of Calder, at Illus. Doc. No. xxxij.

55. [1] The family of Scheftling, of whom Symon and Nicholas are mentioned as witnesses to deeds in this Register (Nos. **27**, **390**, **455**), in addition to Ysaac the clerk, were landowners on the west coast near Maryport. William son of Symon de Skefteling gave the monks of Holmcultram a fishery in the sea on the water of Alne with liberty to moor their fishing boat on his land of Alynburgh (Reg. MS., fols. 44-5). Geoffrey of Tallentire, a notable man, was brother of William of Skefteling (*Ibid.*, f. 59). Symon was a contemporary of Cicely countess of Albemarle in the latter part of the twelfth century.

Rogerus de Bellocampo[1], salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre mee in Leseschalis,[2] illas, scilicet, que jacent propinquius terre sanctimonialium de Ainstapillith[3] in eadem villa, inter terram suam, scilicet, et Leseschalis, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et animarum patris mei et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, liberas et quietas ab omni servicio seculari, scilicet, tam libere et quiete, tam absolute et honorifice, sicut ulla terra elemosine melius vel liberius dari poterit pro participacione precum et oracionum predictorum monachorum vel aliquorum ordinatorum, scilicet, cum omni pastura et cum omnibus libertatibus et communibus aisiamentis quantum pertinet ad predictas duas bovatas terre in eadem villa, in boscis et planis, in pratis, in pascuis, in moris, in mussis, et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis ad predictam villam adjacentibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberas et quietas ab omni servicio et exaccione et consuetudine. Hanc terram et hanc donacionem warentizabimus ego, Rogerus de Bellocampo, et heredes mei predicte domui et monachis contra omnes homines defendemus [et] adquietabimus inperpetuum. Hiis testibus Ricardo de Levingtona, Radulfo de Feritate, W. de Jonesby, Johanne Mariscallo, W. de Airemine, Umfrido de Wederhal, Waltero portario et aliis.

56. [1] On Roger de Bello Campo and his charters to the monks of Wetheral, see Archdeacon Prescott's notes in *Reg. of Wetherhal*, Nos. 153-4, 172. His name appears in the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland and Westmorland from 1200 to 1229. It will be observed that the witnesses of the deed include Humfrey of Wetheral and some well known men in North Cumberland.

[2] Probably Seascale on the west coast in the parish of Gosforth.

[3] For the nunnery of Ainstable, see *V. C. H. Cumberland*, ii. 189-190. It was better known as the nunnery of Armathwaite.

57. CARTA ADE FILII HENRICI DE MILLUM DE SALINA IN EADEM.

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Adam filius Henrici de Millum[1], eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concess[iss]e et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et monasterio sancte Marie Eboraci,

57. [1] The family of Godard dapifer or Godard de Boivill, lords of Millom, were considerable benefactors of the religious houses of Furness, Conishead, Russhen in the Isle of Man, Holmcultram and the nunnery of Lekelay or Seton, as well as St. Bees. For Godard's grant to St. Bees, see No. **76**. The following table will show the descent of the lordship :—

GODARD dapifer (No. 76)
|
ARTHUR son of Godard (No. 382)
|
HENRY son of Arthur or
HENRY DE MILLUM (Nos. 30, 372-3, &c.)

WILLIAM DE MILLUM (Nos. 30, 372-3, &c.]

ADAM DE MILLUM
|
JOAN = JOHN DE HODLESTON
|
JOHN DE HODLESTON

William de Millum appears to have succeeded soon after 1200, for on 25 Oct. 1202 he made an agreement with one of his tenants in Old Hyton in the parish of Bootle (Feet of F., Westmor., 4 John, No. 15). His wife Amice or Avice was a daughter of Richard son of Roger of Woodplumpton in Lancashire (*Pipe Rolls*, ed. Farrer, 203, 346-7). The church of Holy Trinity, Millom, was given to the monks of Furness by him before 1228 (West, *Antiq. of Furness*, App. xi., No. 62), but he must have died soon after, for on 23 Dec. 1230 the advowson was quit-claimed to the monks by Adam de Millum his brother (Anct. D., L., No. 459). Adam, however, was in possession in 1229 when he was party to a suit about a tenement in Whitbeck (Pat. R., 13 Hen. III., m. 5d.). John de Hodleston, with the consent of Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Adam son of Henry, lord of Millom, made certain confirmations to the monks of Holmcultram (Reg. MS., ff. 62-3). In this Register, see No. **367**.

celle sue de sancta Bega in Coupelandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unam salinam in territorio de Millum et aream predicte saline convenientem iuxta Slepul, et totam terram que continetur infra subscriptas divisas, scilicet, inter Slepul ubi cadit in sabulo de Dudene ex transverso usque ad pomerium quod stat super mariscum de Dudene, et a predicto pomerio linealiter ascendendo usque ad magnam quercum que stat super Slepul juxta magnam turberam et ita descendendo per Slepul usque ad sabulum de Dudene. Preterea licebit predictis monachis omnia commoda sua facere de tota terra cum pertinenciis infra predictas divisas contenta et eandem sepire et fossatis includere. Et sciendum est quod prefati monachi sine contradiccione et impedimento mei et heredum meorum capient omnia estoveria sua predicte saline necessaria ubicunque voluerint in magna turbera inter Arnulfpule et Slepul[2]. Preterea habebunt pasturam infra divisas de Millum ad duos equos et octo boves et sex vaccas et viginti oves cum sequela duorum annorum. Et insuper licebit eis edificare salinam suam et alias domos eidem saline necessarias de bosco meo. Ego vero et heredes mei predictam salinam et predictam terram cum pertinenciis sicut supradictum est predictis monachis warantizabimus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio et concessio stabilis et inconcussa imperpetuum permaneat presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Ricardo filio Alani, domino Alano de Penyngton, Edwardo de Cornay tunc senescallo de Millum, Willelmo filio Johannis de Botel, Jordano de Dreg', et aliis.

[2] Inlets or pools were common in the estuary of the Duddon. For Lairpul and Helupul or Helevepul in the same locality in the twelfth century, see the charters of Henry son of Arthur and Robert de Boivilla in Anct. D., L., 463-4, and Cart. Miscell., iii. 44.

58. Carta Johannis filii Johannis Hodilston de salina in Millum.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Johannes filius Johannis de Hodeliston, domini de Millum in Coupland, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et mon[asterio] beate Marie Eboraci et celle sue de sancta Bega in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quandam salinam in territorio meo de Millum, quam habent ex dono Ade filii Henrici de Millum, antecessoris mei, habendam et tenendam predictis monachis et eorum successoribus pro me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servicio, exaccione, et demanda, prout in carta predicti Ade, antecessoris mei, predictis monachis concessa plenius continetur. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wyrkyngtona, Roberto de Haveryngton, Ricardo le Flammannk, Johanne de Kyrkeby Irelyth, Richardo de Broctona, militibus, Willelmo de Thueytis, Willelmo de Waybyrthueyt, Willelmo de Morthyng, Waltero de Sennthooues, Roberto de Wilton, et aliis.

59. Carta Johannis filii Johannis de Hodiston de quadam placea in Millum.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Johannes filius Johannis de Hodeleston, domini de Millum in Coupland, salutem in domino. Noveritis me, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse et hac presenti carta mea concessisse, pro me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis, abbati sancte Marie Eboraci et suis successoribus et ecclesie beate Marie Eboraci et ecclesie sancte Bege in

Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini servientibus, inperpetuum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quandam placeam terre in territorio meo de Millum, jacentem inter salinam quam dicti monachi habent de dono Ade filii Henrici de Millum, antecessoris mei, et mangnam turbariam juxta Slepul, et quam placeam Thomas perpetuus vicarius de Millum[1] de me quondam habuit ad firmam et fossatis inclusit. Ita, scilicet, quod licebit predictis monachis et eorum successoribus omnia commoda sua infra predictam placeam terre omnibus temporibus anni facere, et predictam placeam prout melius vident expedire fossatis predictis et sepibus includere, tenendam et habendam pro me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, predictis abbati et monachis et eorum successoribus. Reddendo inde annuatim michi, heredibus meis vel meis assignatis duodecim denarios, viz. medietatem ad festum Pasche et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Michaelis, percipiendos de predicta placea terre pro omni servicio seculari, exaccione, et demanda, forinseca vel intrinseca. Et ego, Johannes et heredes mei et

59. [1] The church of Holy Trinity, Millom, with its chapels, was given to the monks of Furness by William, lord of Millum, in the early part of the thirteenth century. See note on No. **57.** In May, 1228, Archbishop Walter Gray issued his licence for its appropriation (D. of L., Box A., No. 305), and on 13 Nov. 1230, he assigned one moiety for the maintenance of three chaplains who should pray daily for the archbishops and canons in the church of York, their appointment and removal being retained by the archbishop with the consent of the chapter, and another moiety for the use of the convent of Furness. By another deed Abbot Robert of Furness confirmed the ordination and allotted a yearly sum of 34 marks for the portion of the chaplains (*Annales Furnes.*, pp. 194-5). On 23 Dec. 1230, Adam de Millum, who succeeded his brother William to that lordship, quit-claimed the church and advowson to Furness (Anct. D., L., No. 450). There is much about the early history of this church in *Archbishop Gray's Register* (Surtees Soc., No. 56).

mei assignati predictam placeam terre, ut[2] supradictum est, predictis monachis et eorum successoribus waurantizabimus, adquietabimus, et defendemus inperpetuum contra omnes mortales. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkington, Johanne de Kyrkebilith, Ricardo de Brocton, Roberto de Haverington, Ricardo de Flammank,[3] militibus, Willelmo de Thueytis, Willelmo de Waybirthueit, Willelmo de Morthyng, et aliis.

60. Carta Rogeri Masculi de salina de Kulwen.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Rogerus Masculus, dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi, Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini de Coupeland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam salinam in medietate mea in Kylwen[1] cum omni aisiamento nemoris quod saline tenetur pertinere, tenendam sibi in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, et unum toftum plenarium in eadem medietate mea de Kylwen ad quandam domum sibi desuper edificandam, cum pascuis quatuor bovum et quatuor vaccarum et unius caballi. Concessi itaque eisdem monachis licenciam scindendi materiem per totum boscum meum proprium ad eorum proprios usus et ecclesie sue edificaciones. Testibus domino Rollando filio Uctredi,[2] Thoma de Colevill constabulario de Dunfr', Willelmo de Coningburc, Gilberto filio Gospatricii, Roberto de Port, Radulfo de Luvecot, Laurencio filio Orm, Johanne presbitero, Waltero clerico, Roberto clerico, Willelmo filio Petri, Roberto filio Symonis, et multis aliis.

[2] *et* in MS.

[3] Ricardo le Flammanc in No. **368**.

60. [1] Kylwen, Culwen in No. **61**, now Colvend on the south coast of Scotland to the west of Criffel near the mouth of the river Urr.

[2] The first witness, Roland son of Uctred, prince of Galloway, who died on 19 Dec. 1200 (Hoveden, iv. 145), places the date of this deed in the last quarter of the twelfth century.

61. Carta Thome filii Gospatricii de salina in Culwen.

Sciant omnes tam futuri quam presentes quod ego, Thomas filius Gospatrici, consilio et consensu Patricii filii mei,[1] dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo et sancte Marie servientibus quamdam salinam in Culwen, scilicet, inter Dufpol et castellum,[2] tenendam de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete, solute et honorifice, pro omni seculari servicio michi et heredibus meis pertinente, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et sponse mee et liberorum meorum et omnium antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum. Preterea concessi eis pasturam quatuor averiis et uni equuo ad sustinendam predictam salinam. Hiis testibus Hugone de Morvill, Ormo de Yreby, Radulfo de Bethum, Alano de Camertona, Gilberto fratre ejus, Toma filio Tome, Roberto de Haveryngton, Ricardo de Bellocampo, Alexandro de Caldebek, Hugone filio Esward, Willelmo ejus filio, Thoma filio Michaelis, Adam filio suo, Galfrido de Talentire.[3]

62. Carta Ronaldi filii Uctrede de una salina in Prestona.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Rollandus filius

61. [1] For Thomas son of Gospatric, see note on No. **35**, and for Patrick son of Thomas, the note on No. **38**.

[2] The *castellum* of Culwen is now probably represented by Castle Hill Point at the mouth of the Urr.

[3] This deed confirms the statement of John Denton (*Accompt* &c., p. 35), that "to this Thomas son of Gospatrick, one Rolland the son of Ughtred the son of Fargus, sometime lord of Galloway, gave the great lordship of Culwen in Galloway in Scotland, in which grant the brothers of the said Thomas, Alexander and Gilbert sons of Gospatrick, and Thomas and William sons of the said Gilbert, are mentioned as witnesses." Denton must have seen a copy of the grant: it is not now at Workington Hall. Gilbert son of Gospatric is mentioned in Nos. **42**, **60**, **62**.

Uctred[1], dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam salinam in Prestona[2] cum omni aisiamento nemoris quod saline tenetur pertinere, tenendam sibi in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, et unum toftum plenarium in eadem Prestona ad quamdam domum sibi desuper edificandam cum pascuis quatuor bovum, quatuor vaccarum, et unius caballi. Concessi itaque eisdem monachis licenciam scindendi materiem per totum boscum meum dominicum ad eorum proprios usus et ecclesie sue edificaciones. Testibus Jacobo decano, Gilberto filio Gospatricii, Roberto de Port, Radulfo de Luvecot, Johanne presbitero, Laurencio filio Orm, Rogero Masculo, Waltero clerico; Durando clerico, Roberto clerico, Willelmo filio Petri, et multis aliis.

63. Carta Willelmi Hariz[1] de una salina in Reinpatrik.[2]

62. [1] Roland son of Uctred, lord or prince of Galloway, the *acer et industrius adolescens* (William of Newburgh, i. 182, E. H. S.) who resented his father's murder in 1174, is a great political figure in Scottish history. His military activities greatly exasperated King Henry II., who summoned him to Carlisle in 1186 where peace was made between them (Benedictus Abbas, i. 348). Roland became justiciar as well as constable of Scotland. His mother Gunnild was a daughter of Waldeve, lord of Allerdale (*Liber S. Crucis*, p. 19, Bann. Club). Roland died at Northampton in 1200 (Hoveden, iv. 145).

[2] At the base of Criffel near the river of Southwick. Uchtred son of Fergus, father of Roland, gave to the canons of Holyrood the tithe of his venison from the Urr to the Nith (*Liber S. Crucis*, p. 19).

63. [1] The grantor was a tenant of the Brus fee in Annandale and often occurs as a witness to the Brus charters about 1200, of which see those in the Duchy of Lancaster indexed by Bain (*Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i. Nos. 606-7). The family of Heriz were benefactors of Holmcultram.

[2] In the Brus charters to Holmcultram (Harl. MS. 3911, ff.

SCIANT omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Wilelmus de Heriz, concessi et dedi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unam salinam in Reinpatrik inter meam salinam et Presthou, tenendam de me et heredibus meis, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servicio et exaccione cum eisdem aisiamentis et libertatibus quas michi dominus meus Robertus de Brus carta sua confirmavit. Hiis testibus Michaele capellano, Symone de Heriz, Hugone de Brus, Richardo de Haumewilla, Willelmo de Haumewilla, Roberto filio Willelmi de Torduf, Radulfo de Hariz, Yvene de Hariz, Johanne de Meus, Waltero de Lyllyng, Gilberto filio Roberti, Rogero filio Gaufridi, et pluribus aliis.

64. DIMISSIO EJUSDEM PER ROBERTUM PRIOREM HUGONI MALEVERERE.

SCIANT omnes presentes et futuri quod ego, Robertus[1] prior de sancta Bega, cum communi consilio capituli

102-106), Reynpatrick occupies a prominent place. In the first of these William de Brus, for the health of King William of Scotland and Earl David his brother, gave the monks that place near the church of Rainpatrik to make a fishery: the place was between a quarry and the file of the water of Esk. He also gave a saltpan on the sands of Raynpatrik towards the east as the great way leads from Blawath to the church of Rainpatrik. In a subsequent charter Robert de Brus describes the file of the Esk as the boundary between his land and the county of Cumberland. Rainpatrick has long since disappeared: the position of the church is now indicated by Redkirk Point.

64. [1] Prior Robert was engaged in a plea with Richard son of Peter in 1202 about land in Whitehaven (*Feet of Fines*, Cumb., p. 5, Rec. Com.), and was prior when Richard de Lucy founded the borough of Egremont. The charter is printed in facsimile in *Cumb. and Westmor. Transactions*, i. 281-5. For another Prior Robert, see No. **15**, but the Prior Robert of No. **165** may be identified with the grantor of this deed.

nostri, concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Hugoni Malleverer[2] et heredibus suis tenere de nobis et successoribus nostris in domo sancte Bege salinam quam Willelmus de Hericio nobis dedit et carta sua confirmavit cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et aisiamentis. Quam eciam idem Willelmus nobis debet warantizare et similiter heredes sui post obitum ejus contra omnes homines. Hanc salinam concedimus prenominato Hugoni ita libere et quiete sicut predictus Willelmus eam nobis dedit. Reddet autem idem Hugo et heredes sui singulis annis domui sancte Bege duos solidos et dimidium integre ad Penthecosten pro omni servicio. Idem vero Hugo juravit fide interposita quod ipse artem nec ingenium queret quibus domus sancte Bege predictam salinam amittat. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Boiuilla, Roberto filio Willelmi de Torduf, Radulfo de Hericio, Rolando fratre ejus, Radulfo de Gramario, Patricio Brun, Hugone de Korri, Ricardo de Bosco, Rogero de Claxton, Waltero de Lillingam, et multis aliis.

65. Carta Roberti de Veteri Ponte de x^s aut de uno pullano equicii sui.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Robertus de Veteri Ponte[1] et Idonea uxor ejus salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos, pro salute animarum nostrarum et Johannis filii nostri et omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, in honore Dei et sancte Marie et sancte Bege virginis, Deo

[2] Hugh Malleverer, and several of the witnesses to this and the preceding deed, were tenants of Annandale, and their names are often found in the early Brus charters already mentioned.

65. [1] For this Robert de Veteri Ponte, first lord of Westmorland, 1203-1228, and Idonea de Builli his wife who died in 1241, see Dr. Prescott's note in the *Reg. of Wetherhal*, pp. 328-9.

et ecclesie sancte Marie virginis in qua armilla[2] beate Bege virginis est reservata, decem solidatas redditus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad dictam ecclesiam cooperiendam contulisse, de nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim ad festum sancti Laurencii perpetuo percipiendas, vel unum pullanum de equicio nostro de precio decem solidorum. Hoc pro nobis et omnibus heredibus nostris firmiter et fideliter promittimus, et heredes nostros ad annuam solucionem predictarum decem soliditarum redditus vel pullani prout predictum est obligamus. Et ut hec nostra donacio in posterum rata et inconcussa perseveret, presens scriptum sigillorum nostrorum munimine roboravimus.

66. Recognicio Rogeri Clifford junioris de x^{s} aut de uno pullano.

In itinere Johannis de Vallibus,[1] Rogerus Clifford junior et Isabella uxor ejus et Rogerus de Leyburn et Idonia[2] uxor ejus cognoverunt pro se et heredibus

[2] On the bracelet of St. Bega, as the chief relic to which the monks of St. Bees gave veneration, see my narrative in *V. C. H. Cumberland*, ii. 181. The relic is often mentioned in this Register, for which refer to the Index s. v. *armilla S. Bege*. For the antiquity of the custom of swearing on the *halgan beage* or holy bracelet, compare *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* (R. S., i. 144, ii. 63 with note) under the year 876 with Asser on the oath *super armillam* in *Mon. Hist. Brit.* (Rec. Com.), p. 478. Ethelwerd translates *halgan beage* by *armilla sacra* (M. H. B., *op. cit.*, p. 515).

66. [1] This deed, which is a confirmation of No. **65**, was given in 1278 when John de Vallibus was on circuit in the northern counties (Foss, *Biog. Jurid.*, p. 689).

[2] Robert de Veteri Ponte, third lord of Westmorland, was a minor in 1253 after the death of John de Veteri Ponte his father (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1247-58, pp. 223, 366), but he seems to have been in full possession of his inheritance in 1256 (*Ibid.*, p. 504). Hemingburgh (E. H. S., i. 308) and Wykes (*Annal. Mon.*, iv. 133, R.S.) tell that he took the side of the baronial party in the rebellion of Earl Simon of Montfort. On 7 Dec. 1261 he was invited to sign

ipsarum Isabelle et Idonie quod ipsi tenentur priori celle sancte Bege et successoribus suis in decem solidis redditus ad ecclesiam sancte Bege cooperiendam in puram et perpetuam elemosinam annuatim ad festum sancti Laurencii percipiendis, vel unum pullanum precio decem solidorum inperpetuum, prout carta Roberti de Veteri Ponte antecessoris ipsarum Isabelle et Idonie et cujusdam Idonie uxoris predicte Roberti, quam predictus prior profert sub nomine ipsorum Roberti et Idonie, que predictam obligacionem predicti redditus annui testatur, continet, et quam predicti Rogerus, Isabella, Rogerus, et Idonea cognoscunt.

67. Carta Bernardi de Ripplay de dimidia marca in Kirkeandres.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens

the peace the King had made with his barons, and on 17 Oct. 1263 he was summoned to come to the King at Windsor, the summons being afterwards cancelled (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1258-66, pp. 195, 290). On 16 Dec. 1263 he was ordered to deliver up the castles of Richmond and Bowes which he had in custody to another keeper (*Ibid.*, p. 301), but he was dead before 7 June 1264, when the custody of his castles and lands in Westmorland was granted to John son of John during pleasure (*Ibid.*, p. 322). On 30 June following an extent of his lands in Westmorland and eight other counties was ordered to be made (*Ibid.*, p. 362). On 8 Aug. 1265 Roger de Clifford had wardship of the lands falling to Isabel first-born daughter of Robert de Veteri Ponte with her marriage, and at the same time Roger de Leyburn had the wardship of Idonea his second daughter (*Ibid.*, p. 435). Remission of Robert's trespasses in adhering to Simon de Montfort was made on 15 Feb. 1266 at the instance of the two guardians (*Ibid.*, pp. 555, 586), of whose military services to the King during the rebellion the chroniclers have much to say. Isabel was a widow on 4 Feb. 1283 (*Cal. of Fine R.*, i. 179) and Idonea, aged 22, was a widow in the following year (*Cal. of Inquis.*, ii. 315). Isabel and Idonea were daughters of the same mother, Isabel de Veteri Ponte wife of the above Robert (*Ibid.*, iii. 282).

scriptum pervenerit, Bernardus de Ryppelay[1] et Margareta sponsa sua salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam quolibet anno dimidiam marcham argenti de molendino nostro de Kirkeandres recipiendam ad nundinas Karlioli ad sustentandam unam lampadem ardentem die ac nocte coram reliquiis dicte ecclesie. Volumus etiam quod heredes nostri ratam teneant hanc donacionem nostram et waurantizent, sicut et nos warantizabimus. Et ut hec donacio nostra stabilis permaneat inperpetuum presenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus domina Roesya de Lascy, Patricio filio Thome, Luciano de Arkille, Roberto de Lascy clerico, Waltero de Lonshal clerico, Thoma capellano, Johanne de Suthak, Bertramo de Champaine, et multis aliis.

68. Carta Danielis filii Danielis de Furnes de decima de caruca sua et de victu decimas colligen[tis].

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Daniel filius Danielis de Furnes,[1] pro salute anime mee

67 [1] The grantor, who had a plea in 1206 touching a messuage in York, seems to have belonged to Ripley, near Harrogate (*Yorks. Fines*, Surtees Soc., pp. 18, 106). The Kirkandrews mentioned in this deed cannot refer to the places of that name on Eden or Esk near Carlisle. In the margin it is noted that the charter *habetur sub cera in libro de Nederhall in cella de Kirkandres.*

68. [1] In the foundation charter (printed by Farrer, *Pipe Rolls of Lancs.*, pp. 301-2) of the Abbey of Furness, given by Count Stephen in 1127, the lands of Michael le Fleming in Furness, which included Aldingham, were excepted. This Michael had several children, William his heir, Anselm, Daniel, Marsilius, Jordan and Goditha. For charters of Anselm and Goditha in this Register, see Nos. **466** and **381**. The family was known by the territorial name of Aldingham as well as of Furness. The

et patris mei et matris mee et pro salute omnium antecessorum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in vita mea, omnem decimam de caruca mea in Haldyngham. Hoc quoque sciendum est quod dum homo dictorum monachorum in a[u]tumpno colliget dictam decimam, victui necessaria ei dabo. Hiis testibus Waldevo decano de Coupland, Willelmo de Boivill, Roberto de Haveryngton, Willelmo clerico de Wirkinton, Jordano filio Gameli, Henrico filio Keteli, Michaele sacerdote, Ricardo de Boivill, et multis aliis.

69. Carta Alyne de Caunsfeld de j cribla frumenti recipienda apud Aldyngham.

Universis Christi fidelibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris, Alyna de Caunsfeld[1] salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me in propria potestate et legitima viduitate mea, pro salute anime mee et pro animabus Willelmi de Furneys patris mei et Johanne matris mee, Michaelis de Furneys fratris mei, Ricardi de Cansfeld quondam sponsi mei, et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis apud sanctam Begam Deo et sancte Bege servientibus, unam criblam frumenti recipiendam annuatim apud Aldyngham in festo apostolorum Symonis et Jude. Et ut hec mea concessio et carte mee confirmacio

grantor here was son of Daniel and grandson of Michael. Daniel the elder was parson of Aldingham (Anct. D., L., Nos. 343, 374).

69. [1] On the death of Michael Fleming of Furness, who was drowned in the river Leven, the manor of Aldingham descended to his sister Alyne, wife of Richard de Cancefeld knight. Alyne was a widow in 1282 (*Cal. of Inquis.*, ii. 258). For several deeds, illustrative of the descent of this family, see *Coucher Book of Furness* (Chetham Soc.), pp. 78-89.

perpetuam habeant firmitatem presenti carte sigillum meum pro meis apposui. Hiis testibus dominis Alano de Coupland, J. de Kyrkeby et Ricardo de Brocton, militibus, Alano de Turribus, Symone de Hursewyk, Waltero de Cansfeld, Hugone de Glestona, Willelmo del Bank, domino Adam de Esyngwald tunc capellano meo, et aliis.

70. Carta Johannis filii Ricardi de Cauncefeld de una cribra frumenti rec ipienda] apud Aldingham.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Johannes[1] filius Richardi de Cauncefeld, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, pro me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis, Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege virgini in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege servientibus, unam cribram frumenti recipiendam annuatim apud manerium meum de Aldyngham in festo apostolorum Symonis et Jude, quam cribram frumenti habent ex dono Alyne de Dauncefeld (*sic*) matris mee, habendam et tenendam pro me et heredibus meis et meis assignatis predictis monachis et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ego, Johannes et heredes mei et mei assignati predictam cribram frumenti prefatis monachis et eorum successoribus, prout predictum est, waurantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Hodeliston, Alano de Coupland, Roberto de Haveryngtona, Ricardo de Flemang, militibus, Willelmo de Bethum, Alexandro Kyrkeby, Willelmo de Thueites, et aliis.

70. [1] The donor died before 1290 when his brother and heir, William, was entangled in a curious dispute with the abbot of Furness (*Cal. of Close*, 1288-96, pp. 124-5). The manor of Aldingham passed in a few years to the Harringtons with Agnes de Cancefeld, sister of William.

71. Carta Nicholai de Moriceby de terris et tenementis suis in Keldlandes.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Johannes filius Nicholai de Moriceby,[1] dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto de Queneby[2] et Johanne uxori sue et heredibus dicti Roberti atque suis assignatis, totam terram et tenementa mea in le Keldlandes[3] cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, pro quadam summa pecunie quam predicti Robertus et Johanna michi dederunt pre manu. Habenda et tenenda . . . . de abbate beate Marie Eboraci et priore sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis . . . . quod quidem tenementum tenetur in libero dominico, et predicti abbas et prior illud tenent in pura et perpetua elemosina predicto Roberto et Johanne et heredibus dicti Roberti et suis assignatis sine ullo retenemento de cetero michi vel heredibus meis. Reddendo inde annuatim predictis abbati et priori duos solidos argenti, videlicet, medietatem ad Penthecosten et

71. [1] The family of Moresby, whose name often appears in this Register, derives its origin from Dolfin son of Ailward who married Matilda or Maud sister of Waldeve son of Earl Gospatric, lord of Allerdale (No. **498**). Waldeve son of Dolfin, to whom Alan son of the above Waldeve gave Brackenthwaite (No. **498** and Illus. Doc. No. xiii.), was the first to assume the territorial name of Moresby. Waldeve of Moresby appears as a witness in Nos. **223** and **341**. In 1196 Hukeman or Hugh de Moresby paid a fine into the Exchequer (Pipe R., 7 Ric. I.) and in 1217 he contributed to the scutage (Close R., 2 Hen. III., m. 16d.). William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, confirmed to Hugh the grant of Brackenthwaite which had been made to Waldeve son of Dolfin, by Alan son of Waldeve his predecessor in the fee (Illus. Doc., No. xiv.). Hugh de Moresby was tenant in 1230 (Feet of F., Cumb., 15 Hen. III., No. 12) and Nicholas de Moresby in 1256 (*Ibid.*, 40 Hen. III., No. 69). The manor of Moresby is on the coast near Whitehaven.

[2] For charters of Robert de Queneby and Joan his wife and their heirs touching this property, see Nos. **256-8**.

[3] Perhaps now Spring Hill (O. S., lxi. s.e.).

alteram medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme pro omni servicio et demanda. Et ego, predictus Johannes, et heredes mei . . . . predicta tenementa . . . . predictis Roberto et Johanne et heredibus dicti Roberti vel suis assignatis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Willelmo de Derby tunc priore sancte Bege, domino Thoma de Cullewene, domino Roberto de Haveryngton, militibus, Nicholao de Moriceby, Adam de Windscalis, Hugone de Moriceby, et aliis multis. Datum apud Distinton die Jovis proximo ante mediam quadragesimam, anno gracie millesimo cc^mo^ nonagesimo quarto.[4]

72. Carta Hugonis de Moriceby de terra in Prestgile cum pertinenciis.

Omnibus . . . . Hugo de Moricheby[1] salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . quod ego, Hugo de Moricheby, remisi et quietum clamavi, pro me et heredibus meis inperpetuum, abbati et conventui sancte Marie Eboraci, et monachis suis in cella sancte Bege in Coupland Deo servientibus, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in tota terra de Prestgile[2] cum pertinenciis infra subscriptas divisas contenta, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, videlicet, a superiori scala super sichetam

[4] 10 March 1295. This deed has been collated with No. **255**, of which it is a copy. The only material difference is that the name of the attesting prior of St. Bees appears as William de Deseby, and Adam de Winscales appears as David de Wyndscales.

72. [1] This lord of Moresby was in possession in 1230: see note on No. **71**. The witnesses agree with a period shortly after this date. Ralf de Forset was steward of Egremont under Lambert de Multon. It was probably this Hugh, but at a much earlier date, who gave lands in Distington to the monks of Holmcultram (Reg. MS., f. 66).

[2] Now Priestgill (O. S., lxvii. N.E.).

que vocatur Prestgil sub via regia que ducit ab Egremunt versus Dustinton linealiter usque ad superiorem scalam super Kekel usque Prestegile sichettam predictam ubi cadit in Kekel: et sic ascendendo per eandem sichettam usque ad superiorem scalam predictam sub via regia predicta. Ita quod licebit predictis abbati et conventui et monachis suis de sancta Bega commodum suum facere in omnibus pro libitu suo de tota predicta terra cum pertinenciis infra predictas divisas sine contradiccione et impedimento mei et heredum meorum inperpetuum. Habeant insuper predicti monachi de sancta Bega sine contradiccione et impedimento mei et heredum meorum inperpetuum communam pasture ad pecora sua hominum suorum de parochia sancte Bege pascenda per totam moram usque ad campum excultum de Moricheby. Excepto quod si inventa fuerint predicta averia infra tractum unius archus[3] a prefata terra seminata, licebit michi et heredibus meis ea inparcare et capere de viginti quatuor unum denarium. Si vero contingat quod predicta averia dampnum faciant in segettibus meis vel heredum meorum, predicti monachi et homines sui satisfacient michi et heredibus meis secundum quantitatem dampni in segetibus facti. Et ut omnia predicta rata et inconcussa inperpetuum permaneant, ego Hugo de Moricheby pro me et heredibus meis sigillum meum huic scripto apposui. Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Wilinton, domino Alano de Peninton, R. de Forset tunc senescallo de Egremont', R. de Brum', A. de Haverinton, R. de Bromtwetth, Johanne de Dreg, David de Kyrkeby, et multis aliis.

73. Carta Nicholai Moriceby de turbaria in Wythemir.

Omnibus . . . . Nicholaus de Moriceby,[1] salutem in

[3] Bowshot.

73. [1] For this grantor see note on No. **71**. The witnesses appear to date the deed about 1280.

domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse pro me et heredibus meis abbati sancte Marie Eboraci et successoribus suis et hominibus suis in Kyrkeby,[2] Rotington, Sandwath, Preston, Wytohaven, et Hotwaith, quod ipse et successores sui et homines sui predicti possint fodere turbas in mussa mea in Moriceby, que vocatur Wythemir et tam in mussa predicta quam super moram meam sictam[3] ibidem turbas illas sictarie et eas sine impedimento inde cariare singulis annis inperpetuum. Et ego, Nicholaus, et heredes mei concessionem et confirmacionem predictas predictis abbati et successoribus suis et hominibus suis predictis in predicta mussa mea in Moriceby, sicut predictum est, contra omnes homines imperpetuum waurantizabimus et defendemus. Salvo tamen michi et heredibus meis et hominibus meis in Moriceby estoveria nostra in eadem mussa sine dono aut vendicione. In cujus testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Thoma de Culwene, domino Roberto de Haverington, Michaele de eadem tunc temporis ballivo de Egremunt, Ricardo de Cletergh, Roberto de Gosford, Johanne de Moriceby, et aliis.

74. Carta Thome Newton de terra in Rutgart.

Omnibus . . . . Thomas de Newton[1], salutem. Noverit . . . . me, concensu et assensu uxoris mee Johanne,

[2] Kyrkeby is the village of St. Bees: Rottington, Sandwith and Preston are hamlets of that parish. For Hotwaith and Wythemir, see notes on No. 12.

[3] This deed has been collated with its duplicate, No. 387, but both texts are faulty: *sictam* is probably meant for *siccam* or *sectam*, and *sictarie* for *secare* or *siccare*.

74. [1] There are many charters in this Register of the family of Newton or Neuton and the name often appears among the witnesses. For another charter of Thomas de Newton, see No. 342.

dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et abbati Eboraci et ejusdem loci conventui, pro salute animarum nostrarum et omnium antecessorum nostrorum, quandam terram in Rutgart,[2] que jacet inter terram Thome de Stargl' et Ade filii Helsi[3] in una parte, et ex alia parte, scilicet, a terra a gamli[4] usque ad antiquam fossetam que est versus austrum ad latitudinem, scilicet, ejusdem crofti prefati gamli[4] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam inperpetuum. Preterea sciendum est quod homo beate Marie et sancte Bege in predicta terra habitans habebit communem pasturam omnibus averiis suis propriis et catallis et omnia alia aysiamenta terre de Kyrcros[5] pertinencia. Nos autem et heredes nostri hanc terram cum pertinenciis Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege contra omnes homines warentizabimus inperpetuum. Hiis testibus domino Wydone tunc temporis priore de sancta Bega, W. persona de Wirigt', Adam de Haverington, Roberto de Bramthuait, Michaele de Stainburne, Thoma de Stubescal, Thoma filio Dolfini, W. capellano, et aliis.[6]

75. Carta Willelmi de Essevilla de capella de Loweswater et j tofto in Egremonde.

Omnibus legentibus vel audientibus litteras has, Will-

[2] Rutgart is not identified, but it must have been near to Stargill in Winscales (O. S., liv. s.w.), a hamlet in the rural part of Workington.

[3] The punishment of Adam for forswearing himself on the holy bracelet of St. Bega, touching the tribute of Noutgeld, is recorded among the miracles of that saint (Illus. Doc., No. 1.). His *floruit* has an important bearing on the date of that compilation.

[4] This word must be meant for Gamel or Gamlin: in both instances the print represents the script.

[5] For Kyrcros, see note on No. **336**.

[6] From Guy, prior of St. Bees, and William, parson of Workington, the date of this deed will be about 1230, or perhaps a few years earlier.

elmus et Essevilla[1], salutes (*sic*). Sciatis quod capellam de Lousewater quam Radulphus de Lyndesay et Hethreda sponsa mea dederunt Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ejusdem loci in elemosinam affirmo et manutenebo. Et huic beneficio addimus ego et predicta Hethreda dimidiam carucatam terre in eadem villa in similem elemosinam, libere et quiete ab omni servicio seculari, et quantum in nemore et plano et in pascuis et in aqua et in sarse (*sic*) in utilitatem eorum vertere poterunt cum aliis usque ad sufficienciam accipiant, et sicut decimas ceterarum rerum ejusdem ville habent, ita decimas omnium pascariorum habeant. Item sciatis me dedisse eisdem monachis unam toftam in Egremunde in perpetuum beneficium pro salute animarum nostrarum, ita tamen ut hospicium nostrum illic habeamus. Et insuper concedimus ego et prefata Hethreda eisdem monachis decimam pullorum et omnium rerum nostrarum, que ad decimam pertinent et quas in confiniis Couplandie habemus. Testibus hiis etc.

76. CARTA GODARDI DE ECCLESIIS [DE] WITINGHAM ET DE BOTHLE CUM IJ MANSURIS ET TOTIS PAROCHIIS ET DECIMIS AD EASDEM PERTINENTIBUS.

UNIVERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis, tam presentibus quam futuris, Godardus,[1] salutem. Sciatis me dedisse

75. [1] For the grantor and his wife, see notes on Nos. **29**, **52-4** and the references there to Ranulf de Lyndesay and Loweswater.

76. [1] The lordship of Millom, situated between the Esk and Duddon, was held of the castle of Egremont as a fee of one knight (Reg. of Holmcultram, MS., f. 60). At the time of the Domesday Survey (i. 301b), where it is registered under the name of Hougun, it was part of the possessions of the earldom of Northumberland. Godard de Boivill or Godard dapifer was the first owner whose name has been preserved. As stated in this deed and in its subsequent confirmations (Nos. **2** and **3**), he was one of the earliest benefactors of St. Bees. As Godard de Boivilla he granted a

et hac [carta] mea confirmasse Deo et abbacie sancte Marie Eboraci et ecclesie sancte Bege, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ecclesias de Witingham et de Bothle,[2] cum duabus mansuris et totis parrochiis et decimis ad easdem ecclesias pertinentibus, pro animabus patris et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum, et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee Matildis, necnon pro salute domini mei Willelmi,[3] cujus consilio et assensu hanc donacionem feci, scilicet, in die dedicacionis ecclesie sancte Bege in presencia domini Turstini, archiepiscopi Eboracensis, specialiter ad luminaria invenienda in eadem ecclesia. Testibus hiis Turstino archiepiscopo, Willelmo filio Ranulfi domino meo, Willelmo archidiacono, Rainaldo capellano domini mei, Rainero, Waltherio, Ketello, Odardo, Ricardo, et multis aliis.

77. Carta Willelmi Corbeth et Dyonisie uxoris sue de ecclesia de Witinham cum omnibus pertinenciis.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego,

ploughland in Coupland called Fossa to the monks of Furness as freely as his father had held it (Anct. D., L. No. 131). From this it may be inferred that Godard was not the first of the family in possession of Millom. The gift of Annaside to St. Bees by Mahald, Matildis or Maud, wife of Godard, is mentioned in Nos. **39**, **40** and **41**. Several of Godard's immediate descendants are found as witnesses in this Register. For the story of Godard, a very powerful knight, *qui munitionem custodiebat in Eggremonte*, and of the miracle of his horses, see the Life of St. Bega in Illus. Doc., No. 1.

[2] It is evident from this deed that Whicham and Bootle were fully equipped parishes, with parsonage-houses, ascertained boundaries and endowments of tithes, at this early date. The practice of dealing with tithes as church property receives ample illustration in this Register.

[3] William Meschin, lord of Coupland, of whom Godard held his fee of Millom. The deed is witnessed by him as William son of Ranulf.

Willelmus Corbeth,[1] et Dionisia uxor mea concessimus et confirmavimus Deo et sancte Marie Eboraci et ecclesie sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Witinham, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et decimis ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro animabus patrum et matrum et omnium parentum nostrorum, et pro salute animarum nostrarum et omnium amicorum nostrorum, sicud Godardus de Boievill eam eisdem donavit. Hiis testibus Roberto presbitero de Witebec, Thoma persona de Bricham, Thoma de Dene, Gillemichaele de Arlauchdene, Rogero presbitero de Echermund, Willelmo de Morttine, Roberto de Boievill, Abraham de Annes, Ricardo presbitero de Bechermet, et multis aliis.

78. Finalis concordia inter priorem et Radulfum Corbeth de donacione de Whytingham.

Hec est finalis concordia, facta in curia domini regis apud Carliolum, die Sabbati proxima post festum sancti Bartholomei, anno regni regis Henrici secundi xxx^mo^ iij^o^,

77. [1] These six deeds, Nos. **76-81**, form an interesting series in the early history of the church of Whicham. By No. **77** William Corbet, lord of the manor, and Denise his wife, confirmed the grant of Godard, their feudal superior. In 1187 it was agreed that the advowson belonged to the monks of St. Bees and that Ralf Corbet was entitled to the benefit of their prayers (No. **78**). This church affords an early instance of holding a benefice in moiety. Abbot Clement of York (1161-84), of which house St. Bees was a cell, appointed two clerks to the church, each of whom was obliged to pay a yearly pension to St. Bees and discharge episcopal dues. Both appointments were for life (Nos. **79**, **80**). At a later date Abbot Robert appointed to one of the moieties with a reversion of the other when it became vacant (No. **81**). The possession of this church by the monks of St. Bees was confirmed by Archbishop Roger of York (1154-81). See No. **107**. The yearly pension of ten shillings continued to be paid by the incumbents of Whicham to the monks till the dissolution of the monasteries.

coram Godfr[edo] de Luci et Jocelino Cicestrensi archidiacono et Willelmo Vavasour, tunc justiciariis[1] domini regis, et aliis baronibus et fidelibus domini regis, qui tunc ibi aderant, inter abbatem sancte Marie Eboraci et priorem et monachos sancte Bege et Radulfum Corbeth, de donacione de Hwithingham, unde recognicio summonita fuit inter eos in curia domini regis per breve Ranulfi de Glanvill, scilicet, quod predictus Corbeth quietam clamavit, de se et heredibus suis, predictis abbati et priori et monachis sancte Bege, advocacionem prefate ecclesie de Hwitingham, et predicti abbas et prior et monachi concesserunt predicto Radulfo oraciones abbacie sue.

79. Dimissio Clementis abbatis de ecclesia de Whytingham.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint litteras has, quod ego, Clemens, abbas ecclesie beate Marie Eboraci, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi et dedi Gilandree, clerico de Witingham, tenere de nobis in vita sua, in elemosinam, ecclesiam ejusdem ville cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, salvo omni jure quod Ricardus, clericus, filius Willelmi Corbeth, in eadem ecclesia debet habere. Reddet autem prefatus Ghilandre ecclesie nostre, singulis annis, pro memorata ecclesia, iij solidos, dimidium, viz., ad Pentecosten, et dimidium in festo sancti Martini, et episcopalia jura persolvet. Hoc autem ei concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerit, et prescriptum censum bene reddiderit. Si vero forte vi vel racione contigerit eum prenominatam

78. [1] The names of these three justices appear in the Pipe Roll of Cumberland for this year, 1187, making a tallage of the King's demesnes in that county. This is a very early instance of a fine or final concord. On early fines, see *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, xxv. 708-710.

ecclesiam amittere, non dabimus ei excambium. Hiis testibus Jocelino capellano, Ivone decano de Coupeland, Jordano clerico de Gosford, Alexandro clerico Nunningtona, Walthefo clerico de Briggham, Rogero clerico de Kirkeby, Rogero clerico de castello, et multis aliis.

80. Dimissio ejusdem de eadem ecclesia.

Notum sit omnibus legentibus vel audientibus litteras has, quod ego, Clemens, abbas ecclesie beate Marie Eboracensis, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi et dedi Ricardo, clerico, filio Willelmi Corbet, tenere de nobis in vita sua, in elemosinam, ecclesiam de Witingham cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Reddet autem isdem R icardus ecclesie nostre pro memorata ecclesia duos annuos solidos, dimidium, viz., ad Penthecosten, et dimidium in festo beati Martini, et episcopalia jura persolvet. Hoc ei concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerit et prescriptam pensionem bene reddiderit. Si vero forte vi vel racione contigerit eum prenominatam elemosinam amittere, non dabimus ei excambium. Testibus hiis Jocelino capellano, Adam de Rotomago, Gaufrido portario, Turgisio de cellar', Gervasio constabulario.

81. Dimissio Roberti abbatis de ecclesia de Whytingham.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint litteras has, quod ego, Robertus,[1] abbas ecclesie sancte Marie Eboraci, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi et dedi Alano clerico de Cauplandia medietatem ecclesie de Witingham, in elemosinam, cum omnibus pertinenciis. Retinemus autem in manu nostra de beneficiis ejusdem

81. [1] The abbot of York here mentioned is probably Robert de Harpham, 1184-89, and not Robert de Longo Campo, his successor (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 538).

medietatis v solidos, quos predictus A[lanus] nobis annuatim persolvet ad duos terminos, dimidium ad festum sancti Martini, et dimidium ad Pentecosten. Preterea sciendum est quod si Ricardus de Boivilla, qui alteram habet medietatem in fatum cedat suppremum, A[lano] clerico vivente, aut quoquomodo vacaverit illa medietas, quam jam dictus R[icardus] tenet, A[lanus] clericus in totam ecclesiam succedet, reddens annuatim decem solidos ad duos terminos. Sciendum est itaque quod episcopalia jura persolvet. Hoc ei concedimus quamdiu legaliter se erga nos habuerit et predictam pensionem bene reddiderit. Quod si vi vel racione predictam possessionem amiserit, non dabimus ei excambium. Hiis testibus Rogero Bernulfi, Roberto Wlfi,[2] Thoma janitore, Roberto presbitero de Witebec, Walthevo de Penicton, Walterio Arundel, et multis aliis.

82. Carta Rogeri filii Copsi de ecclesia de Corneia cum pertinenciis suis.[1]

[2] Perhaps Wlsi, but Robert son of Ulf seems more probable.

82. [1] These deeds, Nos. **82-87**, afford a late instance of the foundation of a parish church in Cumberland. For similar instances, see *V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 15-8. The gift of the church of Corney in the south west of the county, of which Copsi was the founder (No. **86**), was made to St. Bees while Henry Murdac was Archbishop of York (1147-1153). The subsequent confirmations and inquisitions, which form this series, appear to have taken place in 1185, with which date all the parties and witnesses agree. Godfrey de Lucy (No. **87**) was archdeacon of Richmond (Benedictus Abbas, i. 334) and a justice on circuit in Cumberland (*V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 357) in that year. Before him an agreement between Alexander (probably an error for Alan) son of Benedict and Christiane daughter of Copsi, the Cristine of Cauplande of No. **84**, was made (*V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 358). At the time of the inquisitions, the church had been enjoyed by the monks during the pontificates of three Archbishops for thirty years and more (No. **87**). This statement agrees with the dates above indicated. It will be observed that the members of the chapter of the deanery

SCIANT omnes tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego, Rogerus filius Copsi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte [Bege] et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Corneia, quam Copsi, pater meus, dedit eis cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, absque omni servicio seculari, pro salute anime predicti Copsi, patris mei, et omnium antecessorum meorum. Testibus hiis Benedicto de Penigtona, Alano filio ejus, Roberto decano, Thoma presbitero de Wirkintona, T. persona de Dena, Gillemichel de Arlachadena, Rogero cappelano, Willelmo capellano, Ricardo persona de Beckirmed, et pluribus aliis.

83. CARTA BENEDICTI DE PENIGTONA DE ECCLESIA DE CORNEIA CUM PERTINENCIIS SUIS.

OMNIBUS sancte matris ecclesie filiis, Benedictus de Penigtona,[1] salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et hac

of Coupland did not change, the clergy being the same in all the deeds. The name of the founder was perpetuated in a parcel of meadow, called Copsiholm, till a late date (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 558).

83. [1] The feudal position of Benedict of Pennington, lord of Muncaster, in the manor of Corney is not quite clear. Corney is in the lordship of Millom, but Muncaster, being north of the Esk, is not. One would have expected the confirmation of the lord of Millom rather than of the lord of Muncaster. But the Penningtons had lands in Corney at this date, Langliferga, Langlivergh or Langley, a considerable estate in that parish belonging to them. Meldred, son of Gamel, mentioned in No. **87**, gave to the canons of Conishead *una mansura in Langliferga* with the easements of that vill (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 556). For the later history of the Pennington connexion with Corney, see the calendar of Lord Muncaster's manuscripts in *Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.*, x. App. iv. 223-5). It was at "Langalyver in Coplandia" that Bishop Richard of Sodor died about 1275 (*Chron. Manniæ*, p. 116, Manx Soc.) on his way from the Council of Lyons. The interest of the Penningtons in Corney may be explained by the next charter, where see the note.

presenti carta confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Corneia cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute corporis et anime mee et uxoris mee et antecessorum meorum. Testibus Roberto decano, Walthevo persona de Bricgaham, Thoma presbitero de Wirkintun, Turgisio Dispensatore, et pluribus aliis.

84. Carta Cristine de Coupland et Waldevi de ecclesia de Cornai cum pertinenciis.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego, Cristina de Cauplande et Waldevus[1] vir meus, cum co[n]silio heredum et amicorum nostrorum, quietum clamavimus coram multis, fide interposita, Deo et sancte Marie et beate Bege si quid juris habuimus in ecclesia de Co[r]nai, quam, videlicet, ecclesiam Rogerus filius Copsi dederat ante, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, Deo et sancte Marie et beate Bege, et presenti carta nostra confirmavimus, ita quod nos nec heredes nostri amplius ullam calumpniam super prefata ecclesia movere poterimus. Testibus hiis Rogero decano de Caupland, Roberto capellano, Ricardo de Boivill, Alano filio Benedicti, Waltero fratre ejus, Ricardo filio Roberti, Rogero filio Bernulfi, et multis aliis.

85. Carta Hormi filii Rogeri de ecclesia de Cornai.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego, Hormus

84. [1] Waldeve, husband of Cristine of Cauplande or Christiane daughter of Copsi, is almost certainly the Waltheve of Penicton who witnessed No. **81**. The marriage of Waldeve and Christiane, together with the agreement in 1185 between Alan son of Benedict and Christiane, as stated in the note to No. **82**, will explain the origin of the Pennington connexion with Corney, as well as Benedict's confirmation in No. **83**.

filius Rogeri, cum consilio heredum[1] meorum et amicorum, quietum clamavi coram multis, fide interposita, Deo et sancte Marie et beate Bege, si quid juris habui in ecclesia de Cornai, ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei amplius calumpniam super predicta ecclesia movere poterimus. Unde et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi. Testibus hiis Roberto capellano de Cauplande, Rogero decano, Ricardo de Boiville, Alano filio Benedicti, Waltero fratre ejus, Rogero filio Bernulfi, et multis aliis.

86. Inquisicio facta de ecclesia [de] Cornai.

Venerabilibus patribus suis et dominis Y. abbati, videlicet, Jeravallis, et Willelmo, priori de Botheltona,[1] major ac salvior pars capituli Couplandie, scilicet, Thomas persona de Dena, Gillemichel persona de Arlachadena, Thomas presbiter de Wirkintona, Gilmer persona de Havarringtona, Willelmus capellanus de Cletertha, Rogerus presbiter, Ricardus persona de Beckirmeth, Robertus presbiter de Puncuneby, salutem in domino. Quemadmodum ut rei veritatem excellencie vestre commisse diligenter inquiratis postulat racio, ita nos ad perhibendum testimonium veritati conpellit caritas, fere enim ejusdem criminis participes efficiuntur, et veritatem deprimentes et falsitatem proferentes. Unde scriptum

85. [1] It is probable that the heirs of Orm son of Roger adopted the name of Corney. Early in the thirteenth century the territorial name is often found. Edward of Corney was steward of Millom when Adam son of Henry was lord (No. **57**): Cicely widow of Edward of Corney granted in fee to her son John of Corney all her land in the vill of Quitebec or Whitbeck which had been given to her in free marriage (D. of L. Box A. No. 327): Ives son of Arthur of Corney owed one mark to the Exchequer in 1235 for a false claim (*Pipe Rolls*, ed. Parker, p. 60). For the grants of Agnes and Amabel, daughters of Michael of Corney, see Nos. **443-4**.

86. [1] The names of Y. abbot of Jervaulx and William prior of Bolton do not occur in Dugdale's lists (*Mon.*, v. 567, vi. 201-2).

est Qui metu potestatis veritatem occultat ipsius veritatis iracundiam sibi celitus prov[o]cat. Eapropter vestre discrecioni notificamus quod super ecclesia de Corneia, videlicet, quod Copsi, qui erat dominus et fundator ecclesie de Cornea, eandem ecclesiam Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem servientibus Deo in faciem capituli de Cauplandie dedit, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, in tempore Henrici Murdaci archiepiscopi, et ex illo tempore semper annuatim pensionem habuerunt sine alicujus contradiccione. Vidimus eciam Rogerum, filium et heredem prefati Copsi, supradictam ecclesiam, sicut donum patris sui prefatis monachis carta sua[2] in facie capituli confirmare. Valete.

87. [Inquisi]cio facta de ecclesia de Cornai.

Domino Godardo de Lucy[1] archidiacono, pocior et major pars capituli de Egremund,[2] salutem: scilicet, Thomas de Dene, Robertus de Punzunby, Willelmus de Cleter, Ricardus de Becchmeaz (*sic*) Rogerus capellanus, Gillemichel, T. de Wirchinton, Willelmus capellanus, Ailm[erus][3] de Hafrincton, Gilleandreas, presbiteri: Layci sunt Getel filius Wlf,[4] Alanus miles,[5] Johannes

[2] For Roger's charter, see No. 82.

87. [1] Archdeacon of Richmond in 1185 (Benedictus Abbas, i. 334): Hardy's Le Neve (iii. 141) makes him archdeacon of the East Riding in 1189 when he became Bishop of Winchester.

[2] Called the chapter of Coupland in No. **86**.

[3] Gilmer in No. **86** Elmer, the *cognatus* of Gospatric son of Orm in Nos. **32** and **34**.

[4] There are no charters of Ketel son of Ulf in this Register, but his name occurs as a witness in Nos. **223**, **382** and **384**.

[5] Alan the knight is a puzzle. The deed is too late to identify him with Alan son of Waldeve, lord of Allerdale, and perhaps too early for Alan son of Benedict, lord of Muncaster, to be a knight. *Miles* is probably a corruption of *filius eius*: if so, it is meant for Alan son of Ketel who had lands in Hensingham and Bolton. See his charter No. **226**.

filius Puncun et Ricardus frater,[6] Meldred filius Gameli[7] et Benedictus filius ejus, et alii multi, tam clerici quam laici, testimonium perhibent, quod ecclesia de Corneia pertinet ad sanctam Begam et quod persona ex tempore trium archiepiscoporum Eboraci per triginta et eo amplius annos pensionem reddidit monachis sancte Bege.

88. Carta Roberti Hafrynctona de ecclesia de Hafryngton etc.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego, Robertus de Hafrinctuna,[1] cum consilio uxoris mee

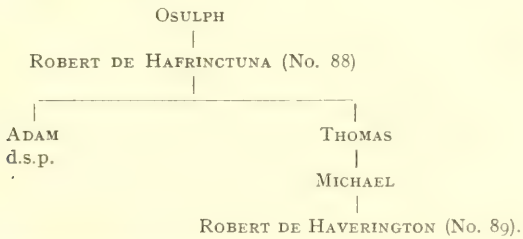
[6] John son of Puncon and Richard his brother often occur as witnesses about this date. To the grant of the land of the moor of Skeldhou to the monks of St. Mary in the Isle of Man by Benedict of Penigtona and Meldred his brother, among the witnesses are Ives dean of Coupland, Adam parson of Millum, Robert priest of Punzunebi, William de Essebi, John son of Ponce (*filius Poncii*) and William his son, Efward son of Ulf and Ketel his brother, Richard son of Ponce (*Ric. filius Poncii*), Hugh son of Efward and Alan son of Ketel (Anct. D., L. No. 546). To the confirmation of this grant by Arthur son of Godard, lord of Millom, the witnesses are Hardreus abbot of Caldra, Ives dean [of Coupland], Benedict de Millum, Robert priest of Poncioneby, John son of Ponce and William his son, Efward son of Ulf and Ketel his brother, Richard son of Ponce, Hugh son of Efward, Alan son of Ketel and others (D. of L. Cart. Miscell., ii. 11). John son of Puncon appears in the Pipe Rolls as in debt to the Exchequer from 1177 to 1185 when he got an acquittance after his last payment. He was lord of Ponsonby: there are several charters of his descendants in this Register.

[7] Gamel, the patriarch of the knightly family of Pennington of Muncaster, was a benefactor of the hospital of Conishead in Lancashire, his gifts being afterwards confirmed by Benedict his eldest son (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 556-7). Benedict of Penington paid a fine for a plea in Coupland in 1185 (Pipe R. 31 Hen. II.). For Meldred his brother, see note on No. **83**.

88. [1] The grantor appears to have been the second lord of Harrington whose name has been preserved. The pedigree on the Plea Roll of 1277 (De Banco R. No. 21, m. 43d.) furnishes a

Cristiane et amicorum meorum, cum assensu heredum meorum, concessi et dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege de Coupeland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Hafrincton,[2] cum duabus bovatis terre eidem ecclesie pertinentibus et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam a me et omnibus heredibus meis inperpetuum. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei aliquod dominium poterimus clamare in predictam ecclesiam. Et hanc concessionem feci eis pro salute mea et omnium benefactorum meorum. Testibus hiis Waltero vicearch[idiacono] Richemondie, Roberto decano, J. persona de Botel, Walthef de Dena, Roberto et Michaele presbiteris, Alexandro clerico, Alano filio Get[el], Roberto de Landploc, et aliis multis.

useful table for the early descents of this family, all of whom except Osulph appear as grantors or witnesses in this Register. It is as follows :—



Osulph, sometimes called Aculf, held the lands in Flimby which Gospatric son of Orm gave to the priory of Carlisle—" totam terram quam Aculfus de eo tenuit iuxta Flemyngeby inter duas valles." The grants of Gospatric to the monks of Holmcultram and the claims of the Harringtons, the descendants of Aculf, form an interesting series of deeds in the Register of that House.

[2] By No. **32** Gospatric son of Orm confirmed the church Halfringtuna, saving the incumbency of Elemer the clerk, his *cognatus*, during life, and by Nos. **34** and **36** the confirmation was renewed by Thomas son of Gospatric.

89. RECOGNICIO DE PASTURA IN COMMUNI DE MORETON ET WEDDAKER ETC.

NOVERINT universi, quod cum Robertus de Haverington[1] miles tulit breve coram domino Hugone de Cressingham et sociis suis, justiciariis itinerantibus, apud Karl[iolu]m, in crastino animarum, anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo[2], versus abbatem sancte Marie Eboraci, quo jure idem abbas exigebat communiam pasture in terra dicti Roberti in Morton, desicut idem Robert[us] non habuit communam in terris ipsius abbatis. Nec idem abbas servicium ei facit, quare communam in terra ipsius Roberti habere debuit. Tandem ita conventum est inter eos, quod predictus Robertus pro se et heredibus suis concessit quod dictus abbas et successores sui habeant et teneant, tanquam jus ecclesie sue sancte Marie Eboraci, et monachi sancte Bege in Coupeland, communam pasture propriis averiis suis ad cellam sancte Bege pertinentibus in predicta villa de Merton[3] ubique et in Weddaker[4], que est hameleta de Morton, sine contradiccione vel impedimento dicti domini Roberti, heredum et assignatorum suorum imperpetuum. Salvo predicto Roberto et suis heredibus quod possint se appruyare in terra arabili in predicta hameleta de Wedaker, et in culturam redigere et pratum ubicunque facere. Salvo predicto abbati et successoribus suis et monachis predictis communam pasture in terris et pratis apruyatis post vesturam asportatam, et quod possunt communare cum omnibus propriis averiis suis

89. [1] For the Robert of Harrington of this date, see the note on No. **88**.

[2] 3 November, 1292.

[3] Merton, Moreton, Morton or Murton in the parish of Lamplugh: see Nos. **173** and **220**.

[4] Wedaker or Weddaker, here called a hamlet of Murton, had a chapel of its own (No. **107**) and was an independent township of the parish of St. Bees supporting its own poor. It is now allied with Hensingham for ecclesiastical purposes. See next deed.

ad cellam sancte Bege pertinentibus ubique super moram predictam cum libero introitu et exitu ubi averia prefati Roberti et tenencium suorum de Wedaker communant quolibet tempore anni. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum predicti domini Roberti presentibus est appensum. Hiis testibus domino Thoma de Colewey, domino Johanne de Hodeleston, domino Alano de Penyngton, domino Alano de Coupeland, domino Thoma de Hyreby militibus, Hugone Moriceby, Johanne fratre suo, Ricardo de Cleter, Roberto de Gosforde, Willelmo de Rotington, Johanne de Moring', Symone de Aynerset, Willelmo de Walton clerico, et multis aliis.

90. Quieta clamacio Gillomichaelis de decimis de Weddaker.

Sciant omnes qui audierint vel viderint litteras has, quod post multas controversias que habite sunt inter fratres de sancta Bega et Gillomichaelem[1] et fratres de de Kunigeshoved,[2] ad hoc tandem ventum quod predictus G. quietum clamavit quicquid juris habuit super decimacionem de Wedaker, et prius super altare sancte Bege illud offerendo, et postea in pleno capitulo prior vero de Kunigeshoved et fratres ejusdem loci in perpetuam possessionem predictam decimacionem de priore sancte Bege et fratribus ibi commorantibus pro annuis tribus solidis tenebunt, reddendo dimidium ad Pentecostnen, et dimidium ad festum sancti Martini ; hoc eis concedimus quamdiu legaliter se erga nos habuerint et predictum censum bene reddiderint. Hec convencio statuta est inter nos tam communiter per fratres nostros quam archidiaconum et totum capitulum.

90. [1] Probably the parson of Arlecdon (Nos. **77**, **82**, **86-7**).

[2] The hospital of Conishead in Lancashire, not yet raised to a priory of Austin canons. The deed falls in the last quarter of the twelfth century.

91. INDENTURA FACTA INTER ABBATEM ET CONVENTUM MONASTERII BEATE MARIE EBORACI ET PRIOREM ET CONVENTUM DE CONYNGESHEVED, DE DECIMIS GARBARUM INFRA PAROCHIAM DE WHITBEK.

HEC indentura facta inter religiosos viros, abbatem et conventum monasterii beate Marie Eboraci ex parte una, et priorem et conventum domus de Conyngesheved, ordinis sancti Augustini, Eboracensis dioceseos, ex parte [altera], testatur, quod predicti abbas et conventus concesserunt et ad firmam dimiserunt dictis priori et conventui omnes decimas garbarum, quas dicti abbas et conventus infra parochiam ecclesie de Whitbek in Coupland dictis priori et conventui de Conyngesheved appropriat[as] percipere consueverunt vel percipere debebant, ad commodum et utilitatem utriusque domus, pro decem solidis sterlingorum prefatis abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie antedicte vel priori celle sue sancte Bege in Coupland, nomine ipsorum abbatis et conventus, infra cellam predictam, singulis annis, ad festa sancti Martini in yeme et Pentecostes, per equales porciones, vel infra quadraginta dies dicta festa immediate sequentes, per ipsos priorem et conventum de Cunyngesheved perpetuis futuris temporibus solvend[is], sub pena dupli[ci] si in toto vel in parte defecerint fabrice dicti monasterii beate Marie Eboraci applicand[a] rata similiter manente convencione seu pacto in futurum tam in toto quam in parte; ad quam quidem firme sive redditus solucionem annuam prefatis abbati et conventui vel priori predicto dictis locis et terminis ut premittitur faciend[am], predicti prior et conventus de Conyngesheved obligarunt et obligant se, monasterium suum, et omnia bona sua, presensia et futura, tam spiritualia quam temporalia, ubique existencia, cohercione et districcioni judicis cujuscumque ecclesiastici vel secularis. Et nos, abbas et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, premissa rata et grata [habentes] communi et

unanimi assensu nostro, quatinus ad nos attinet, promittimus, volumus, et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris ea inperpetuum firma remanere. Et nos, prior et conventus de Cunygesheved sepedicti, premissa rata et grata habentes, communi et unanimi consensu nostro, quatinus ad observacionem premissarum per reverendum virum dominum archidiaconum Richemondie vel ejus official[em] nos prior et conventus predicti sub penis suspensionis, excommunicacionis in priorem, suppriorem, precentorem, et cellerarium ejusdem domus nostre, viz., si in aliquo terminorum dicte solucionis faciend[e] et per quadraginta dies habemus terminum proximo sequentem defecerimus vel cessaverimus ex nunc prout ex tunc latarum simus condempnati. Item partes predicte volunt et concedunt pro se et successoribus suis quod quamdiu ista convencio sive composicio, fideliter omnes alie convenciones sive composiciones, concernent[es] decimas infra parochiam ecclesie de Witbek predictam, inter partes predictas, edite sint irrite et inanes alioqui, in suo robore perseverent. In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium, nos, abbas et conventus predicti, parti hujus indenture penes dictos priorem et conventum remansure, et nos, prior et conventus antedicti, parti hujus indenture penes prefatos abbatem et conventum remansure, sigilla nostra communia apponi fecimus alternatim. Datum quoad nos, abbatem et conventum monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, in domo nostra capitulari sub sigillo nostro communi, tercio decimo die mensis Augusti anno domini millesimo ccc^mo^ octogesimo septimo: et quoad nos, priorem et conventum de Cunyngesheved memorat[os], in domo nostra capitulari, sub sigillo nostro communi, vicesimo quinto die mensis Septembris anno domini supradicto.[1]

91. [1] This deed, dated 13 August 1387, touching the dispute about the tithes of Whitbeck between the monks of St. Bees and the canons of Conishead, has not been inserted in the Register in chronological order.

92. Concordia inter abbatem monasterii beate Marie Eboraci et conventum de Conighesheved de quinque solidis.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, R. de Longo Campo, abbas sancte Marie Eboraci, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra, quod cum mota esset controversia inter nos et canonicos de Kuningesheved super ecclesia de Witebec, tandem considerantes et attendentes paupertatem predicte domus de Kuningesheved in hunc modum de communi consensu capituli nostri et predictorum canonicorum, mediante eciam magistro H. tunc temporis archidiacono Richemondie, talem fecimus composicionem, videlicet, quod nos concessimus memoratis canonicis omne jus quod habebamus in ecclesia de Witebec in perpetuum, sine ulluo (*sic*) impedimento. Reddendo inde annuatim ecclesie sancte Bege de Coupland quinque solidos ad duos terminos, medietatem ad festum sancti Martini, et medietatem ad Pentecosten. Ita quod nos nichil amplius ab eis de hac ecclesia poterimus exigere, nec ipsi per se vel per alios aliquid machinabuntur unde ecclesia nostra de sancta Bega de predicto censu aliquam sustineat jacturam. Et ad hujus rei majorem firmitatem presentem composicionem utriusque capituli sigilli apposicione duximus roborandam. Hiis testibus magistro H. archidiacono Richmondie, magistro Johanne offic[iali] suo, magistro W. de Driffeld, Thoma de Wil[ton], Petro de Mon', G. de Forset decano, G. filio suo, Johanne de Bainton, Sampson e[] clerico, Nicholao clerico de Eboraco, et aliis.[1]

92. [1] The church of Whitbeck was given to the canons of Conishead by Gamel of Pennington, said to be their founder (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 557). In the charter of confirmation by Archbishop Roger of York (1154-81) to St. Bees, the church is enumerated among its spiritual possessions (No. **107**), but in a similar instrument to Conishead by Archdeacon Honorius of Richmond about

93. Carta capituli de Coninghesheved de quinque solidis pro ecclesia de Whittbek.

Omnibus sancti matris ecclesie filiis, Thomas, prior de Cunengesheved et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos et successores nostros teneri inperpetuum in quinque solidis annuis solvendis ecclesie sancte Bege in Caupeland, nomine concordie facte inter nos et monachos sancte Marie Eboraci super ecclesia de Witebec. Ita quod nuncquam amplius nomine predicte ecclesie exigere possunt a nobis vel a nostris successoribus. Et ut hec solucio rata inperpetuum habeatur, eam sigilli nostri apposicione corroboravimus. Hiis testibus magistro H. archidiacono Richmondie[1], magistro J. officiali Richmondie, Rogero clerico de Kent, Ricardo de Boivill.

94. Recognicio de x^{s} (*sic*) de Whitebek.

Pateat universis per presentes, quod nos, prior et conventus domus de Cunyngesheved, ordinis sancti Augustini, Eboracensis dioceseos, ecclesiam parochialem de Whitebec

1199, it is stated that he confirmed the church to the canons as Archbishop Roger had done before him (Anct. D., L. No. 291). There is little doubt that both houses had rights in the church as the composition, recorded in this deed, shows. The date is about 1199. The obligation is acknowledged in No. **93**. The advowson of the church was in dispute in 1261 between William de Morthing, plaintiff, and John, prior of Conishead, defendant, but judgment was given in favour of the prior, and William was admitted to the benefit of the prayers of the house (Feet of F. Cumb., 45 Hen. III., No. 78). In 1291 the value of the benefice was taxed at £10, subject to a pension of five shillings to St. Bees (*Pope Nich. Tax.*, pp. 308-9) : and in 1535 the church appears as wholly appropriated to Conishead (*Valor Eccl.*, v. 271).

93. [1] Roger de Hoveden (R.S., iv. 52, 89, 158, 181-5) has much to say about Honorius, archdeacon of Richmond, who figures in this and the previous deed. Both deeds belong to the same period, about 1199.

in Coupland [nobis] et dicte domui nostre canonice unitam et appropriatam in usus proprios optinentes, ad comparendum pro nobis et nomine nostro coram reverendo viro, domino archidiacono Richmondie seu ejus officiali, in ecclesia cathedrali Eboraci vel aliby infra archidiaconatum Richmondie, ... et ad recognoscendum nos et dictam domum nostram teneri et obligari abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie Eboraci in quodam annuo redditu decem solidorum, ... necnon ad nos, priorem et conventum, ad observacionem omnium et singulorum, si in aliquo termino solucionis hujus faciend[e] et per xl dies hujusmodi termini proxime sequentis defecerimus . . . . dilectum nobis in Christo, fratrem Nicholaum de Washington, canonicum dicte domus nostre, nostrum verum et legitimum procuratorem et nuncium specialem ordinamus, ... per presentes. . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Dat[um] in domo nostra capitulari de Cunyng-[esheved] vicesimo quinto die mensis Septembris anno domini millesimo ccc^{mo} octogesimo septimo.

95. Instrumentum sive placitum de Whittebek.

Universis . . . . ad quos . . . . presens publicum instrumentum pervenerit, Willelmus de Irby inceptor in decretis, rector ecclesie parochialis de Medburn, Lincolniensis dioceseos, ... archidiaconi Richmondie officialis, salutem in scinceris amplexibus dextere salvatoris. Noverit . . . . quod . . . . dominus Nicholaus de Wassington, canonicus domus sive prioratus de Conyngeshed, ordinis sancti Augustini, archidiaconatus Richmondie, ... procurator religiosorum virorum, prioris et conventus domus . . . . nomine procuratorio pro eisdem coram nobis ad jura reddenda pro tribunali sedent[ibus] in ecclesia parochiali sancte Bege in Coupland, ... vicesimo secundo die mensis Octobris, anno domini millesimo ccc octogesimo septimo . . . . personaliter in

judicio comparens, quoddam procuratorium sibi per dictos priorem et conventum factum et concessum sigillo communi dictorum religiosorum in cera rubea pendenti sigillatum manu discreti viri, Thome de Killum, clerici dicte dioceseos, publici auctoritate apostolica notarii confectum . . . . coram nobis judicialiter exhibuit, . . . cujus tenor talis est. Pateat universis per presentes, quod nos, prior et conventus domus de Conyngeshed, ordinis sancti Augustini, etc., *as in No.* 94. Et ego, Thomas de Killum, clericus, Eboracensis dioceseos, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, ... personaliter presens interfui, eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi . . . . per alium scribi feci signoque meo et nomine consuetis signavi rogatus in fidem et testimonium premissorum. Que (*sic*) quidem procuratorio publice perlecto comparuit personaliter coram nobis dominus Nicholaus de Warthill, prior celle sancte Bege in Coupland, predictorum procur[ator] Religiosorum virorum dominorum Abbatis et Conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci predict., ac quoddam procuratorium per dictos dominos Abbatem et Conventum sibi factum et concessum et eorum sigillo communi in cera glauca pendente sigillatum judicialiter produxit et exhibuit, cuius tenor sequitur in hec verba. Noverint universi per presentes quod nos, Abbas et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, ordinis sancti Benedicti. In omnibus causis et negociis, litibus et querelis, motis et movendis, nos dictum monasterium nostrum ecclesias seu capellas ac pensiones quascunque nobis qualitercunque debitas conjunctim et divisim quomodolibet contingentibus seu contingere valentibus, et precipue in quibuscunque causis que inter nos, ex parte una, et religiosos viros Priorem et Conventum de Conyngeshed, ordinis sancti Augustini, Eboracensis dioceseos, ecclesiam parochialem de Whytebec in Coupland eisdem priori et conventui unitam et annexam in usus proprios optinentes, ex altera, vertuntur seu verti sperantur coram Reverendi viri

domini Archidiaconi Rich'mondie] Officialis (*sic*) in ecclesia Ebor[aci] vel alibi infra Archidiaconatum Richmondie, ubi idem officialis sedere ad jura reddenda consuevit, quociens nos abesse vel adesse contigerit. Dilectos nobis in Christo fratres Nicholaum de Warthill[1] et Thomam de Stayngreue,[2] cellarum nostrarum sancte Bege in Coupland et sancti Martini iuxta Richmondiam priores conjunctim et quemlibet eorum per se divisim et in solidum . . . . nostros et dicti monasterii nostri procuratores . . . . ordinamus, ... per presentes, dantes et concedentes . . . . potestatem generalem . . . . Dat' in domo nostra capitulari ultimo die mensis Septembris anno Domini millesimo ccc^mo^ octogesimo septimo. Quo quidem procuratorio publice perlecto dictus dominus Nicholaus de Wassyngton, procurator prioris et conventus domus de Conyngeshed predictorum, fatebatur et puplice recognovit nomine procuratorio dictorum dominorum suorum, quod ipsi prior et conventus, domini sui, et eorum successores ac domus tenentur et sunt firmiter obligati prefatis dominis, abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie predicte et eorum successoribus in quodam annuo redditu decem solidorum solvendo eisdem singulis annis inperpetuum, locis et temporibus in quibusdam indentatis sigillo communi dictorum prioris et conventus in cera rubea pendente sigillatis quas coram nobis judicialiter exhibuit plene specificatas, quarum tenor sequitur in hec verba. Hec indentura facta inter religiosos viros, abbatem et conventum monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, ex parte una, et priorem et conventum domus de Conyngeshed, ordinis sancti

95. [1] Nicholas de Warthill, prior of St. Bees, only occurs in this deed, dated 22 Oct., 1387, in this Register.

[2] Thomas de Stayngrave, found here as prior of St. Martin's near Richmond, a cell of St. Mary's, York, in 1387, was elected abbot in 1389 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 539) and died in 1398 (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1396-9, p. 290). Nicholas de Stayngreve often occurs in this Register (Nos. **251**, **260-62**, **321**) as vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale, a church appropriated to the abbey.

Augustini, ... ex parte altera, testatur quod predicti abbas et conventus concesserunt, etc., *as in No.* 91. Qua perlecta, dictus dominus Nicholaus de Wassyngton, procurator predictus, ... omnia et singula in dictis litteris comprehensa fideliter adimplere priorem et conventum de Conyngeshed . . . . in prefato annuo redditu petiit palam, publice, et expresse. Nos igitur officialis antedictus . . . . ad peticionem eciam instantem domini Nicholai de Warthill, procuratoris dictorum dominorum, abbatis et conventus beate Marie in negocio premisso duximus, condempnandum, ... in forma que sequitur verborum. In Dei nomine, Amen. Nos, Willelmus de Irby, archidiaconi Richmondie officialis, te Nicholaum Wassington, canonicum domus sive prioratus de Conyngeshed, ordinis sancti Augustini, ... procuratorem . . . . prioris et conventus dicti prioratus . . . . ecclesiam parochialem de Whitebek in Coupland, ... dicte domui sive prioratui canonice unitam et appropriatam in usus suos proprios optinencium fatentem et recognoscentem dictos dominos tuos et eorum domum . . . . teneri et firmiter obligari abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie Eboraci et eorum successoribus in quodam annuo redditu decem solidorum solvendo eisdem . . . . Quibus sic factis, dictus dominus Nicholaus de Wassyngton, procurator predictus, ac tactis per eundem sacrosanctis Evangeliis in animas dominorum suorum juravit prout in quadam papiri cedula quam in manibus suis tenebat continebatur, cujusquidem continencie tenor talis est. In Dei nomine, Amen. Ego, Nicholaus de Wassyngton, ... sententiam precepti et condempnacionem, ... per reverendum virum magistrum Willelmum de Irby, officialem archidiaconi domini Richmondie super quodam annuo redditu decem solidorum per dictos dominos meos et eorum successores, abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie Eboraci vel priori celle sancte [Bege] eorum nomine, sponte et absolute juxta omnem

vim, formam, et effectum earundem indenturarum sententie et condempnacionis palam et publice subeo et admitto. Et juro ad hec sancta Dei evangelia . . . . In quorum testimonium presentes litteras, sive presens puplicum instrumentum per Ricardum Pittes, clericum, Licolniensis dioceseos, publicum auctoritate apostolica notarium . . . . et registrarium . . . . Datum et actum anno, indiccione, pontificatu, mense, die, et loco predictis. Presentibus discretis viris dominis Willelmo de Egremund[3] decano Furnes[ii] et Couplandie, Willelmo rectore ecclesie de Haryngton, Radulfo Belle et Jacobo Fychbothe capellanis, Willelmo Richmond et Thoma Bowland clericis, Johanne Monkell, Ricardo Taylour et Benedicto de Aysthwayt, Eboracensis dioceseos, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Richardus dictus Pittes, clericus, Lincolniensis dioceseos, puplicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, ... presens interfui eaque omnia et singula sic ut premittitur fieri vidi et audivi ac de mandato dicti domini officialis scripsi puplicam et in hanc puplicam formam redegi signoque meo solito et consueto, unacum appensione sigilli dicti domini officialis consignavi rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium premissorum.

[3] William was at this date parson of Egremont as well as dean (No. **282**), but was preferred to Workington on 26 November of that year (1387) by the Crown (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1385-9, p. 369). As "persone of Wirkyngton," he was the victim of ill-usage by some of his neighbours in 1401 when he petitioned the Lord Chancellor for redress (Early Chancery Proc., File 3, No. 39). For a fuller account of this petition, see the original deed and my translation in *Transactions of C. & W. Archæol. Soc.*, N.S. X. 139-42. As William was dean of Furness and Coupland in 1387, it is clear that the old deanery of Coupland, which included both districts in 1291 (*Tax. Eccles.*, p. 308, Rec. Com.), had been divided at some intervening date. The new taxation was assessed on the single area in 1334 (*Ibid.*, p. 328), but in the assessment schedules in *Reg. Honor. de Richmond*, App. pp. 76-7, they are distinct deaneries: also in 1535 (*Valor Eccles.*, v. 264-72)—Furness appearing under the double name of Furness and Cartmell.

96. CONVENCIO INTER PRIOREM SANCTE BEGE ET ABBATEM DE CALDER SUPER TERCIAM PARTEM BONORUM INFRA LIMITES SUAS INVENTORUM.

HOC scriptum testatur, quod cum lis esset inchoata in capitulo Couplandie, coram officiali domini archidiaconi Richemondie, inter dominum abbatem et conventum de Caldra, ex parte una, et dominum Nicholaum tunc temporis priorem de sancta Bega, procuratorem abbatis et conventus sancte Marie Eboraci legitime constitutum, ex altera, cujus procuratorii tenor talis fuit. Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes litteras inspecturis vel audituris, S., permissione divina, abbas sancte Marie Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem eternam in domino. Notum facimus universitati vestre quod omnia et singula, que dilectus frater noster, Nicholaus, prior celle nostre de sancta [Bega], pro commodo et utilitate dicte celle nostre in judiciis vel extra duxerit faciend[a] ratificamus et acceptamus. Datum Eboraci die Martis proximo post festum sancti Andree apostoli, anno domini millesimo cc^{mo} l^{mo} viij^{vo}.[1] Super tercia parte omnium bonorum mobilium parochianorum predictorum abbatis et conventus infra limites parochie sancte Bege tempore mortis inventorum, necnon super decima venacionis et piscacionis in parco de Egremund. Tandem anno domini millesimo cc^{mo} lx^{mo} viij^{vo}, die Jovis proximo ante Conversionem sancti Pauli,[2] in pleno capitulo eodem die apud Egremund celebrato, lis conquievit in forma subscripta, viz., quod predictus prior, pro se et ecclesia sua de sancta Bega et abbate et conventu sancte Marie Eboraci, inperpetuum concessit prenotatis abbati et conventui de

96. [1] The date here printed, 3 Dec. 1258, agrees with the manuscript, but it is probably a scribal error for 1268. The earlier date, however, is consistent with the incumbency of St. Mary's, York, by Simon de Warrewik, who had the temporalities on 25 July, 1258 (*Pat. Rolls*, 1247-58, pp. 640, 642).

[2] 24 January, 1269.

Caldra et ecclesie sue, quod de omnibus bonis mobilibus parochianorum ipsorum abbatis et conventus de Caldra in parochia de sancta Bega tempore mortis ipsorum parochianorum consistentibus, dicti abbas et conventus de Caldra et ecclesia sua terciam partem, tercie, libere, et integre percipiant, sine aliqua contradiccione, reclamacione vel juris vendicacione ipsius prioris vel abbatis et conventus sancte Marie Eboraci. Dum tamen dicti parochiani predictorum abbatis et conventus de Caldra nullum certum domicilium habeant in parochia sancte Bege, predicti vero abbas et conventus de Caldra concesserunt pro se et ecclesia sua de Caldra predictis priori et abbati et conventui sancte Marie Eboraci, quod de cetero sine aliqua contradiccione et impedimento, omni tempore libere percipiant, vel qui pro tempore fuerit, decimam tocius venacionis similiter et piscacionis in parco de Egremund pro quadam summa pecunie quam in ista composicione predictis abbati et conventui predictus prior de sancta[3] Bega pacavit. In cujus rei testimonium utraque pars parti alterius in modum Cirografii confecti una cum sigillo domini officialis sigillum suum apposuit. Teste pleno capitulo.

97. Concordia in[ter] priorem sancte Bege et conventum de Calder de decimis de Bekermet.

Noverint universi quod cum inter religiosos viros, dominos abbatem et conventum monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, ecclesiam parochialem sancte [Bege], Eboracensis diocesecos, in usus suos proprios optinentes, ex parte una,

[3] Prior Nicholas here may be identified with Prior Nicholas de Langton of Nos. **179**, **403**, and **479**. His incumbency of St. Bees is particularized in this Register from 1258 (Nos. **144**, **157** and **418**) to 1282 (No. **408**), intervening dates being found in Nos. **406** and **427**. This prior followed the happy rule of dating most of his charters.

ac abbatem et conventum de Caldra, ejusdem dioceseos, ecclesiam parochialem sancti Johannis de Bekermet[1] in usus suos proprios optinentes, ex altera, dissencio seu brige[2] materia super decimis garbarum et de nutrimentis animalium, viz., pullanorum, agnorum, vitulorum, porcorum, et quorumcunque aliorum animalium domitorum seu mansuetorum qualitercumque depascensium seu cubancium infra parcum domini de Egremund apud Egremund eamdem, ubicunque ex parte orientali infra parcum predictum quandocumque provenientibus, suborta fuisset, parte predictorum abbatis et conventus beate Marie Eboraci pretendente quod abbates et conventus ejusdem monasterii, pre[de]cessores sui, et eorum monasterium, videlicet, dicta ecclesia parochialis sancte Bege, et ipsi nomine ejusdem per se et suos, precipue per priores celle sue sancte Bege predicte, fuerint notor[ie] in plena, pacifica, canonica, et sufficienti possessione vel quasi juris percipiendi omnes et singulas et decimas tam majores quam minores qualitercumque et quandocumque provenientes de quibuscumque terris, possessionibus, pascuis, pasturis, rebus et animalibus, existentibus, depascentibus

97. [1] The church of St. John the Baptist of Bechirmet was appropriated to the abbey of Caldra by licence of Archbishop Godfrey de Ludham of York on 19 Dec. 1262. The licence was to take effect on the death or cession of William the rector. The patronage was already in possession of the monks but as they alleged in their petition it was of little value to them inasmuch as they were not free to present a parson, for when they obliged one local potentate they incurred the displeasure of many. The Archbishop granted the petition on the ground that the church was near the house (*domui*) of Caldra and the parish of St. Bridget which was already appropriated to it (Dugdale, *Mon.*, v. 341). By reason of this appropriation the jurisdiction of Calder extended to the borders of the parish of Egremont which belonged to the priory of St. Bees. The dispute between the two houses in 1327 over the tithe of sheaves and trespass in the park of Egremont was settled according to the terms of this interesting agreement.

[2] *briga*, a dispute ; Fren. *brigue ;* etymology unknown.

et cubantibus quomodolibet ubicumque tam ex parte occidentali aque de Eghen quam ubicumque ex parte orientali ejusdem aque infra parcum predictum a tempore et per tempus, cujus contraria memoria non existit nec extitit tempore discordie dicte inchoate, totumque predictum parcum esse et fuisse de parochia et infra loca decimacionis dicte ecclesie sancte Bege per tempora suprascripta, predictis autem abbate et conventu de Caldra e contrario asserentibus, demum dicta dissencio amicabiliter conquieverat et est in hunc modum sopita, videlicet, quod predicti abbas et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, nomine dicte ecclesie sue sancte Bege, percipiant et habeant jure suo et ecclesie sancte Bege, ut predicitur, omnes et singulas decimas supradictas inperpetuum, absque reclamacione seu impedimento abbatis et conventus de Caldra predictorum, aut nomine seu ex parte ipsorum faciendo. Et insuper iidem abbas et conventus de Caldra renunciarunt pure, sponte, simplicitur, et absolute omnibus accionibus, peticionibus, articulis, et querelis, et in integrum restitucionibus et impetracionibus et nominatim impetracioni litterarum sacrosancte sedis apostolice que dicuntur ea que de bonis tam in majore quam in minori formis et omnibus aliis et singulis juris et facti remediis si que eis unquam competebant aut competere poterant seu poterunt per que effectus premissorum jus et possessio dictorum abbatis et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, ut premittitur, concernencium, impedire valeat differri seu quomodolibet enervari. Et predicti abbas et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci concesserunt pro bono pacis, tranquillitatis, et quietatis super premissis perpetuo habendarum, quod si contingat animalia qualiacunque parochianorum ecclesie sancti Johannis de Bekermet casualiter, propter defectum negligencium custodum, et contra voluntatem et preter scienciam ipsorum parochianorum, intrare dictum parcum et inibi depasci tali modo qui wlgariter dicitur Wythover-

lepe[3] et quibusdam vocatur Wythēschape, quod de illis animalibus sic intrantibus et depascentibus ipsum parcum non exigatur decima ex parte abbatis et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci nomine ecclesie sancte Bege predicte. Si vero contingat hujusmodi animalia qualiacumque agistari vel pro eis aut eorum herbagio quicquam solvi aut licenciam qualemcumque gratuitam seu voluntaria[m] seu toleranciam predicti domini de Egremund seu ministrorum suorum sive claudatur dictus parcus sive non claudatur infra predictum parcum depasci, quod predicti abbas et conventus de Caldra concesserunt quod liceat prefatis abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, nomine sue ecclesie sancte Bege, exigere decimas a quibuscumque habentibus hujusmodi animalia inibi depascencia pro tempore seu rata temporis quo inibi depascantur. Consenserunt eciam tam predicti abbas et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci quam abbas et conventus de Caldra predicti, quod si contingat dictum parcum non cludi infra quatriennium proximo futurum, et animalia parochianorum predicte ecclesie sancti Johannis inibi depasci, quod predicti abbas et conventus recipiant et habeant, nomine conduccionis et ex locacione predictorum abbatis et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci et nomine eorumdem et ecclesie sue sancte Bege, fructus decimales provenientes de animalibus dictorum parochianorum ecclesie sancti Johannis de Bekermet, que depasci contigerit infra dictum parcum infra dictum quatriennium, videlicet, solvendo in festo Pentecostes et sancti Martini per equales porciones singulis annis ipsius quatriennii duos solidos argenti nomine decime supradicte abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, in recognicionem juris et possessionis

[3] These two local terms have not been met with elsewhere. They seem to mean a fine for trespass, *wite* being a mulct or penalty. The word still lingers in the Cumberland dialect as *weyte* in the sense of *blame*.

abbatis et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci et ecclesie sue sancte Bege, ut superius annotantur. Predictique abbas et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci concesserunt pro bono pacis, tranquilitatis, et quietis perpetuo habendarum, et ad evitacionem licium, amfractuum, laborum, sumptuum, et expensarum, periculorum animarum et aliorum, que contingere possent ex brigis et dissencionibus memoratis, solvere predictis abbati et conventui de Caldra viginti marcas argenti. In quorum testimonium predicte partes presentibus litteris indentatis sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Actum et datum Eboraci die Martis proximo post festum sancti Valentini martiris,[4] anno gracie millesimo ccc^mo^ xxvj . Et datum consignacionis per dictos abbatem et conventum monasterii beate Marie Eboraci die dominica in festo beate Petri quod dicitur Cathedra,[5] anno domini predicto. Et datum consignacionis per abbatem et conventum de Caldra, videlicet, per abbatem de Caldra, die sabbati proximo ante festum beati Petri predictum[6] et per ejusdem loci de Caldra conventum, die Jovis proximo post predictum festum,[7] anno domini supradicto.

98. Inquisicio de capella de Clifton.

Universis Christi fidelibus has litteras visuris vel audituris, R. decanus,[1] G. penitenciar[ius][2] J. Romanus[3]

[4] 17 February, 1327.

[5] Sunday, 22 Feb., 1327.

[6] 21 Feb. [7] 26 Feb.

98. [1] Roger de Insula, dean of York (Hardy, *Le Neve*, iii. 121).

[2] This must be Geoffrey of Norwich, who is called precentor in No. **103**.

[3] This cannot be John le Romeyn, who became Archbishop of York in 1286, but the canon of York of that name, who figures in Matthew Paris from 1232 till his death in 1255 or 1256. In one place (*Chron. Majora*, v. 534) he describes him as "avarus et cavillosus, dives valde et senex," and in another (*Ibid.*, v. 544) as "hominum avarissimus."

canonicus Eboraci, in vero salutari salutem. Mandatum domini pape in hec verba suscepimus: Honorius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis decano, penitenciario, canonico Eboraci, salutem et apostolicam benediccionem. W. rector ecclesie de Wirkyngton nostro apostolatui est conquestus, quod T. rector ecclesie de Dene, Eboracensis dioceseos, corpora parochianorum suorum villarum de Clifton [*blank in MS.*] ad ecclesiam suam tradere presumit ecclesiastice sepulture in suum prejudicium et gravamen. In aliis gravis eidem et injuriosus existens. Quocirca discrecioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus partibus convocatis audiatis causam et appellacione remota fine debito terminetis, facientes quod decreveritis per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Testes autem qui fuerint nominatim, si se gracia, odio vel timore subtraxerint, per districcionem ecclesiasticam, cessante appellacione, cogatis veritati testimonium perhibere. Et si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse duo vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Datum Rome apud sanctum Petrum xv Kalendas Maii, pontificatus nostri anno tercio.[4] Hujus igitur auctoritate mandati, partibus in presencia nostra constitutis, et inter easdem lite sollempniter contestata, testes huic inde admisimus demum puplicatis attestacionibus et auditis allegacionibus et racionibus hinc inde propositis, quia tam per dicta testimonia quam per puplica instrumenta nobis plene constitit de intencione memorati W. probata,[5] communicato virorum prudencium et juris peritorum consilio, corpora defunctorum cum pertinenciis in utraque villa que dicitur Clifton ad ecclesiam de Wirkyngton tanquam ad matricem ecclesiam jure parochiali debere pertinere sentencialiter adjudicamus. In hujus autem rei testi-

[4] 17 April 3 Honorius iii. 1219.

[5] William rector of Workington and Thomas rector of Dean often occur in the Register about this date.

monium huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus magistro Mauricio canonico Eboraci, Roberto de Schegenesse senescallo abbatis, Johanne de Bovinthon clerico, Sampsone clerico, et aliis.[6]

99. Recognicio capelle de Clifton.

Sciant omnes tam futuri quam presentes, quod ego, T. clericus de Dene, coram abbate sancte Marie de Eboraco et ejusdem loci conventu, et coram Waltero de Marisco officiali archidiaconatus Richemondie, et coram Roberto decano Couplandie, et coram multis aliis, clericis et laicis, tactis sacrosanctis, juravi quod nu[n]cquam in vita mea movebo calumpniam super capella de Clifton, et quod corpora defunctorum de Clifton nu[n]cquam efferri faciam ad ecclesiam meam de Dene, in prejudicium predictorum monachorum de Eboraco et in prejudicium matricis ecclesie de Wirkinton, et quoniam predictos monachos aliquando injuste vexavi pro jam dicta capella de Clifton, in qua nullum jus poterit clamari nomine ecclesie de Dene, eisdem plene satisfacere volui exhibendo eis presentem cartam sigillo meo signatam. Hiis testibus magistro Waltero de Marisco tunc officiali Richmondie, Thoma de Melsis, Roberto decano de Coupland, Alano filio Ketelli, Roberto de Haveryngton, Rogero persona de Kirkebiyrlid, Alano fratre ejus, Gamello de Clifton, Johanne de Botle, et multis aliis.[1]

100. Dimissio capelle de Clifton.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint litteras has,

[6] For early chapelries in Cumberland and their dependence on the mother church, see *Vict. Hist. of Cumb.*, ii. 17-8. In 1263 Bishop Robert of Carlisle had a plea in the King's Court against James, parson of Dene, for holding a plea in the Court Christian of the advowson of the church of Clifton against the prohibition (Curia Regis Roll, No. 173, m. 5d.).

99. [1] This deed is the result of the *inquisicio* of No. **98**.

quod ego, C., abbas sancte Marie Eboracensis, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi et dedi Walthef[1] filio Thome clerici de Dene capellam de Cliftona, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, tenere de nobis in vita sua in perpetuam elemosinam. Reddet autem nobis prenominatus Walthef, singulis annis, duos solidos, dimidium ad Pentecosten, et dimidium ad festum sancti Martini, et onera episcopalia persolvet. Hoc ei concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerit, et predictam pensionem bene reddiderit. Si vero contingat eum vi vel racione prefatam capellam amittere, non dabimus ei exscambium. Testibus hiis Deodato priore de sancta Bega et Willelmo priore de Wederale, Mudac decano, Roberto decano de Coupland, Walthef persona de Briggam, J. presbitero de Vochemanby, T. de Camertona, Adam persona et Adam presbitero de Morelund, Herberto de Thibei, Turgisio

100. [1] The date of Walthef's appointment to the chapel must lie between 1161 when Clement became abbot of St. Mary's, and 1184 when he died (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 538). But the mention of Herbert de Thibei as a witness, who succeeded to his land in Tibei in 1178 (*Pipe Rolls*, ed. Hinde, p. 164), narrows the date to 1178-84. Deodatus, prior of St. Bees, and William, prior of Wederale, are not found elsewhere. The witness, J. priest of Vochemanby, supplies proof of the existence of an early chapel of Uckmanby, now Allhallows, a township in the parish of Aspatria. The original deed of Bishop Barrow, dated 16 February, 1424-5, touching this chapel, printed by Nicolson and Burn (ii. 150-57), is now at Hesleyside, but the duplicate " in the archives of Rose " cannot now be found. An earlier appointment to the chapel of Clifton by Abbot Clement is at No. **363**. The patronage of the chapel was confirmed to the monks of York by Archbishop Roger, 1154-81 (No. **137**). In 1219 Thomas, rector of Dean, caused no small stir in that locality by persuading the inhabitants of the Two Cliftons to bury their dead in his churchyard, whereat the rector of Workington made a successful protest (Nos. **98** and **99**). By a notarial instrument, dated 19 Oct. 1365, it was declared that the chapel was dependent on the mother church of Workington and was obliged to pay a yearly pension of two shillings to the abbey of St. Mary's, York (No. **216**).

dispensatore, Rogero diacono, magistro Adam de Rotomago, Richardo filio Eustachii, Stephano de Mythona, Galfrido portario, Gervasio constabulario, et multis aliis.

101. Dimissio ecclesie de Wirkyngton.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint litteras has, quod ego, Robertus,[1] [abbas] ecclesie beate Marie Eboraci, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi et dedi Willelmo,[2] clerico, filio Thome de Wirkinton, tenere de nobis in vita sua in elemosinam ecclesiam nostram de Wirkinton,[3] cum omnibus pertinenciis suis.

101. [1] Robert de Longo Campo, elected in 1189 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 538).

[2] William son of Thomas de Wirkinton, that is, son of Thomas son of Gospatric, lord of Workington, and, therefore, a brother of Patrick son of Thomas or Patrick de Wirkinton, who ultimately succeeded to the lordship. As Thomas son of Gospatric, the first of the witnesses and father of the presentee, died in 1201 (*Rot. de Oblat.*, pp. 157, 194), William's presentation to the benefice must have taken place before that date. As parson of Workington and dean of Coupland, William is often found in this Register. In 1225 he proved before Archbishop Walter Gray that he did not succeed his father in Workington, because his father was only the "farmer" of that church and not the rector (*Reg.*, p. 3, Surtees Soc.), and in 1227 he witnessed an agreement between Abbot Robert of York and Patric son of Thomas de Wirkington about pasture in Staynburn (No. **338**).

[3] The church of St. Mary (Nos. **432-6**), Workington, was given to the monks of St. Mary, York, with two ploughlands and the mill of the town by Chetell or Ketel son of Eldred with the consent of Cristiane his wife and William his son (No. **212**). As there is no mention of the priory of St. Bees in the grant, it was probably made before its foundation. The grant, however, was confirmed to the priory as well as the abbey by Ranulf Meschin, lord of Coupland, and by Gospatric son of Orm son of Chetell (Nos. **4**, **32**, **34**): also by Archbishop Roger of York, 1154-81 (No. **107**). Thomas son of Gospatric made several additions to the benefactions of his ancestors tht he might be a participator in the prayers and masses sung in that church (Nos. **35** and **36**). Though the

Retinemus autem in manu nostra de beneficiis ejusdem ecclesie dimidiam partem decime piscium et quatuor marcas argenti, quas prefatus W. nobis annuatim persolvet ad duos terminos, dimidium, scilicet, ad Pentecosten, et dimidium in festo beati Martini. Preterea sciendum est quod idem W. tam abbati quam omnibus monachis et eorum servientibus venientibus Wyrkinton, hospitandi gracia, hospicium et necessaria honeste exhibebit, et episcopalia jura persolvet, et omnia onera sustinebit. Hoc ei concedimus quamdiu legaliter erga nos habuerit et prescriptam pensionem bene reddiderit. Si vero contingat eum vi vel racione prenominatam ecclesiam amittere, non dabimus excambium. Testibus hiis Thoma filio Gospatrici, Thoma herede suo, magistro Michaele de Clavill, Thoma de Melsa, Waltero de Bovyngton, magistro Rogero, Walthef decano, Roberto de Haveryngton, Thoma de Brunnefeld, Thoraldo capellano, et multis aliis.

102. Inquisicio facta de decimis et minutis oblacionibus de Sorescal et Molkorkyn.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, R. decanus, G., et magister J. Romanus canonicus Eboraci,[1] salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum coram nobis, auctoritate litterarum domini Honorii pape tercii, questio verteretur inter abbatem et conventum sancte Marie Eboraci, ex una parte, et

monks had the advowson, the church remained a rectory. Before the parson was admitted, however, he was obliged to sign a bond for the payment of a yearly pension to the monks and for other matters (Nos. **213-4**). In recent centuries this church has been reputed as entitled in the name of St. Michael.

102. [1] For the parties mentioned in this deed, see the notes on No. **98**, but the date, owing to change in the names of the rectors of Dean, is some years later, but not later than 1227, when Honorius III. died.

R. rectorem ecclesie de Dene[2], ex altera, super decimis et oblacionibus minutis de Forescales[3] et Molcorkilne, quas dicti abbas et conventus ad ecclesiam suam de sancta Bega de jure spectare dicebant, et a prefato R., rectore ecclesie de Dene, injuste occupatas et detentas, partibus tandem in presencia nostra constitutis, post placita edicta a nobis proposita, dictus R. rector ecclesie de Dene, in grave anime sue periculum, nolens dictam ecclesiam sancte Bege jure suo super dictis decimis et minutis oblacionibus in aliquo ulterius defraudare, spontanea voluntate in presencia nostra in jure constitutus, confessus est se in dictis decimis et minutis oblacionibus nullum jus habere, nec ad ecclesiam de Dene in aliquo spectare, et easdem decimas et minutas oblaciones ad dictam ecclesiam sancte Bege pleno jure protestabatur, omni juri, quod dicebat se habere in dictis decimis et minutis oblacionibus spontanea voluntate renuncians. Idem R. sacramento corporaliter prestito, promisit se

[2] The name of this rector occurs only in this deed and that which follows.

[3] In this and the next deed, Forescales is probably a scribal error for Sorescales: the name occurs as Sorachegil in No. **230**. It is now Sosgill. The two vills formed a small township in the parish of St. Bees between Dean and Loweswater. In 1208 Richard de Alneburg exchanged a ploughland in Saurescall and Moldcarkyn with Richard de Lucy, lord of Egremont, and in the same year Lucy settled certain claims of Alan de Pennington at Ravenglass by the grant of privileges in Saurescal and Moldcorkin (*Pedes Finium*, Cumb., pp. 10-13, Rec. Com.). Molkerkin tarn was known in 1230 as the lake called Thermeran (Feet of F. Cumb. 15 Hen. III. No. 12), and in 1343 as Ternmeran (*Cal. of Close*, 1343-6, pp. 237, 258). This isolated district is the centre of a group of Welsh legends which make Molkerkin the site of the city and castle of Morken, king of the Cumbri. Jocelyn of Furness (*Vita Kentegerni*, pp. 197-9, Hist. of Scot.) states that the King was buried in his royal town of Thorpmorken. The legends have gained in amplitude among the local inhabitants and given occasion to several ballads.

extunc nec per se nec per alium dicte ecclesie sancte Bege super dictis decimis et minutis oblacionibus aliquam controversiam moturum vel procuraturum, et unde jus dicte ecclesie sancte Bege in dictis decimis et minutis oblacionibus in aliquo perturbetur. Ne autem ea, que coram nobis acta sunt, in posterum possint revocari[4] in dubium, presenti pagine sigilla nostra una cum sigillo predicti R. duximus apponenda.

103. Recognicio de decimis et minutis oblacionibus de Soureschalis et Molkorklyn.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, R. decanus, et G. precentor, et magister J. Romanus canonicus Eboracensis, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra, quod cum inter abbatem et conventum sancte Marie Eboraci, ex una parte, et R. rectorem ecclesie de Dene, ex altera, super decimis et minutis oblacionibus de Forescales[1] et Molkorkilne, auctoritate litterarum domini Honorii pape tercii, coram nobis questio verteretur, dictus R., in presencia nostra in jure constitutus, spontanea voluntate, confessus est se in dictis decimis et minutis oblacionibus nullum jus habere, nec ad ecclesiam suam de Dene jure parochiali spectare, viz., easdem ad ecclesiam sancte Bege, que est dictorum abbatis et conventus, pleno jure protestabatur. Quare eas in manus nostras et in manus dicti abbatis in jure resignans, omni juri, quod dicebat se aliquando habuisse in dictis decimis et minutis oblacionibus, sponte renunciavit; sacramento eciam corporaliter prestito, promisit se fideliter ex tunc, nec per se nec per alium, ecclesie sancte Bege aliquam in posterum moturum controversiam vel procuraturum, unde jus dicte ecclesie sancte Bege in

[4] *denotari* or perhaps *devocari* in No. 103.

103. [1] See note in No. 102. Though written Forescales in both deeds, the nomenclature of the rubrics is more trustworthy.

dictis decimis et minutis oblacionibus in aliquo possit perturbari. Ne autem ea, que coram nobis acta sunt, in posterum possint denotari in dubium, presenti pagine sigilla nostra una cum sigillo predicti R. duximus apponenda.

104. Inquisicio facta de decimis de Thakthwayt.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus has litteras visuris vel audituris, R. decanus[1] ecclesie Eboracensis, et W. sancte Trinitatis,[2] et B. sancti Andree,[3] Eboraci, priores, eternam in Deo salutem. Noverit universitas vestra, nos mandatum domini Honorii pape tercii in hec verba suscepisse: Honorius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis, sancte Trinitatis et sancti Andree prioribus et decano Eboracensi, salutem et apostolicam benedeccionem. Sua nobis abbas et conventus sancte Marie Eboracensis conquestione monstrarunt, quod T. clericus de Brigham,[4] Robertus et Rogerus, laici, Eboracensis dioceseos, super

104 [1] Roger de Insula as in No. **98**.

[2] W. prior of Holy Trinity, York, does not appear in Dugdale's list of priors of this house. Stephen was admitted prior, he says, in 1231 (*Mon.*, iv. 681), and was probably successor to W.

[3] There is no list of priors of St. Andrew, York, in the *Monasticon*, vi. 962.

[4] The townships of Mosser and Thackthwaite were the occasion of this ecclesiastical dispute. The rector of Brigham claimed the tithing against St. Bees. No doubt, Robert and Roger here mentioned were the lords of the respective townships. In 1230 Roger de Lindeby was lord of Thacthwayt (Feet of F. Cumb. 15 Hen. III. No. 12), and in 1246 Roger son of Margaret held land in Mosergh (*Ibid.*, 30 Hen. III. No. 49). If Roger son of Margaret was lord of Mosser in 1246, he must have been a descendant of Adam de Mosergh who was enfeoffed of the manor by Richard de Lucy of Egremont. For the deed of enfeoffment, see Illus. Doc. No. xxviii. The result of the dispute (No. **105**) shows that neither township was in the parish of Brigham: their feudal relations were with Egremont and not with Cockermouth.

redditibus et rebus aliis injuriantur eisdem. Quo circa discrecioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus, partibus convocatis, audiatis causam et appelacione remota fine debito terminetis, facientes quod decreveritis per censuram ecclesiasticam firmiter observari. Testes autem qui fuerint nominati, si se gracia, odio, vel timore subtraxerint, per censuram eandem, cessante appellacione, cogatis veritati testimonium perhibere. Quod si non omnes hiis exequendis potueritis interesse duo vestrum nichilominus exequantur. Datum Lateran' vi idus Octobris, pontificatus nostri anno tercio.[5] Hujus auctoritate mandati, T. rectore ecclesie de Brigham et procuratore dictorum abbatis et conventus in presencia nostra constitutis, controversia inter eos mota amicabili composicione coram [nobis] conquievit in hunc modum, scilicet, quod predictus T. rector ecclesie de Brigham dimisit et quietas clamavit inperpetuum omnes decimas bladi et leguminis, et omnes minutas decimas, et omnes proventus ecclesiasticos, et omnia jura parochialia de Tacthwayte predictis abbati et conventui sine ullo retenemento et pro bono pacis, et pro decimis et obvencionibus de Moserge solvet dictus T. annuatim ecclesie sancte Bege unam libram incensi boni die[6] sancte Bege apud sanctam Begam. In hujus rei testimonium nos presens scriptum sigillis nostris una cum sigillo predicti T. corroboravimus. Actum Eboraci in majore ecclesia, septimo idus Octobris,[7] anno Incarnacionis Domini m° cc^mo^ xx^mo^. Hiis testibus magistris J. Romano et Mauricio canonicis Eboraci, et Johanne Jeremie tunc decano civitatis Eboraci, magistris A. de Claxt' et T. de Langwath, Sampsone clerico domini abbatis et aliis.

[5] 10 October, 1218.

[6] The day of St. Bega is uncertain, 6 Sept., 22 Nov., or 17 Dec. See fuller note on No. **227**.

[7] 9 October, 1220.

105. CONCORDIA DE DECIMIS DE THAKTHWAYT.

SUB hac pacis forma conquievit controversia mota inter abbatem et conventum sancte Marie Eboraci, ex una parte, et R. procuratorem Thome, rectoris de Brigham. Datum ad componendum die Jovis proxima post festum sancti Bartholomei apostoli[1] in majore ecclesia Eboraci, scilicet, quod predictus T. dimisit et quietas clamavit inperpetuum omnes decimas bladi et leguminis et minutas et omnes proventus ecclesiasticos de Thacthwait predictis abbati et conventui sine ullo retenemento et pro bono pacis ; nomine decimarum de Moserge solvet annuatim ecclesie sancte Bege unam libram incensi boni et legalis die sancte Bege. Estimacio autem garbarum et leguminis de Thacthwait presentis autumpni anni, videlicet, Incarnacionis Domini millesimi cc^{mi} xx^{mi}, solvetur dictis abbati et conventui infra instans Natale. Ad istam composicionem confirmandam datum est dies Jovis proximus post sinodum in majori ecclesia Eboraci, et eo die comparebit dictus Th. vel ejus procurator, ad istam composicionem confirmandam sufficienter instructus.

106. CONCORDIA INTER THOMAM LUCY DE PASTURA DE LAWSWATIR.

CUM contencio mota esset inter dominum Thomam de Lucy[1] filium quondam Alani de Multon, ex una parte,

105. [1] 27 August, 1220.

106. [1] For the coming of the Multons to Egremont, see note on No. **50**. In the award of 1230 between the heiresses of Richard de Lucy, Loweswater was apportioned to Alan de Multon and Alice de Lucy his wife (Feet of F. Cumb. 15 Hen. III. No. 12), whose son Thomas, here mentioned, adopted his mother's name of Lucy to distinguish him from Thomas son of Lambert de Multon his cousin. Alice de Lucy died in 1288 when Thomas her son succeeded to her estates (*Cal. of Fine R.*, i. 245-6).

et Benedictum[2] priorem sancte Bege in Coupland et monachos ibidem Deo servientes, ex altera, de hoc quod idem Thomas fecerat unum novum parcum in communa pasture eorundem monachorum infra divisas de Lowswater,[3] et viam illorum obst[r]uxerat, que ducit de capella de Lowswater ad Dupwath[4] versus Brakanthweit. Predicta contencio in hunc modum conquievit die veneris proxima post Invencionem sancte Crucis, anno domini millesimo cc^mo^ octogesimo sexto,[5] videlicet, quod idem Thomas dictum parcum omnimodo prosterneret, ita quod nec ipse Thomas nec heredes sui nec aliquis pro eis seu per eos predictum parcum vel ejus aliquam partem, contra voluntatem dictorum monachorum in posterum, levarent nec facerent nec fieri permitterent. Verumptamen de parco veteri facto per Alanum de Multon, patrem dicti Thome, nichil curavit sternere. Concessit itaque predictus Thomas et remisit et hoc scripto suo confirmavit pro se et heredibus suis, in puram et perpetuam [elemosinam], prefatis monachis et eorum successoribus et omnibus hominibus suis habere viam prenotatatam (*sic*) linialiter de capella de Lowswater usque ad Dupwath ad carras et carrectas eorum et ad omnia alia necessaria per viam faciend[am] omnibus temporibus anni ; quod licite et sine contradiccione vel impedimento ejusdem Thome vel heredum suorum vel quorumcumque, per eos vel pro eis possint ducere animalia sua, cum

[2] Benedict, prior of St. Bees, occurs also in No. **407**, which is dated 11 Nov. 1282. His incumbency, therefore, included 11 Nov. 1282—10 May 1286.

[3] For the donors of Loweswater to the monks, see Nos. **28-9** and **75**.

[4] The old park made by Alan de Multon, and its extension by Thomas de Lucy his son still survive on the Ordnance Map (lxiii., s.w.) as High Park and Low Park. Dupwath is now represented by Park Bridge, the lower portion of Dub Beck being now called Park Beck.

[5] 10 May, 1286.

necesse fuerit, de capella de Lowswater usque ad Kirkeheved et ad pasturam suam secundum quod carte predecessorum predicti Thome plenius proporta[n]t et testa[n]tur. Salvis racionabilibus emendis de dampnis factis in pratis vel in bladis vicinorum. In cujus rei testimonium dictus T., pro se et heredibus suis, presenti scripto sigillum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus dominis Thoma de Curwen, Roberto de Haveryngton, Ricardo de Flemmyng, militibus, Johanne de Lucy, Roberto de Landplog', Ricardo de Cleter, Willelmo de Punconby, Roberto de Gosford, et aliis.

107. [Confirmacio Rogeri archiepiscopi Eboracensis de sinodis et auxiliis non solvendis.]

Rogerus,[1] Dei gracia, Eboracensis archiepiscopus et apostolice sedis legatus, omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis, salutem in Christo Jesu. Sciat universitas vestra nos presenti carta confirmasse[2] abbati et monachis sancte Bege omnes ecclesias et capellas et decimas, quas habent infra Couplandiam, cum omnibus terris et pertinenciis eorundem: videlicet, ecclesiam de Wyrchynton, capellam de Haveryngton, capellam de Clyfton, capellam de Loswater, ecclesiam de Goseford, ecclesiam de Cornay, ecclesiam de Botell, ecclesiam de Wytebek, ecclesiam de Wytyngham, capellam et decimas de Wedaker, ad sustentacionem domus sancte Bege et monachorum usibus omnibus modis pro futuris. Concessimus autem eis ut

107. [1] Roger of Pont l'Eveque, 1154-81.

[2] The isolation of St. Bees in the vast diocese of York may explain the singular coincidence that this deed is the only archiepiscopal confirmation in the Register. The origin of the advowsons of the churches and chapels here enumerated will be found: Workington, in Nos. **4**, **212**; Harrington, No. **32**; Clifton, Nos. **98-100**; Loweswater, Nos. **28-9**, **75**; Gosforth, No. **27**; Corney, Nos. **82-7**; Bootle and Whicham, No. **76**; Whitbeck, Nos. **91-5**; and Weddicar, Nos. **89-90**.

ecclesia sancte Bege libera sit et quieta imperpetuum, tam a synodis quam ab omni auxilio archiepiscopi et archidiaconi.[3] Insuper eciam potestatem dedimus predictis monachis sancte Bege, ut si quis clericorum suorum infra Couplandiam redditum seu pensionem seu aliquod jus eis detinere presumpserit, libere eum constringant, scilicet, vel suspensione divini officii vel, si causa poposcerit, expulsione ecclesiastici beneficii. Testibus hiis domino Gilberto abbate de Selby, Roberto decano et toto capitulo sancti Petri Eboraci, Alano de Pykeryng, Adam de Thornour et aliis.

108. QUANTUM AD CANTARIAM DE LOUND' INVENIENDAM.

UNIVERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis pateat per presentes, quos nos J.,[1] permissione divina, abbas monas-

[3] The churches in the deanery of Coupland belonging to St. Bees were, like the rest, subject to archidiaconal procurations and synodals, but "denarii S. Petri non dantur in Cowpland." Of the procurations due from the church of St. Bega, it is stated that "allocantur hae procurationes pro esculentis et poculentis cum venit ibi Archidiaconus." St. Bees also paid a pension of "vjs. viijd. ad festum S. Martini pro carterio vel conductore ad aquam, si necesse sit" (*Reg. Honoris de Richmond*, pp. 76-7). Officials, lay and ecclesiastical, seem to have had an objection to pass Duddon Sands. One of the justices itinerant excused himself for going on circuit in Cumberland in 1262 as well on account of the distance of the place as "propter distemperantiam aeris meae complexioni valde discordantem" (*Royal Letters*, ii. 222, R.S.). In the same year the church of Arlokedene was appropriated to the use of the Archdeacon of Richmond, as he had no "receptacle" for himself and his officials in that deanery when they ventured "per loca sabulosa et aquarum inundationes et varias tempestates" to discharge their duties there (Dugdale, *Mon.*, v. 341). From an early period, therefore, Cumberland had the reputation of enjoying an obstreperous climate.

108. [1] John de Gylling, sometime prior of Wetheral, was abbot of St. Mary, York, from 1303 to 1313 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 538).

terii beate Marie, Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventus tenemur et obligamur invenire, sumptibus nostris, unum capellanum secularem ad celebrandum divina perpetuis temporibus in capella de Loundo[2] situata extra cellam nostram sancte Bege in Couplandia, vel infra ipsam cellam, si contingat, dictam capellam aliquo casu interdici, pro anima domini Walteri Dayncourt, rectoris ecclesie de Plumland,[3] Karliolensis dioceseos, et animabus parentum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum, pro terris et tenementis que fuerunt quondam et Ad' de Wytegyft[4] in villa de Staynburn, quas et que predictus rector nobis donari fecit et suis sumptibus fieri procuravit ad cantariam hujusmodi inveniendam, et pro aliis beneficiis nobis ob

[2] Perhaps Lund or Lound, a hamlet of Murton or Moreton, in the parish of Lamplugh, where the monks of St. Bees had proprietary rights (Nos. **89, 173, 220**). In 1374 the escheator in Cumberland was ordered to remove the King's hand from lands in Stayneburne, Hensyngham and other places because the ancestors of the Deyncourtes (*antecessores de Deyncourtes*) founded a chantry at the Lund by St. Bede, to which they gave divers lands in Stayneburne and elsewhere to find there one chaplain celebrating divine service for the souls of the king and his ancestors and the ancestors of the Deyncourtes (*de les Deyncourtes*), and though the said chantry was long time withdrawn and no chaplain was found there, the King reckoned the causes insufficient for him to seize the lands which were worth £10 a year (*Cal. of Close*, 1374-77, p. 53). There was a chapel or chantry at Dundragh and Neuton, founded by Gilbert de Dundragh, knight, in a similar predicament, with the same result. The chapel or oratory in Stainburne was the occasion of a dispute in 1407 (Illus. Doc. No. LXXXIV.).

[3] Walter Dayncourt was rector of Plumbland in 1277, when John de Arkilby arraigned against him an assize of novel disseisin touching common of pasture in Plumbland (*Dep. Keep. Rep.*, xlvj. App. ii. 254), and died in 1310 (Carl. Epis. Reg. Halton, MS. ff. 134-5).

[4] Adam de Wytegift was apparently the originator of the project for founding the chantry. In Nos. **345-6**, John son of Adam de Whitgift gave lands in Stainburn to Abbot Gilling and his convent, lords of that township.

hoc per ipsum factis et collatis: ad quamquidem cantariam fideliter perpetuis temporibus inveniendam, obligamus nos, monasterium nostrum et cellam nostram predictam de sancta Bega et fructus ecclesie nostre de Brounfeld[5] ad nos qualitercumque spectantes. Ita, videlicet, quod si contingat, quod absit, capellanum ibidem celebraturum in divinis cessare per tres dies continuos, justo cessante impedimento, liceat archidiacono Richemondie, et ejus vicario generali, vel officio ejusdem, compellere priorem celle nostre predicte, qui pro tempore fuerit, per suspensionem et excommunicacionis sentencias et interdicti in ipsam cellam ad resuscitandam et inveniendam cantariam predictam fideliter ut incumbit. Et similiter quod liceat episcopo Karliolensi, qui pro tempore fuerit, fructus[6] ecclesie de Brounfeld predicte sue dioceseos sequestrare, et sub arco sequestro custodiri, donec ipsa cantaria, si cessaverit, quod absit, resuscitata et inventa fuerit, ut est dictum, concedentes et promittentes bona

[5] The church of Bromfield was given to St. Mary's by Waldeve son of Earl Gospatric, lord of Allerdale (*Cal. of Chart.*, iii. 116). The monks of St. Bees and Wetheral, cells of that house, situated at about equal distances from Bromfield, were rivals for obtaining its appropriation, but it was never assigned to either. St. Bees had Bromfield and other local churches embodied in a confirmation charter by Chetell son of Eldred (No. **212**), and Wetheral had confirmations thereof by Henry II. and Bishops Adelulf and Bernard of Carlisle (*Reg. of Wetherhal*, pp. 43, 46, 48, 64). The church is included in the confirmation grant of Gilbert son of Roger son of Reinfred (Illus. Doc. No. xxvi.). In 1302 the church was appropriated to the abbey of York, the Bishop of Carlisle reserving to his see the right of presentation to the vicarage (Carl. Epis. Reg. Halton, MS. f. 172). The original deeds of the appropriation are at the British Museum (Add. Charters, Nos. 17155, 17156) of the gift of Sir W. C. Trevelyan.

[6] When Abbot Gylling gave the bond, he had the fruits of the rectory in possession, for a vicar had been admitted under the new conditions on 12 January, 1304 (Carl. Epis. Reg. Halton, MS. f. 76).

fide promissa fideliter observare et in nullo contrainvenire vel expresse. In cujus rei testimonium duabus partibus hujus scripti quadripartiti penes episcopum Karliolensem et ipsum rectorem residentibus sigillum capituli nostri apposuimus: et aliis duabus partibus quarum una residet in monasterio nostro et alia in cella nostra sancte Bege predicta. Item rector predictus sigillum suum apposuit ad perpetuam memoriam prescriptorum. Datum apud Plumland per me Walterum, rectorem ecclesie de eadem, vij K. Marcii anno domini millesimo ccc° octavo.[7]

109. Carta Ade filii Ricardi de Newtona de terra que jacet inter ecclesiam de Goseford et magnam viam in Newtona.

Omnibus . . . . Adam filius Richardi de Neuton, salutem. Noveritis me dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem servientibus totam terram meam que jacet inter terram ecclesie sancte Marie de Goseford et magnam viam que vadit de Caldra usque Goseford et divisam de Neuton, cum prato adjacente infra dictas divisas. Dedi eciam predictis monachis unam acram terre mee et unam percatam, scilicet, propinquiorem ex alia parte vie ejusdem adjacentem, et totam terram meam, que vocatur Kylnebannch, et totum pratum quod jacet inter Kylnebanch et semitam que vadit de domo mea usque magnam viam de Gosseford. Insuper dedi prefatis monachis octo acras et dimidiam terre mee in Seelrunbanch, scilicet, propinquiores vie de Goseford ascendendo usque ad divisam, que est inter me et Goseford. Item dedi eisdem monachis totam terram meam, que jacet inter terram Roberti filii Ulf et terram

[7] 23 February, 1308-1309. It is noted in the margin that this deed *habetur sub cera*, but that *propter vetustatem non potest legi*. A copy must have been previously made.

ecclesie sancte Marie, scilicet, duas acras et unam rodam cum pertinenciis. Item unam acram terre que jacet inter unam acram, quam Johannes de Brakenthuerth tenet de me, et terram meam juxta domum dicti Johannis. In puram et perpetuam elemosinam . . . . ad lumen, scilicet, capelle sancte Bege virginis perpetue sustinendum, cum omnibus communibus et aisiamentis ville de Goseford pertinentibus. Preterea dedi et concessi prefatis monachis ut habeant mecum communem pasturam in villa de Goseford, scilicet, quadraginta averiis cum sequela unius anni : et octo suibus cum sequela unius anni ; et centum quadraginta ovibus cum sequela unius anni ; et quadraginta capris cum sequela unius anni ; et sex equabus cum sequela unius anni. Ego vero Adam et heredes mei has terras cum predictis pratis infra predictas divisas et cum supradictis aliis aisiamentis et communibus et libertatibus prefatis monachis contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Hiis testibus Roberto de Wilton, Henrico de Hale, Ricardo de Punchunby, Ricardo de Cleter, Ada de Haverington, Thoma de Yrton, Jordano de Dreg', Alexandro filio Ricardi de Punchunby, Willelmo fratre ejus, Davit de Kyrkeby, et multis aliis.[1]

109. [1] There are many deeds relating to the parish of Gosforth in this Register. In addition to the group here, Nos. **109-133**, see also Nos. **308-326**. The earliest grants the monks of St. Bees had in this parish were from Alan son of Waldeve, lord of Allerdale (No. **308**), and Robert de Vallibus (No. **309**), the latter of which had probably been given at a previous date by Hubert his father (see No. **314**). These grants apparently refer to the same property which was leased to Richer son of Punzun by Abbot Savaric of York, 1132-61 (No. **323**). In the first half of the thirteenth century, to which most of the deeds (Nos. **109-133**) belong, the monks had considerably augmented their possessions in this district. Several of the deeds relate to small parcels, the names of which do not now survive. With very few exceptions, like Newton, Fleminghall and Bolton, places have been unidentified, but their relative positions are well known in respect of the principal sites.

110. Carta Ade filii Ricardi de j^a parte terre in Newton.

Omnibus . . . . Adam filius Richardi de Neuton, salutem. Noveritis me, consilio et assensu sponse mee et heredum meorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam partem terre in Neuton, scilicet, totam terram infra has divisas, scilicet, a fonte sancte Helene qui est ad corneriam gardini mei ex parte austri, et ita a fonte usque ad crossum Graesten,[1] et ab eodem Graesten usque ad alterum Graesten, qui stat super fossatum, usque capud ejusdem ex parte australi, et ita a capite fossati recte et quasi linea usque ad australem sidam de Sceleirun : et de Sceleirun recte et quasi linea usque ad crucem que stat in Stainraisse supra Wetteberch ; et ita a cruce usque ad sicum qui descendit de Hessepile et per eundum sicum descendendo usque ad magnam viam que venit de Caldra ; et ex eadem via per divisas que sunt inter terram meam et terram sancte Marie de Gouseford usque ad Radulfi de Feritate divisas ; et per divisas prefati Radulfi usque ad Grucoepilbeck ; et per eundem ascendendo usque ad descensum prefati fontis ; et inde per eundem sicum usque ad fontem sancte Helene prefatum ; in puram . . . . . ad lumen, scilicet, capelle sancte Bege virginis perpetue sustinendum, cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis ad villam de Gowseford pertinentibus. Preterea dedi et concessi prefatis monachis ut habeant mecum communem pasturam in villa de Gowseford, scilicet, quadraginta averiis cum sequela eorum unius anni ; et octo suibus cum sequela unius anni : et centum quadraginta ovibus cum sequela unius anni ; et quadraginta capris cum sequela unius anni : et sex equabus cum sequela earum unius anni. Et sciendum quod concessi eisdem monachis infra has divisas habere quatuor edificia

110. [1] "Grossam grisam petram" in the next deed.

ignem[2] habencia cum pertinenciis, et servicium Johannis Brakenthueith. Item notandum quod prefati monachi michi et heredibus meis invenient viam racionabilem inter Grūcocbilebeck et fossatum usque ad divisas Radulfi de Feritate. Item sciendum quod prefati monachi nullum super prefatam terram habebunt molendinum. Hanc igitur prefatam terram cum dictis aisiamentis, communibus et libertatibus ad villam de Gowseford pertinentibus, ego Adam filius Richardi et heredes mei prefatis monachis warantizabimus inperpetuum, et contra omnes homines defendemus. Hiis testibus Roberto de Wilton, Henrico de Hale, Ricardo de Ponchunbi, Ricardo de Cleterch, Ada de Haverington, Thoma de Hyrton, Alexandro de Pounchunby, Willelmo fratre ejus, Jordano de Dreg', David de Kirkeby, et aliis.

111. Carta ejusdem A. de eadem parte etc.[1]

Omnibus . . . . Adam filius Richardi de Neuton, salutem. Noveritis me, consilio et assensu sponse mee et heredum meorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam partem terre mee in Neuton, scilicet, totam terram que jacet infra has divisas, ita eciam sicut divise extendunt a fonte sancte Helene, qui est ad corneriam gardini mei versus austrum, usque ad grossam grisam petram, et inde usque ad alteram grisam petram, que stat super fossatum ; et ita per fossatum usque ad capud ejusdem fossati ex parte austri, et ita a capite fossati recte et quasi linea usque ad australem sidam le Scelerun ; et de Scelerun recte et quasi linea usque ad crucem, que stat in Stanraise

[2] This is an early instance of a dwelling being described as a firehouse.

111. [1] In the margin it is noted that *ista carta facit pro Nethergwhynbanke alias lyngbanke in Newtona in Gosford.* It is evident that the identification of the place-names, always indeterminate, was the endeavour of the compiler of the Register.

supra Wetteberch ; et ita a cruce usque ad sicum qui descendit de Hessepile, et per eundem sicum descendendo usque ad magnam viam que venit de Caldra : et ex eadem via per divisas, que mediant meam terram et terram sancte Marie[2] de Gousefor[d], descendendo usque ad divisas domini Radulfi de Feritate : et per easdem divisas prius dictas usque in Grucocpilebech, et per eundem bech ascen[den]do usque ad descensum prefati fontis ; et inde versus austrum per eundem sicum usque ad fontem sancte Helene prefatum . . . . ad lumen, scilicet, capelle sancte Bege virginis perpetue sustinendum, cum omnibus libertatibus communibus et aisiamentis ad villam de Gouseford pertinentibus. Preterea dedi et concessi prefatis monachis, ut habeant mecum communem pasturam in villa de Goseford, scilicet, quadraginta averiis et octo suibus et centum quadraginta ovibus et quadraginta capris et sex equabus, cum sequelis omnium predictorum unius anni. Et sciendum quod concessi eisdem monachis, infra has prefatas divisas, quatuor habere edificia ignem habencia, cum pertinenciis, et servicium Johannis Bakenthueith. Notandum vero est quod prefati monachi michi et heredibus meis viam invenient racionabilem inter Grucocpilebech et fossatum usque ad divisas domini Radulfi de Feritate. Item sciendum quod prefati monachi nullum super prefatam habe-

[2] The church of St. Mary, Gosforth, was given to the monks of St. Bees by William, the Boy of Egremont, during minority, and was confirmed to them by his sister, Cicely countess of Albemarle (No. **27**). The church is included among their spiritual possessions in the confirmation charter of Archbishop Roger of York, 1154-81 (No. **107**). But there is no doubt that it remained rectorial and that the advowson was held by the lords of Egremont. A claim was made in 1256 to the advowson by John le Faucuyner against Thomas son of Lambert de Multon, when John acknowledged it to be the right of Thomas (Feet of F., Cumb., 40 Hen. III. No. 67). In the feudal " extents " of Egremont, the church of Gosforth always finds a place.

bunt molendinum . . . . Et ut hec donacio ratissima sit et stabilissima, presens scriptum sigilli mei apposicione corroboravi, et presentis scripti testimonio confirmavi. Hiis testibus Roberto de Wilton, Henrico de Hale, Ricardo de Ponchunbi, Ricardo de Cleeterch, Ada de Haverington, Thoma de Hirtona, Alexandro de Ponchunby, Willelmo fratre ejus, Jordano de Drec, David de Kirkebi, et aliis.

112. Carta Adam de Newton filii Ade fil[ii] Ricardi de una acra terre in Newton cum pertinenciis.

Omnibus . . . . Ada de Neuton filius Ade fil[ii] Richardi, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit . . . . me dedisse, ... et quietam clamasse priori et monachis sancte Bege, patronis meis, unam acram terre mee in Neuton, cum pertinenciis, scilicet, illam que jacet inter terram Willelmi filii Jurdani et foveam, et cum pastura octo animalibus, quadraginta ovibus, uni equo, decem capris, uni porco, cum secta eorum unius anni : et cum omnibus aliis communibus aisiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Ego siquidem et heredes mei predictam terram cum pertinenciis predicto priori et monachis contra omnes homines inperpetuum warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto signum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Johanne de Boyvill, David de Swalwirst, Henrico de Amchorie, Willelmo de Puncunesby, Jurdano filio Hannrici, Huberto de Neuton, Hugone fratre ejus, et aliis.

113. Carta Andree capellani de una acra terre et una roda et duabus domibus cum quadam parte unius gardini in Newtona.

Omnibus . . . . Andreas tunc temporis capellanus de Gosford, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . .

me dedisse, ... Ade[1] de Neuton fil[ie] Rich' Tyllof, unam acram terre et unam rodam super bancum in villa de Neuton, et duas domus sub predicto banco, cum quadam parte unius gardini incipiente a parte grangii predicte (*sic*) Ade versus partem orientalem descendendo usque quemdam cynum[2] in predicto gardino, et sic de cyno usque ad terram Radulfi servientis Johannis, rectoris ecclesie de Goseford tunc temporis, versus partem meridionalem, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis predicte terre pertinentibus. Tenendum . . . . de domo sancte Bege. Reddendo inde predicte domui annuatim tres denarios ad duos terminos anni, viz., tres obolos ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, et tres obolos ad Pentecosten, pro omni servicio seculari, exaccione, consuetudine, et demanda. Et ego vero predictus Andreas capellanus predictam terram predicte Ade warantizabo et suis assignatis. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Ricardo Vegedenay ballivo de Caupeland, domino Thoma de Cleeterch, Willelmo de Waybutywaiter, Willelmo de Poconby, Waltero de Sewenhouis, Huberto de Neuton, et multis aliis.

114. Carta Adam fil[ie] Ricardi Tyllof de una acra et una roda terre in Newton.

Omnibus . . . . Ada filia[1] Ricardi Tyllof de Neuton, salutem. Noverit . . . . me dedisse, ... Ricardo

113. [1] Ada and Adam are difficult words in charters, sometimes representing the feminine Ada and sometimes the masculine Adam. The difficulty is made no easier by the contractions of the copyist. Unless the gender is in some way indicated by the terminals of the adjectives, the masculine has been always adopted. The compiler of the Register often contradicts himself.

[2] Hawthorn or other evergreen.

114. [1] Here there is no mistake: *filia* is written in full, though in the rubric of the charter the contracted sign for *Adam* is used. See note on No. **113**.

Ward de Dreg' et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis, unam acram et unam rodam terre super bancum in villa et territorio de Neuton in Goseford, et duas domos sub predicto banco, cum quadam parte unius gardini incipiente a parte grangii predicte Ade versus partem orientalem descendendo usque quendam cynum in predicto gardino, et sic de cyno usque ad terram Radulfi servientis Johannis rectoris ecclesie de Goseford tunc temporis, versus partem meridionalem cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis predicte terre pertinentibus infra villam et extra. Tenendum . . . . de abbate sancte Marie Eboraci et monachis apud sanctam Begam Deo servientibus. Reddendo inde annuatim priori sancte [Bege], qui pro tempore fuerit, duos solidos argenti ad duos anni terminos, medietatem, scilicet, in festo sancti Martini in yeme, et aliam medietatem ad Pentecosten, pro omni servicio seculari, consuetudine, exaccione, et demanda. Et ego vero predicta et heredes mei predictam terram cum edificiis, sicut predictum est, contra omnes warantizabimus, adquietabimus, et defendemus inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Ricardo de Cleter, Johanne de Flammaunc, Roberto de Goseford, Willelmo de Wayburthueit, Willelmo de Punzunby, Nicholao de Sevinhoues, Roberto de Frisington, Willelmo de Rotington, Willelmo clerico de sancta Bega, et aliis.

115. Carta Ricardi Warde de Dreg' de una acra et una roda terre in Newtona.

Omnibus . . . . Ricardus Ward de Dreg', salutem in domino. Noveritis me reddidisse, remisisse et hoc presenti scripto meo quietam clamasse, abbati sancte Marie Eboraci et monachis apud sanctam Begam commorantibus, totum jus et clamium, quod habui vel habere potui, in una acra et una roda terre, cum suis pertinenciis,

super bancum et sub banco in Neuton in Goseford, quas habui de dono Ade filie Ricardi Tylliolf de Neuton. Ita quod nec ego Ricardus nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos vel pro nobis jus aut clamium in predicta terra cum suis pertinenciis de cetero poterimus exigere vel clamare. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Johanne Flemmaunc, Ricardo de Cletere, Roberto de Goseford, Willelmo de Wayburthueit, Nicholao de Sevinhoues, Willelmo de Puncunby, Willelmo de Rotigton, Willelmo clerico de sancta Bega, et aliis.

116. Carta Ade fil[ii] Ade fil[ie] Ricardi de terra in Newton.

Omnibus . . . . Adam filius Ade fil[ie] Richardi, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit . . . . me dedisse, ... domino priori de sancta Bega et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, quandam terram meam in Neuton, que jacet inter sepem petrosam que descendit de le chance[1] et tendit usque Gretigate, et terram Johannis Kalewar, et sic totam aliam terram que jacet inter Gretigate et terram predicti Johannis ex parte occidentali et unam acram jacentem sub exitu versus occidentem propinquiorem terre domini de Goseford, cum libero exitu et introitu et cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus et aisiamentis ad predictam terram de Neuton pertinentibus. Ita, scilicet, quod nec ego nec heredes mei aliquod jus vel clamium in predictam terram contra predictum priorem, dominum meum, et conventum inperpetuum vendicare poterimus. Ego siquidem et heredes mei predictam terram prefatis priori et conventui contra omnes homines inperpetuum waurantizabimus, et ab omni seculari servicio defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto signum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Ricardo le Brun,

116. [1] For this word, see note on next deed.

Johanne de Langliuerh', Johanne de Boyvill, Johanne de Goseford, David de Swalwirst, Roberto de Hothwayt et aliis.

117. DIMISSIO EJUSDEM TERRE PER GWYDONEM PRIOREM.

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus . . . . Gwydo,[1] prior, et monachi de sancta Bega, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . nos demisisse, ... Willelmo filio Jordani et heredibus suis, quandam terram nostram in villa de Neuton, quam habuimus de dono Ade fil[ii] Ade fil[ie] Richardi, illam, scilicet, terram que jacet inter sepem petrosam que descendit de le Chance[2] et tendit usque Gretigate et terram Johannis Calewar, et sic totam aliam terram que jacet

117. [1] For this prior of St. Bees, see No. **74.** With Priors Ralf of Carlisle, William Rundel of Wetheral and Robert of St. Mary York, William de Ulvesby, official of Carlisle, and Richard de Hardres steward of the Bishop of Carlisle, Prior Guy of St. Bees witnessed a charter to the priory of Wetheral (*Reg.*, p. 345), the date of which appears to be about 1231-9.

[2] Halliwell explains *canch* as "a trench, cut sloping to a very narrow bottom: a certain breadth in digging or treading land." It occurs again in No. **314** in reference to the same locality. The name seems to have been used in Cumberland for a hollow, slack or depression, low lying land. Early in the thirteenth century Nicholas of Braithwaite gave to the monks of Fountains all his arable land in Braithwaite *iuxta le Chanche:* Abbot Adam of Fountains (1259) demised one acre of meadow *in Cance* near the meadow of Nicholas de Insula: William son of William de Insula granted to the monks one acre of his meadow *in le Chancey:* this meadow is again referred to as being in a place called Chanze (Register of Fountains, MS. ff. 82-84, Cott. MS. Tib. c. xij.). In 1294 the bounds of Meterdale in Eskdale are described as from the place where Hollegill falls into the Irt, ascending to Wassewater on that side to the stream of Lesagh and along Lesagh ascending to Ederlangebeck, and along Ederlangebeck ascending to le Cance, and thus by the boundaries of the abbot of Furneys to the boundaries of John de Hodeleston (*Cal. of Close*, 1288-96, p. 402).

inter Gretigate et terram predicti Johannis ex parte occidentali, et unam acram jacentem sub exitu versus occidentem, propinquiorem terre domini de Goseford. Habendas . . . . cum libero exitu et introitu, et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis, ... sicut plenius continetur in carta quam habemus de dono Ade fil[ii] Ade fil[ie] Richardi. Reddendo nobis inde annuatim sex denarios ad duos terminos, medietatem, scilicet, ad Pentecosten, et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme. Hoc autem ei concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerit et dictam firmam reddiderit. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum prioris est appensum. Hiis testibus domino le Brun, domino Johanne de Langlie, Johanne de Boyvill, Johanne de Goseford, David de Swaluhirst, Roberto de Hophuait, et aliis.

118. Carta Roberti abbatis de terra in Newtona.

Sciant omnes . . . quod ego, Robertus[1] abbas ecclesie sancte Marie Eboraci, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi, . . . Michaeli filio Huberti de Meles et heredibus suis totam terram, quam habemus de dono Ade fil[ii] Richardi in territorio de Neuton que jacet inter has divisas subscriptas, scilicet, sicut divise se extendunt a fonte sancte Helene que est ad corneriam gardini predicti Ade versus austrum usque ad grossam grisam petram[2] et inde usque ad alteram grisam petram, que stat super fossatum, et ita per fossatum usque ad capud ejusdem ex parte austri, et ita a capite fossati quasi linialiter usque ad australem sidam de Scelrun, et de Scelrun quasi linialiter usque ad Stenraise supra Waiteboc et ita a Stenrase usque ad sicum qui descendit de Hesilgile, et per eundem sichum descendendo usque

118. [1] Probably Robert de Longo Campo, said to have been abbot of York from 1189 to 1239 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii., 538).

[2] Graesten in No. **110**.

ad magnam viam que venit de Caldera, et ex eadem via per divisas que mediant terram prefati Ade et terram sancte Marie de Goseford, descendendo usque ad divisas domini Radulfi de Feritate, et per easdem divisas prius dictas usque in Grucockesgylebec, et per eundem bec ascendendo usque ad descensum prefati fontis, et inde versus austrum per eundem sichum usque ad fontem sancte Helene prefatum. Et dicti Michael et heredes sui habebunt communam pasturam in territorio de Goseford quadraginta averiis et octo suibus et centum quadraginta ovibus, et quadraginta capris et sex equabus, cum sequelis omnium predictorum unius anni. Habebunt eciam quatuor edificia ignem habencia, cum pertinenciis, infra supradictas divisas et servicium annuum Johannis de Brakenthwait. Set supra terram prefatam, nullum habebunt molendinum. Predicti vero Michael et heredes sui totam terram predictam . . . tenebunt de nobis in feodo et hereditate, . . . Reddendo inde annuatim celle nostre de sancta Bega triginta duos denarios, medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme, et medietatem ad Pentecosten. . . . Si vero contigerit eos, vi vel racione, aliquid de supradicto tenemento amittere, non dabimus eis excambium. Hiis testibus Roberto de Skegnes' tunc senescallo abbatis et monachorum sancte Marie, Eboraci, Johanne de Seleby clerico eorundem, Roberto Supe, Waltero de Asch, Thoma janitore, Rogero coco, Roberto de Wilton, Adam de Haverington, Henrico de Hale, David preposito, et aliis.

119. Carta Huberti de Newton de xvj acris terre et una roda in Newton.

Universis . . . Hubertus de Neuton, in salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus sexdecim acras terre

et unam rodam cum pertinenciis suis in territorio de Neuton jacentes in loco, qui vocatur Acris, juxta terram Radulfi, hominis persone, in parte australe, incipientes apud divisa[m] de Goseford et tendentes usque Hayusbanc et Scalerun. Et preterea dedi predictis monachis totam terram quam habui a quadam petra forinseca versus austrum, que vocatur Greystan, descendendo linealiter ad aliam petram, que vocatur Greystan sub banco, et sic linialiter descendendo per portam usque ad aquam, que vocatur Neuton-bec, et sic ascendendo per predictam aquam usque ad terram Gilberti cimentarii, salvo racionabili introitu et exitu, sic ascendendo per predictam terram Gilberti cimentarii usque ad terram Radulfi hominis persone. Tenendas . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langlivere, domino Roberto de Lanplou, domino Nicholao de Moriceby, Elia tunc senescallo de Egremund, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Gosford, Roberto de Wiltona, Benedicto de Rotingtona, et aliis.

120. Carta Huberti de Newtona de xiiij acris terre et una roda in Newton.[1]

121. Carta Huberti de aliis xij acris terre in Newtona.

Universis . . . Hubertus de Neutona, salutem in domino. Noveritis me resignasse et omnimodo quietum clamasse, pro me et heredibus meis, Deo et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Bege servientibus, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in duodecim acris terre in territorio de Neuton in Coupland, cum om-

120. [1] This deed is an exact copy of the foregoing except in the number of acres: the description and boundaries of the land and the names and order of the witnesses are the same. There is little doubt that there is an error in the number of acres in one of the deeds. From No. **121** it would appear that the gift comprised sixteen acres, as in No. **119**.

nibus suis pertinenciis, aisiamentis et libertatibus, videlicet, que jacent propinquiores juxta illas sexdecim acras, quas habent dicti monachi in predicto territorio de Neutona, prout carte ipsorum porporta[n]t et testa[n]tur ; quorum decem acre incipiunt a divisis sexdecim acrarum dictarum, extendentes se in latitudine usque ad le Brathaurane, et sic extendit se ad semitam in Hollesale juxta Stelerun in parte occidentali, et de Holleslac usque ad divisas de Goseford in parte orientali : et duas acras, videlicet, jacentes propinquiores le Brathaurane ex parte australi. Concessi eciam dictis monachis et hominibus suis, ut omnia peccora sua, ad dictam terram et ubique ad pasturam suam, sine molestia et aliquo gravamine, exitum habeant liberum et introitum. Ita quod ego Hubertus de Neutona vel heredes mei seu aliquis alius nomine meo vel heredum meorum nullum jus vel clamium in predictis duodecim acris terre cum suis pertinenciis de cetero poterimus vendicare, exigere, vel habere. Et ut hec mea resignacio et quieta clamacio perpetuam habeant firmitatem, hoc presens scriptum sigilli mei apposicione munivi. Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkintona, domino Ricardo Flemyng, domino Thoma de Cleter, domino Ricardo de Gedeney tunc senescallo de Egremund, Roberto de Haverington, H. de Moriceby, Willelmo de Puncunby, Johanne de Puncunby, et aliis.[1]

122. Carta Ade filii Ade de Newton de dimidia parte tocius terre sue in Newtona.

Sciant . . . quod ego, Adam filius Ade de Neuton, dedi, . . . Huberto filio Michaelis dimidiam partem tocius terre mee de Neuton in omnibus, et sine aliquo retinemento, cum omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus dicte terre pertinentibus, et unam acram super Wetebanc.

121. [1] In the Register there follows here another copy of this deed, each being described as *habetur sub cera.*

Tenendam . . . Reddendo annuatim michi et heredibus meis duos solidos et sex denarios pro omni servicio, consuetudine, et demanda michi et heredibus meis pertinentibus, scilicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten, et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme. Ut autem hec mea donacio rata et stabilis permaneat inperpetuum hanc cartam presentem sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus Ricardo de Cleter, Cureda[1] de Waybuth', Johanne falconar', Thoma de Heton, Alexandro de Punchunby, David de Swaluhirst, et aliis.

123. Carta Huberti Newtona de vij acris terre in Newton.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Hubertus de Neutona, dedi et . . . . quietum clamavi Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege, Couplandie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus septem acras terre in territorio de Neuton et totum jus quod habui vel unequam habere potui in predictis septem acris cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, videlicet, propinquiores terre Radulfi hominis persone. Que acre extendunt se usque ad Hayhusbanc, et sic ad terram Johannis le faucuner et quandam placiam terre cum edificiis in eadem placia edificatis. Que, videlicet, placia incipit ad Graystan in banco et extendit se usque ad Graystan sub banco, et sic usque ad cornerium domus prioris, et sic usque ad quandam Ran usque Likebulbec, et sic per stan Ran per finem domus mee usque ad viam, et sic per aliam Ran que jacet juxta terram, que fuit Gilberti cementarii, usque in banchum ad Graystan juxta viam. Tenendum . . . . Ita, videlicet, quod nec ego, Hubertus, nec heredes mei umquam de cetero in dicta terra jus hereditarium, clamium, [vel] calumpniam

122. [1] The contraction in the manuscript is not decisive. The name may be also read as Cralda or Curlda. It does not occur again in the Register.

exigere, vendicare, vel calumpniare poterimus. . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langeliver, Roberto de Lantploch, Nicholao de Moriceby, Elia tunc senescallo de Egremunt, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Goseford, Benedicto de Rotineton, et aliis.[1]

124. Carta Huberti filii Clar[e] de Newton de terris et edificii[s] in Newtona et Gosseford.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Hubertus filius Clar[e] de Neuton, dedi, ... Thome filio meo et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis quatuor acras terre mee cum edificiis infra villam de Goseford, videlicet, que jacent in Neuton juxta magnam viam, que venit de Dreg et vadit versus Grukoegile ex parte orientali, et abuttat versus Stelrun, super terram quam vendidi priori sancte Bege ex australi parte, et communem pasture cum omnibus aliis aisiamentis et libertatibus prefate terre pertinentibus. Tenendum . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis sex denarios argenti ad duos terminos anni, scilicet, tres denarios ad Pentecosten, et tres denarios ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme pro omni servicio, consuetudine, exaccione, et demanda. . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo Flandrensi, Willelmo de Wayburwayt, Willelmo de Puncunby, Waltero de Sevenhous, Roberto le Rice, et multis aliis.

125. Carta Huberti de Newtona de iiij acris terre de Gosseford et Newtona.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Thomas filius Huberti de Neuton, dedi, ... Deo et ecclesie beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege virgini, et monachis apud sanctam Begam Deo et beate Marie et beate Bege servientibus,

123. [1] This deed is given in duplicate where Likebulbec appears as Lickebuske: of the witnesses, Langeliver appears as Longeleuere and Lantploch as Laneploch.

quatuor acras terre cum pertinenciis in Goseford, illas, scilicet, quas habui ex dono patris mei, et [que] jacent in Neutona juxta magnam viam que ducit de Dreg versus Grucokgille ex parte orientali et abuttant versus Scelerun super terram quam predictus pater meus dedit ecclesie beate Bege ex parte australi. Tenendas . . . . cum communia pasture et omnibus aliis aysiamentis ad tantam terram in predicta villa de Goseford pertinentibus. Ita quod nec ego vel heredes mei seu assignati nichil preter preces et oraciones de predicta terra exigere valeamus. Et ego, Thomas, et heredes mei predictas quatuor acras, cum earum pertinenciis, antedictis monachis sancte Bege et eorum successoribus inperpetuum warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Radulfo de Bethun et Ricardo le Flemeng, militibus, Willelmo de Morthinge, Johanne de Thwaytis, Willelmo de Waythebuthwayt, Willelmo de Punzuneby, Roberto de Wilton, Nicholao de Hirton, Waltero de Sevinhoues, et aliis.

126. Carta Huberti de Neuton de uno messuagio cum pertinenciis in Newton.

Omnibus . . . .Hubertus de Neutona, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . .me dedisse, ... Johanni filio meo quoddam messuagium cum pertinenciis, quod Gilb[ertus] le masun quondam de me tenuit in Neutona, una cum toto wasto jacente infra has divisas subscriptas, scilicet, inter Grucokgilebek, ex parte occidentali et magnum iter quo itur de Neutona versus grangiam maris de Caldra ex parte orientali, cujus unum capud abuttat super fontem juxta veterem situm cujusdem molendini versus austrum, et aliud capud super wastum de Goseford versus aquilonem. Tenendum . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis duos denarios, scilicet, unum denarium ad Pentecosten et unum denarium ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, pro omni servicio,

exaccione, consuetudine, et demanda. . . . . Hiis testibus domino Thoma de Cletere, Willelmo de Punsunby, Waltero de Sevinhoues, Roberto de Montibus, Johanne de Neir', Alano de Sevenhoues, et aliis.

127. Carta Johannis filii Huberti de Newtona de uno messuagio terre in Newtona.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Johannes filius Huberti de Neutona, dedi, ... Deo et ecclesie beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege virgini et monachis apud sanctam Begam Deo et beate Marie et beate Bege servientibus, quoddam mesuagium cum pertinenciis in Neutona, quod Hubertus, pater meus, michi per cartam suam dedit, cum toto wasto adjacente infra has subscriptas divisas, scilicet, inter Grucokgilebeke ex parte occidentali et magnum iter quo itur de Neuton versus grangiam maris de Caldra ex parte orientali, cujus unum capud abuttat super fontem juxta veterem situm cujusdam molendini versus austrum, et aliud capud super wastum de Goseford versus aquilonem. Tenendum . . . . cum communia pasture et omnibus aliis aysiamentis ad predictam terram in predicta villa de Neutona pertinentibus. Ita quod ego, Johannes, vel heredes mei, nec aliquis ex parte nostra nichil preter preces et oraciones de predicta terra cum pertinenciis exigere valeamus. . . . . Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkingtona, domino Radulfo de Betham, domino Thoma de Cleter, militibus, Radulfo de Lampplod, Roberto de Haveringtona, Willelmo de Mording, Nicholao de Irtona, et aliis.

128. Carta Huberti de Newtona de Terra in Newton.

Hoc scriptum cirografatum testatur, quod Adam filius Huberti de Neutona concessit, dimisit, ac tradidit priori

sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram suam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis tam cum firmis et redditibus quam cum aliis adjacentibus, quam habet in villa de Neutona ex dimissione et tradicione predicti Huberti, patris sui, ad terminum sex annorum proxime subsequencium et plenarie completorum. Incipiente termino in festo sancti [Martini] in hyeme, anno regni regis Henrici filii Johannis[1] regis l'vj^to^. Habendam . . . . donec predictus terminus plenarie fuerit completus: predictus autem Adam et heredes sui totam predictam terram, cum omnibus libertatibus suis tam in firmis et redditibus quam in aliis pertinenciis suis, predictis priori et monachis pro quadam pecunie summa eidem Ade per predictos priorem et monachos in sua maxima necessitate pre manibus donata, donec sex vesturas plenarie inde receperint, contra omnes gentes warantizabunt et defendent: et si Hubertum, patrem predicti Ade, ad partes Coupland infra terminum prenominatum accedere contigerit et terram predictam pro sua calumpniare voluerit; et dictus Adam predictis priori et monachis warentizare nequiverit, tunc predictus Adam concedit et statuit totam predicte pecunie summam eidem prius commissam, una cum toto custu suo quem ibidem miserint secundum provisionem virorum fidedignorum predictis priori et monachis, absque omni contradiccione seu strepitu judiciali plenarie refundere: termino autem plenarie completo, tota predicta terra cum domibus superedificatis predicto Ade et heredibus suis in eodem statu quo eam dimiserit, salva vetustate, revertetur. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto ad modum cirografi confecto hinc et inde alternatim signa sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus dominis Thoma de Cleter, Ricardo de Flemyng, Willelmo de Punsunby, Roberto de Willton, Roberto de Sevinhoues, et aliis.

128. [1] 11 November, 1271.

129. CARTA ADAM DE NEWTON FILII HUBERTI DE TERRIS IN NEWTON DE SITU MOLENDINI.

UNIVERSIS . . . . Adam de Neutona filius Huberti de Neuton, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege de Coupeland et monachis apud sanctam Begam Deo et beate Bege servientibus, omnes terras et tenementa, quas Hubertus, pater meus, eis dedit in villa de Neutona et omnes terras et tenementa quas habent de dono et concessione Thome et Johannis, fratrum meorum, in eadem villa. Concessi eciam predictis monachis situm molendini et quod possint construere molendinum in villa de Neutona infra terram suam propriam, ubicumque sibi magis viderint expedire, stagnum facere et exaltare pro sue libito voluntatis, et aquam trahere ubicumque commodius facere poterint. Habendas . . . . prout carte predicti Huberti, patris mei, et predictorum T. et J., fratrum meorum, plenius testantur et porportant. Et preterea concessi . . . . quod annua firma[1] septem solidorum et octo denarios (*sic*) quas pater meus solebat solvere predictis monachis de terris et tenementis, quas de eis tenuit in eadem villa de Neutona, eisdem et eorum successoribus inperpetuum ad terminos consuetos plene et integre persolvatur de residuis terris meis et heredum meorum in eadem villa. . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo Flandrensi, domino Thoma de Cletyre, milite, domino Radulfo de Betham, milite, Hugone de Moriceby Roberto de Brantheuit, Roberto de Wilton, Willelmo de Ponse[n]by, et multis aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam, anno regni regis Henrici filii Johannis regis, I° sexto.[2]

129. [1] In the margin: *nota de annua firma septem solidorum et octo denariorum apud Fleminghall.* It will be observed how loose the scribe is in his grammar.

[2] 1271-2.

130. CARTA ADE FILII HUBERTI DE NEWTON DE TERRA IN NEWTONA.

OMNIBUS . . . . Adam filius Huberti de Neutona, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me concessisse, ... Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, ac sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, totam terram meam cum pertinenciis quam habui in villa de Neutona in Coupland, tam in serviciis, firmis, redditibus, quam in dominicis ; quam vero terram a dictis monachis tenui. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus, dominis Gilberto de Wirkington, Radulfo de Beyom, Ricardo de Brocthon, Ricardo de Flemyng, Thoma de Cleter, militibus, Thoma de Hale, Willelmo de Moryng, Willelmo de Punsonby, Willelmo de Gilling, et multis aliis.[1]

131. CARTA MARGAR[ETE] FILIE HUBERTI DE TERRIS ET EDIFICIIS IN NEWTONA.

OMNIBUS . . . . Margareta filia Huberti de Neutona, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . quod ego concessi, ... Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem [Deo] servientibus et eorum successoribus inperpetuum, totum jus et clamium quod habui, vel aliquo modo habere potui, in tota terra illa cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et edificiis super eandem fundatis in villa de Neutona, que me contingit jure hereditario descendente ab Alicia sorore mea. Ita, videlicet, quod ego nec heredes mei nec alius jure seu nomine nostro in predicta terra nec in aliqua illius parte, cum suis pertinenciis, nullo modo jus vel clamium de cetero exigere, habere, vel vendicare poterimus inperpetuum. . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Thoma de Cleter, Ricardo de Flemyng, militibus, Willelmo

130. [1] This deed is recorded in duplicate.

de Punconby, Waltero de Sevinhouis, Willelmo de Wayburthauhyt, Roberto lee Riche,[1] et aliis.

132. Carta Pavie filie Willelmi capellani de Punchunby de tota terra sua in Newtona.

Omnibus . . . . Pavia filia Willelmi, capellani de Punchunby, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me dedisse, ... domino priori de sancta Bega et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam quam habui ex dono patris mei in Neutona in Coupland, que terra jacet inter terram dicti prioris et terram Radulfi hominis persone de Goseford, cum libero introitu et exitu, et cum pertinenciis, libertatibus, et aysiamentis ad predictam terram de Neutona pertinentibus. Ita, scilicet, quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis ex parte mea aliquod jus vel clamium in predictam terram contra predictum priorem, dominum meum, et conventum inperpetuum vendicare poterimus. . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Cleter, Johanne de Langlivere, Roberto de Lanplou, Nicholao de Moriceby, Ricardo Flandrensi, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Gosefort, Roberto de Wiltona, Willelmo de sancta Bega clerico, et aliis.[1]

133. [Confirmacio Thome de Senhows de terris in Newton.]

131. [1] Meant for Robert le Riche. See John son of Robert de Bouilton in No. **293**. The epithet is sometimes expressed as Dives. He appears as Robert le Rice in No. **124**. On the other hand, if the doubtful letter in both words be read as 't' instead of 'c,' we should have *le Rite* in No. **124** and *lee Rithe* in this deed, both words being descriptive of the trade or calling of a wright.

132. [1] This deed is in duplicate. The witnesses are from the second of the two copies. In the first, *domino Roberto de Cleter* is omitted. Other differences are *Langlevere, Landplou, Goseford.*

OMNIBUS . . . . Thomas de Senhows,[1] salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me cartam Ade de Newton filii[2] Huberti inspexisse in hec verba: Universis sancte matris filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Adam de Neuton filius Huberti de Neuton, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra etc., *as in No.* 129. Ego vero dictus Thomas de Senhows, ratum habens et gratum donum predicte Ade in forma predicta, cartam predictam confirmo et ratifico pro me et heredibus et assignatis meis inperpetuum. Ita videlicet quod si contingat predictum annuum redditum septem solidorum et octo denariorum, in quibus dictus Adam et antecessores sui solvere tenebantur annuatim predictis monachis, apud sanctam Begam Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege servientibus, pro Flemynghall cum pertinenciis et aliis terris in villa de Newton, quas per cartas suas tenuerunt de abbate beate Marie, Eboraci, priori et monachis sancte Bege

133. [1] Soon after the disappearance of the Neutons from Gosforth about 1271 (Nos. **129-131**), the Sevenhoues or Senhouses, who probably took their name from Sevenhoues, now Hall Senna, a hamlet of Bolton in this parish and an early possession of the family, are found in possession of Neuton in Gosforth. Sevenhoues is met with as a place-name there so early as the beginning of the fourteenth century (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.*, x. App. iv. 224). The cornage rent of Neuton was rendered in 1322 by Robert de Sevenhowes to Eleanor, widow of Thomas de Multon of Egremont (Close, 15 Edw. II., m. 8). In 1334 Nicholas de Sevenhous was tenant (Inq. p.m. 8 Edw. III., 1st Nos. 73). The property remained with this family till 1707: their residences were at Hall Bolton and Seascale Hall. For a pedigree of the family, based on documents at Netherhall, see an interesting paper by Miss Senhouse in *Transactions of C. & W. Archæol. Soc.*, xii. 247-260.

The carelessness of the scribe is again manifest in this deed, showing his inability to distinguish between Ada and Adam when copying his charters. In one instance we have *filii* fully written, denoting Adam, while lower down there is *predicte Ade*, denoting Ada.

predictis per fidelitatem et annuum redditum predictum, quibus et ego, heredes, et successores mei tenemur per presentes, ad aliquem terminum a retro fuisse in parte vel in toto, quod tunc liceat priori et monachis sancte Bege in Coupland in terris et tenementis de Flemynghall[3] in villa de Newton, et in qualibet parcella eorundem distringere sine contradiccione mei vel heredum meorum, et districcionem abducere et penes se retinere, donec priori et monachis de sancta Bega de predicto redditu et arreragiis ejusdem, si que fuerint, plene fuerit satisfactum. Hiis [testibus] dominis Christofero Culwen, Ricardo Hudylston, militibus, Ricardo de Irton, Johanne de Coupland, et multis aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam in cathedra sancti Petri, anno domini millesimo cccc° decimo nono.[4]

134. [Confirmacio Christoferi de Moresby de communia pasture pro pecoribus.]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Christoferus de Moresby,[1] miles, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me inspexisse, ratificasse, et concessisse venerabilibus et religiosis viris, abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, ac priori et monachis in cella sancte Bege in Coupland Deo servientibus, presentibus et futuris, ac eorum successoribus, quoddam scriptum relaxacionis ac quiete clamacionis factum per Hugonem de Moresby, antecessorem meum, predictis abbati et conventui ac priori et monachis suis in predicta cella Deo servientibus, presentibus et futuris, cum omnibus juribus et libertatibus suis in predicto scripto contentis, cujus

[3] Still called by this name (O. S., lxxviij. N.W.).

[4] 18 January, 1419-1420.

134. [1] This deed is clearly a fragment, but the donor may probably be identified with the Christopher de Moresby who appears as a witness to Nos. **237-8**, which make his date about 1359-65.

tenor sequitur in hec verba : Omnibus hoc scriptum etc. Hugo de Moresby,[2] salutem in domino etc. Et insuper notum sit omnibus hoc scriptum presens visuris vel audituris, quod cum mota fuisset contencio inter predictos religiosos viros, abbatem, videlicet, et conventum, priorem ac monachos suos dicte celle sancte Bege, et me Christoferum de Moresby antedictum, super quadam communia pasture pro pecoribus dictorum religiosorum virorum ac tenencium suorum de parochia sancte Bege habenda, prout in cartis diversorum dominorum tocius Coupland dictis religiosis inde confectis plenius continetur, infra quamdam moram dudum vocatam Welyngmore, in diversa nomina ob propinquitatem villarum adjacencium jam trinomine nuncupatam, cujus una pars Moriceby more, altera pars Welyngmore, tercia vero pars Distyngtone more modo appellatur,[3] cujus mora et pastura bene inferius declarantur.

135. Carta Ade de Harras de vj acris terre arabilis juxta Hothwait.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego, Adam de Harras, voluntate et assensu heredis mei, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Matilde filie mee sex acras terre arabilis juxta Hothwait,[1] que continentur infra has divisas, viz., ut rivulus descendit a thurallo[2] de Hothwait per pomerium, et influit in gilam ; et inde per gilam usque ad divisam ex parte occidentali terre ejusdem que inde

[2] The charter of Hugh de Moresby, here referred to, must be No. **72**.

[3] See note **3** at No. **12**.

135. [1] Hothwait, a parcel now forming part of the town of Whitehaven near Bransty Railway Station (see note on No. **12**), abuts on Harras Park (O. S., lxvij. N.W.).

[2] Thurallum, turellum, torrale, torralium, a malt-kiln. In the Life and Miracles of St. Bega (Illus. Doc., No. 1) we have *quandam domunculam ad exsicandos fruges factam, que vulgo torellum vocatur.*

extenditur usque ad moram : et inde ex transverso usque ad prenominatum rivulum juxta turellum. Tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis, libere, integre, quiete ab omni servicio, consuetudine, et et exaccione, cum communibus aisiamentis et libertatibus ad Hotwaith et Harrais pertinentibus. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis duodecim denarios, sex ad festum sancti Martini et sex ad Pentecosten. Ego autem et heredes mei warantizabimus prefate Matilde et heredibus suis predictam terram contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Hiis testibus domino Hugone de Moreceby, domino Ricardo de Cleterne, Roberto de Hothwait, Alexandro filio Ulkile, Henrico de Hothwait, Alexandro filio Gilberti, et aliis.[8]

136. Carta Thome filii Ricardi Collan' de introitu et exitu de Hothwait.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Thomas filius Ricardi Collan, salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege, Couplandie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, racionabilem introitum et exitum a terra dictorum monachorum de Hothwait per mediam terram meam usque Quelingmor[1] continentem in se in latitudine viginti pedes ubique. Tenendum et habendum libere et quiete intrandi et exeundi ad voluntatem dictorum monachorum cum omnibus mobilibus suis et com-[m]odis eorum. Ego vero predictus Thomas et heredes mei dictum introitum et exitum, sicut predictum est, dictis monachis warantizabimus, adquietabimus, et inperpetuum defendemus. Et si ita contingat quod ani-

[8] From the witnesses it may be concluded that the date of the deed falls about 1220.

136. [1] For this place, see note 3 on No. **12**.

malia dictorum monachorum tam magnum dampnum in blado meo, causa dictorum introitus et exitus, fecerint, ita quod diucius sustinere non potero, bene licebit michi et heredibus meis ex utraque parte dictorum introitus et exitus fossare, ita tamen quod dicti monachi medietatem dicte fosse adquietabunt. Preterea sciendum est quod qualicumque modo dicti introitus et exitus sint fossati, latitudo ubique dictorum viginti pedum integra et libera dictorum introitus et exitus semper remanebit. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Nicholao de Moreceby, domino Elya tunc ballivo de Egremund, Roberto de Braunthwait, Michaele de Haverington, Roberto de Wilton, Johanne de Hale, Ricardo le Flemyng, Benedicto de Rotington, et multis aliis.[2]

137. Carta Hugonis Harrais de eisdem.

Omnibus . . . . Hugo de Harrais, salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse, ... Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege, Couplandie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, racionabilem introitum et exitum a terra dictorum monachorum de Hothwait per mediam terram meam usque Quelingmore continentem in se in latitudine viginti pedes ubique. Tenendum . . . . ad voluntatem dictorum monachorum cum omnibus mobilibus suis et com[m]odis eorum. Ego vero predictus Hugo et heredes mei dictum introitum et exitum, sicut predictum est, dictis monachis warentizabimus inperpetuum et defendemus. Et si ita contingat quod animalia dictorum monachorum tam magnum dampnum in blado meo, causa dictorum introitus et exitus, fecerint, ita quod diucius

[2] This deed, which is in triplicate without appreciable variation, may be dated from the witnesses about 1250. For another deed of the grantor, see No. **138**.

sustinere non potero, bene licebit michi et heredibus meis ex utraque parte dictorum introitus et exitus fossare, ita tamen quod dicti monachi medietatem dicte fosse adquietabunt. Preterea sciendum est quod qualicumque modo dicti introitus et exitus sint fossati, latitudo ubique dictorum viginti pedum, integra et libera, dictorum introitus et exitus semper remanebit. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langlivere, domino Nicholao de Moriceby, domino Elya tunc ballivo de Egremund, Roberto de Brampthwait, Michaele de Haverington, Roberto de Wilton, Johanne de Hale, Ricardo le Flemyng, Benedicto de Rotington, et aliis.[1]

138. Carta Thome filii Ricardi Collan de introitu et exitu de Hothwait usque ad moram de Hensyngham.

Omnibus . . . . Thomas filius Ricardi Collan de Egermund, salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse, ... Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege Couplandie et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam viam per mediam terram meam continentem in latitudine viginti pedum et in longitudine de Hothwait usque ad moram de Hensinham, cum libero introitu et exitu ad voluntatem dictorum monachorum. Tenendam . . . . Et si ita contingat quod animalia dictorum monachorum tam magnum [dampnum] in blado meo causa dicte vie fecerint, bene licebit michi et heredibus meis ex utraque parte dicte vie tensare[1] vel fossare, ita quod dicti monachi medietatem custi haye vel fosse adquietabunt. Preterea sciendum est quod qualicunque modo dicta [via] sit tensata vel fossata,

137. [1] The witnesses, and therefore the date, are the same as in the previous deed. Hugh de Harrais, the grantor, was evidently the feudal superior of Thomas son of Richard Collan.

138. [1] The words here may be taken in their non-technical sense : *tensare*, to protect, to hedge : *haya*, a fence, not a fenced inclosure for hunting : *tensata vel fossata*, fenced or ditched.

longitudo et latitudo dictorum viginti pedum integra[2] et libera dicte vie semper remanebunt. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Cleter, Roberto de Lamplogh, Nicholao de Moreceby, Elya tunc ballivo, Nicholao de Haverington, Roberto de Wilton, Johanne de Hale, Ricardo de Flemyng, Benedicto de Rotington, et aliis.

139. Carta Hugonis Harrais de eisdem.[1]

140. Carta Roberti de Hothwait de vj acris terre etc. in Hothwait.

Omnibus . . . . Robertus de Hothwait, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Gilberto filio meo sex acras terre de dominico meo in villa de Hothwait per istas divisas, scilicet, domum que fuit Ade filii Whok cum tofto, in qua (*sic*) continetur una acra, et dimidi[am] acram que jacet ex parte australi spine, et quatuor acras et dimidi[am] jacentes juxta terram Henrici de Hothwait fratris mei. Tenendas . . . . pro libero servicio suo xij denariorum annuatim persolvendorum michi et heredibus meis de se et heredibus suis, scilicet, ad Pentecosten sex denar[iorum], ad festum sancti Martini sex denar[iorum]. Concessi vero predicto Gilberto et heredibus suis predictam terram cum omnibus libertatibus ville de Hothwait pertinentibus, et ego et heredes mei predictam terram contra omnes gentes inperpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis testibus Johanne[1] tunc priore sancte Bege, Hugone

[2] The grammar here cannot be defended.

139. [1] Duplicate of No. **137**.

140. [1] John, prior of St. Bees, gave a charter (No. **430**) in *anno illo quo Odo rex Allemannie venit in Angliam*, that is, in 1207 (M. Paris, *Chron. Majora*, ii. 511), but this is not the Prior John here, who may be identified with John de Lestingham in No. **230**. The date of the deed will be therefore about 1250.

de Moreceby, Johanne de Boyvill, Nicholao de Moreceby, Alexandro filio Willelmi, Roberto de Harrais, Waltero de Godethwait, et aliis.

141. Carta ejusdem de terris in Hothwait, etc.

Omnibus . . . . Robertus de Hothwait, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro me et heredibus meis sive quibuscumque aliis exigentibus, quietam clamasse et dedisse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam quam teneo in Hothwait, in planis et pascuis et omnibus aliis aisiamentis dictam terram spectantibus. Reddendo inde monachis sancte Bege vj solidos. Ita videlicet quod Henricus de Hothwait, filius meus et heres meus, sive successores ejus, eundem reditum reddendo annuatim et precariam[1] sancte Bege in autumpno, teneant predictam terram meam de Hothwait cum pertinenciis, sicut ego aliquando liberius tenui. Insuper scientes quod Michael, quondam frater meus, terram totam quam tenuit ad quandam certam firmam habuit de priore sancte Bege. Testibus dominis Elia ballivo de Egremund, Johanne de Langliver, Moris de Hairintwait, Willelmo de Kirkebistephan, Clemente clerico persone serviente de Wytofthavene, et aliis.

142. Carta Gilberti filii Roberti de Hothwait de totis terris suis in Hothwait.

Sciant . . . . quod ego Gilbertus filius Roberti de Hothwait et Christiana, sponsa [mea], cum consilio amicorum nostrorum, dedimus. . . . . Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege Couplandie et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram nostram in campo de Hothwait sine aliquo retenemento per has divisas, scilicet,

141. [1] Boon-service or service in labour due from tenants to their landlords, like ploughing or harrowing.

domum que fuit Ade filii Hulkill,[1] cum tofto in quo continetur, unam acram et dimidiam acram que jacet ex parte australi spine et quatuor acras terre et dimidiam jacentes juxta terram Henrici de Hothwait fratris mei. Tenendam . . . . Ita, scilicet, libere quod ego Gilbertus nec Christiana, sponsa mea, nunquam de cetero nec aliquis ex parte nostra in dicta terra jus vel clamium exigere poterimus. . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo de Cleter, domino Johanne de Langl[iver] domino Elia tunc ballivo de Egremund, Alexandro de Puncunby, Roberto de Bramthwait, Nicholao de Moreceby, Benedicto de Rotington, et aliis.

143. Carta ejusdem de diversis terris in Hothwait.[1]

144. Convencio inter Nicholaum Priorem et Willelmum filium Radulfi de terra in Hothwayt.

Hec est convencio facta inter N. priorem[1] de sancta Bega et monachos ibidem Deo servientibus (*sic*) ex una parte, et Willelmum filium Radulfi et Aliciam uxorem suam, ex alia parte, viz., quod ego Willelmus filius Radulfi et Alicia sponsa mea concessimus dicto N. priori et dictis monachis totam terram nostram de Hothwait, sine aliquo retenemento. Habendam et tenendam usque ad terminum quadraginta annorum plene completorum pro decem libris argenti, quas ego Willelmus et Alicia sponsa mea cepimus pre manibus in nostro urgenti negocio de

142. [1] This deed is in duplicate ; the copy printed has in the margin *habetur sub cera corrosa.* Adam son of Hulkill, which appears in both copies, is the same person as Adam son of Whok in No. **140**.

143. [1] Duplicate of the foregoing.

144. [1] Nicholas de Langeton, often mentioned as prior of St. Bees in this Register from 1258 to 1282. For the latter date, see No. **408**.

catallis proprie domus. Ita, videlicet, quod ad finem quadraginta annorum quando solvimus decem libras predicta terra nobis quieta remanebit. Hec convencio facta fuit anno regni regis Henrici, filii regis Johannis, quatragesimo secundo in domo sancte Bege die sancti Marci evangeliste in May.[2] Et quia volumus quod hoc sit securum, huic scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Ricardo de Cleter, domino Eliseo tunc persona de Gosford, Michaele de Haverington, Nicholao de Moreceby, Alexandro de Puncunby, Benedicto de Rotington, et aliis.

145. Quieta clamacio Willelmi filii Radulfi de tota terra sua in Hothewait, etc.

Sciant . . . . quod ego Willelmus filius Radulfi et Alicia sponsa mea, consilio amicorum nostrorum, dedimus, ... Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege Couplandie et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram nostram de Hothwait sine aliquo retenemento, scilicet, toftum et croftum et dimidiam partem de Helkokmire, et septem acras terre jacentes in longitudine juxta terram Gille Mighelbrother et in latitudine mensuratas versus domum meam. Tenendam . . . . Ita libere, scilicet, quod ego Willelmus nec Alicia sponsa mea nunquam de cetero nec aliquis heredum nostrorum, nec aliquis ex parte nostra in dicta terra jus, clamium, vel calumpniam exigere poterimus. . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo de Cletere, domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Elia tunc ballivo de Egremund, Alexandro de Puncunby, Roberto de Brampthwait, Nicholao de Moreceby, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam die sancti Marci evangeliste anno regni regis H. filii regis Johannis quadragesimo secundo.[1]

[2] A curious error for April: 25 April, 1258.

145. [1] 25 April 1258.

146. Carta Willelmi de Hothwayt de servicio tofti et crofti in Hothwait.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Willelmus de Hothwait, concessi . . . . Henrico filio meo et heredibus suis, pro humagio et servicio suo, toftum et croftum quod Eda, que fuit uxor Yvonis, quandoque tenuit de me in Hothwait, et dimidiam partem de Helcocmire et septem acras terre jacentes in longitudine juxta terram Gillemichaelbrother et in latitudine mensuratas versus domum meam. Habendas . . . . Reddendo michi vel heredibus meis annuatim, pro omni seculari servicio et demanda michi vel heredibus meis pertinente, octo denarios, dimid[ium] ad Pentecosten, et dimidium ad festum sancti Martini. Et sciendum est quod si dominus abbas sancte Marie de Eboraco a me vel heredibus meis petierit, jam dictus H. et heredes [sui] michi vel heredibus [meis] ad solvendum auxilium quatuor denar[iorum] et non amplius exibebunt. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predicto H. et heredibus suis predictum toftum et croftum et predictas vij acras inperpetuum. Hiis testibus Gilberto filio Gilberti, W. persona de Wirkinton, Ad. de Haverington, Hugone de Moreceby, Hugone de Bransti, Swain fratre suo, Roberto de Lendwad, Ad. de Harrais, et multis aliis.[1]

147. Carta Henrici de Hothwait de j tofto et crofto in Hothwait et dimidia parte in Helkocmire et vij acris in Hothwayt.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Henricus de Hothwait, dedi, ... Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus et clamium quod habui in terris vel habere potui quas Willelmus filius Radulfi et Alicia sponsa sua dederunt predictis monachis de sancta

146. [1] From the witness, William parson of Workington, the date falls about 1200-1227.

Bega, scilicet, toftum et croftum quod Eda, que fuit uxor Yvonis, quandoque tenuit de me in Hothwait, et dimidiam partem de Helkoemire, et septem acras terre jacentes in longitudine juxta terram Gillemichaell brother, et in latitudine mensuratas versus domum meam. Habendas . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo de Cleter, domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Elya tunc persona de Goseford, Alexandro de Puncunby, Roberto de Brampthwait, Nicholao de Moreceby, Benedicto de Rotington, et aliis.[1]

148. Carta Ede uxoris Henrici de Hothwait.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Eda quondam uxor Henrici de Hothwait, in libera viduitate et legitima potestate mea, concessi et omnino quietum clamavi totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui racione dotis in totis terris et edificiis et homagiis et in omnibus aliis pertinenciis quondam Henrici de Hothwait Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et beate Bege in Coupland, priori et monachis ibidem servientibus Deo, pro quadam summa pecunie quam predicti prior et monachi michi pre manibus in mea necessitate dederunt. Ita, videlicet, quod nec ego Eda nec aliquis nec aliqua ex parte mea in predictis terris edificiis et homagiis de cetero jus vel clamium racione dotis exigere vel vendicare poterimus. Et ad majorem securitatem hoc presens scriptum sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus domino Radulfo de Bethom, domino Thoma de Cletere, domino Ricardo de Flemyng, Willelmo de Morkyng, Roberto de Wilton, et aliis.

149. Carta Christiane de Hothwait.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Christiana de

147. [1] About the same date as No. **144**. Compare the witnesses.

Hothwait,[1] in legia potestate et libera viduitate mea, concessi et omnino quietum clamavi abbati sancte Marie Eboraci et monachis apud sanctam Begam Deo servientibus totum jus et clamium quod nomine dotis vel quoquo alio modo habui vel habere potui in tota illa terra cum omnibus suis pertinenciis quam Benedictus filius Roberti de Hothwait, quondam vir meus, in eadem villa quondam tenuit. Ita vero quod nec ego, Christiana, nec heredes mei nec aliquis per nos vel pro nobis jus aut clamium in dicta terra cum suis pertinenciis de cetero poterimus exigere vel clamare. Et ut hec mea concessio et quieta clamacio rata et stabilis permaneat inperpetuum, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Haverington, Hugone de Moreceby, Johanne fratre suo, Ricardo de Cleter, Roberto de Frisington, Johanne de Godeneye, et aliis.

150. Carta Henrici de Hothwait de redditu viijd. in Hothwait.

Universis . . . . Henricus de Hothwait, salutem. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus annuum redditum octo denariorum in Hothwait, scilicet, de terra quam Bruning aliquo tempore de predecessoribus meis et de me tenuit, et de tofto et crofto quos Eda, que fuit uxor Yvonis, aliquando tenuit in Hosvait, et de dimidia parte de Helcoemire, et de septem acris terre jacentibus in longitudine juxta terram Gilmichael brother in latitudine mensuratis versus domum Willelmi de Hosvait. In quo, scilicet, annuo redditu jus non habeo nec habere potero nec heredes mei post me per ullam

149. [1] Christiane de Hothwait of this deed must be distinguished from her namesake in No. **142**, the wife of Gilbert son of Robert de Hothwait, unless there is confusion in the text of the charters between Gilbert and Benedict, which is most likely.

cartam vel saisinam quam ante habuimus. Set sciant omnes quod nos annuum redditum omnino resignavimus sicut illum in quo jus non habuimus nec habere poterimus inperpetuum. Et quia volo quod hoc sit notum propter hoc presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Insuper quietum clamo predictis monachis auxilium quatuor denariorum quos predecessores mei de dicta terra perceperunt quociens dominus abbas sancte Marie de Eboraco auxilium a me vel heredibus meis petierit. In huius rei . . . . Hiis testibus Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Haverington, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Gosfort, Thoma de Cletere, Alexandro de Puncunby, David de Svahirst, et multis aliis.

151. Carta Henrici Hothwait de quadam parte terre in Hothwait data ad luminare altaris beate Marie in cella.

Universis . . . . Henricus de Hosvait, salutem. Noverit . . . . me dedisse. . . . . Deo et beate Marie et ecclesie sancte Bege et specialiter ad luminare altaris beate Marie, ubi cotidie in honore ejusdem missa celebratur, quandam partem terre de Hosvait, illam, scilicet, que pretendit se de mora usque in Stocbrigil', et sicut Stockbrigil se extendit usque ad Branstibec, et sicut Branstibec se extendit usque ad terram que fuit Bruning. In qua terra jus non habeo nec habere potero, nec heredes mei post me per ullam cartam vel seisinam quam ante habuimus, cum prato quod est inter predictas divisas. Set sciant omnes quod nos predictam terram omnino resignavimus sicut illam in qua jus non habemus nec habere poterimus inperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langliver, Willelmo de Wedakir, Benedicto de Rotington, Willelmo dispensatore, Ricardo filio David, Henrico filio Ricardi, Alexandro filio Laurencii, Gilberto fratre suo, Ricardo

filio fabri, et aliis. Et si quis defraudaverit vel asportaverit fermam predicte terre a predicto luminari sit de abbate Marie Eboraci et ejusdem loci conventu excommunicatus inperpetuum.

152. Carta Henrici de Hothwait de quadam pecia terre in Hothwait.

Universis . . . . Henricus de Hosvait, salutem. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus quandam peciam terre de Hosvait, illam, scilicet, que pretendit se de mora usque in Stocbriggil et sicut Stocbrigil se extendit usque ad Branstibec et sicut Branstibec se extendit usque ad terram que fuit Bruning. In qua terra jus non habeo nec habere potero nec heredes mei post me per ullam cartam vel seisinam quam ante habuimus, cum prato quod est infra predictas divisas. Set sciant omnes quod nos predictam terram omnino resignavimus sicut illam in qua jus non habemus nec habere poterimus inperpetuum : et quia volo quod hoc sit notum propter hoc presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Benedicto de Rotington, Willelmo dispensatore, Ricardo filio David, Henrico filio Ricardi, Alexandro filio Laurencii, Gilberto fratre suo, Ricardo filio fabri, et multis aliis.

153. Carta Henrici de Hothwait de quodam tofto.

Universis . . . . Henricus de Hosvait, salutem. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci et ecclesie sancte Bege et specialiter ad luminare altaris beate Marie ubi cotidie in honore ejusdem missa celebratur, quoddam toftum in Hosvait quod Simon de Harrais aliquo tempore tenuit de Willelmo de Hosvait : et unam acram terre et unam rodam et quatuordecim

falla. Que scilicet terra jacet inter terram que fuit Bruning in parte meridionali et terram Gilberti filii Roberti de Hosvait versus orientem. In quibus tofto et terra jus non habeo nec habere potero nec heredes mei per ullam cartam vel saisinam quam ante habuimus cum libero introitu et exitu. . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langliver, Willelmo de Wedakyr, Benedicto de Rotington, Willelmo dispensatore, Ricardo filio David, Henrico filio Ricardi, Alexandro filio Laurencii, Gilberto fratre suo, Ricardo filio fabri, et multis aliis. Et si quis defraudaverit vel asportaverit firmam predicte terre a predicto luminari ab abbate sancte Marie Eboraci et tocius ordinis conventu sit inperpetuum excommunicatus.

154. Carta Henrici de Hothwait de tota terra sua in Hothwait, etc.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Henricus de Hothwait filius Roberti, dedi. . . . . Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam de Hothwait et totum jus quod habui vel unquam habere potui cum omnibus pertinenciis infra villam et extra. Tenendum . . . . Et ut hec mea donacio. . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Cleterne, Johanne de Langliver, Roberto de Lamplogh, Elya tunc sinescallo, Rogero persona de Wirkynton,[1] Nicholao de Moreceby, Alexandro de Puncunby, Johanne de Hale, Willelmo de sancta Bega clerico, Willelmo dispensatore, Johanne de sex decim vallibus, et aliis.

155. Quieta clamacio Henrici de Hothwait de tota terra sua in Hothwait.

154. [1] From the witness, Roger parson of Workington, the date of the deed may be placed between 1247, when he was appointed (No. **214**) and 1258 (Nos. **356-7**), when he was a witness to deeds of certain date.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Henricus de Hosvait filius Roberti, dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam de Hosvait et totum jus quod habui vel unequam habere potui cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in eadem villa. Tenendum . . . . Et ut hec mea donacio. . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo de Cleterne, Johanne de Langliver, domino Roberto de Lamplou, Nicholao de Moreceby, Alexandro de Punchunby, Johanne de Hale, et aliis.

156. CARTA HENRICI FILII ROBERTI DE HOTHWAIT DE TOTA TERRA SUA IN HOTHWA[I]T ET EXTRA.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Henricus de Hothwait filius Roberti, dedi, ... Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam de Hothwait et totum jus quod habui vel unquam habere potui cum omnibus pertinenciis in eadem villa et extra. Tenendum . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Cleterne, Johanne de Langliver, Roberto de Lampl[ou], Nicholao de Moreceby, Alexandro de Punchunby, Johanne de Hale, magistro Willelmo, Willelmo de Kirkebystephan, Johanne de sexdecim vallibus, et aliis.

157. CARTA CECILIE UXORIS ROBERTI DE HOTHWAIT DE TOTA TERRA SUA IN EADEM.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Cecilia quondam uxor Roberti de Hothwait,[1] in viduitate mea et libera potestate dedi, ... Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege Couplandie et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam de Hothwait et totum jus quod unquam habui vel unquam habere potui in dicta terra, nomine dotis, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in eadem villa, pro quadam

157. [1] For the charters of Robert de Hothwait, the grantor's deceased husband, see Nos. **140-141**.

summa pecunie quam Nicholaus[2] tunc prior de sancta Bega in mea maxima necessitate michi dedit pre manibus. Tenendum . . . . Et ut hec mea donacio . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo de Cleterne, domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Elia tunc ballivo de Egremund, Roberto de Brampthwait, Nicholao de Moreceby, Alexandro Puncunby, Johanne de sexdecim vallibus, et aliis. Datum apud Egremund quinto Idus Aprilis anno regni regis H[enrici] filii regis Johannis quatragesimo secundo.[3]

158. Carta Cecilie uxoris Roberti de Hothwait de quadam pecia terre in Hothwait.

Universis . . . . Cecilia de Hosvait, salutem. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus quandam peciam terre de Hosvait, Illam, scilicet, que pretendit se de Mora usque in Stocbrigil et sicut Stocbrigil se extendit usque ad Branstibec et sicut Branstibec se extendit usque ad terram que fuit Bruning, in qua jus habui nomine dotis. Et quia volo quod sit notum propter hoc presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Benedicto de Rotington, Willelmo dispensatore, Ricardo filio David, Henrico filio Ricardi, Alexandro filio Laurencii, Gilberto fratre suo, Ricardo filio fabri, et multis aliis.

159. Carta S. abbatis facta Henrico de Hothwayt de vj acris terre in Qwytofthavene cum uno tofto in eadem.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, Henricus de Hothwait, salutem. Noveritis me habere cartam domini S.[1] abbatis sancte Marie Eboraci et ejusdem loci conventus

[2] See notes on Prior Nicholas in Nos. **96, 144.**

[3] 9 April 1258.

159. [1] Simon de Warrewik, abbot of York, 1258-96. Robert de Cuton or Cwiton, one of the witnesses, occurs in Nos. **214** and **292,** dated respectively in 1247 and 1271, the latter being a charter of Abbot Simon.

in hec verba : Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, S., divina miseracione, abbas sancte Marie Eboraci et ejusdem loci conventus eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Henrico de Hothwait et heredibus suis pro magna utilitate celle nostre de sancta Bega sex acras terre et dimidiam in campo de Wytofthavene cum uno tofto in villa de Whitofthaven. Reddendo inde annuatim celle nostre de sancta Bega tres solidos et sex denarios, medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, et aliam medietatem ad Pentecosten. Insuper faciendo nobis et celle nostre servicia et consuetudines quas alii homines de eadem villa nobis faciunt. Nec licebit dicto Henrico vel heredibus suis dictam terram cum tofto nec aliquam partem illius terre vel tofti vendere nec invadiare nec alicui ad firmam dimittere nec aliquo alio modo alienare sine licencia prioris nostre celle de sancta Bega. Si autem hoc fecerit licebit dicto priori illam in manu sua capere et pro voluntate sua de eadem disponere. Si vero contingat dictam terram vi vel racione amittere, non dabimus eis excambium. Hoc autem eis concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerint et dictam firmam bene reddiderint. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Oketon, Nicholao de Moreceby, Elia clerico, Rogero de Wedergh, Johanne de Hale, Roberto de Cuton' et aliis.

160. Carta Henrici de Hothwayt de tota medietate terre sue cum pertinenciis in territorio de Wittofthavene.

Universis . . . . Henricus de Hothwait, salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse. . . . . Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam medietatem terre mee

cum pertinenciis in territorio de Whitouthavene, quam tenui de predicta domo per cartam abbatis et conventus ejusdem loci. Tenendam . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Harrington, militibus, Radulfo de Lamplou, Roberto de Wilton, Benedicto de Rotington tunc serviente domini Prioris apud Wythohavene, Roberto de Wymundham, et aliis.

161. Carta Henrici Hothwayt de iij acris terre cum pertinenciis in Wittofthavene cum pertinenciis.

Universis . . . . Henricus de Hothwait, salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse. . . . . Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre cum pertinenciis in territorio de Wythothavene, scilicet, dimidiam acram terre in Blomelandes[1] et dimidiam acram juxta Wlfhou in parte aquilonis, et dimidiam acram in parte occidentali ejusdem Wlfhou, et aliam dimidiam acram super Gatelandes ad Brighestaynes, et unam acram jacentem juxta terram quondam Elene dicte la loughe, extendentem usque ad viam regiam que ducit apud Egremund et eciam usque ad Pol in longitudine et latitudine. Tenendam . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Harrington, militibus, Ricardo de Lamplow, Roberto de Wilton, Benedicto de Rotington, Serlone tunc serviente domini Prioris apud Wythothavene, Roberto de Wymundham clerico, et aliis.

162. Carta Henrici de Hothwait de tota terra del flat'.

Universis . . . . Henricus de Hothwait, salutem in

161. [1] Blomelands is a place-name suggestive of furnaces for smelting iron ore. For early notices of iron mining in Whitehaven and district, see my article in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 340-41.

domino. Noverit . . . . me concessisse. . . . . Deo et beate Marie et abbati et conventui monasterii sancte Marie Eboraci et monachis apud sanctam Begam in Coupland Deo servientibus et eorum successoribus in perpetuum totum jus et clamium quod habui vel quoquomodo habere potui in tota terra del Flat[1] et in edificiis cum omnibus pertinenciis suis que habui in Wythofhavene occasione escambii tocius terre quondam mee in Hothwait. Ita scilicet, quod ego nec heredes mei nec alius per nos seu nomine nostro in predicta terra nec edificiis cum sui[s] pertinenciis nec in aliqua eorum parte nullomodum jus vel clamium habere vel exigere vel vendicare poterimus inperpetuum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkinton, Ricardo le Flemyng, Thoma de Cleter, militibus, Roberto de Haverington, Roberto de Brampthwait, Hugone de Moreceby, Radulfo de Lamplou, et aliis.

163. Carta Henrici de Howthwait de ij acris cum pertinenciis in territorio de Witofthaven.

Universis . . . . Henricus de Hothwait, salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse. . . . . Deo et sancte Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre cum pertinenciis in territorio de Wythotha[ve]ne, scilicet, dimidiam acram in Blomelandes, et dimidiam acram juxta Wlfhou in parte aquilonis, et dimidiam acram in parte occidentali ejusdem Wlfhou, et aliam dimidiam acram super Gatelandes ad Bruggestaynes. Tenendas . . . . In cujus rei . . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de

162. [1] Richard de Lucy, lord of Egremont, confirmed all Whitehaven and all the land called Flatth to the monks of St. Bees at the beginning of the thirteenth century (No. **373**). Fifty or sixty years later by this deed Henry de Hothwait surrenders his tenancy del Flat. The parcel is now occupied by Whitehaven Castle and grounds.

Hawrington, militibus, Radulfo de Lamplou, Roberto de Wilton, Benedicto de Rotington, Serlone, Roberto clerico de Wymundham, et aliis.

164. PRO FALCONIBUS.

MEMORANDUM quod anno domini m°cccc° lxxxxvj° controversia erat inter Edmundum Thornton,[1] priorem celle sancte Bege, et Christoferum Sandes[2] pro falconibus in lez berghe,[3] et eodem anno vj° die mensis Julij, Christoferus Sandes ostendebat evidencias suas in camera

164. [1] Called Edmund Smyth in No. **451**. Prior Thornton must have been absent from St. Bees in 1498 when William Sandes, son of Christopher Sandes, made an agreement with Thomas Barwyke, *custos* of the cell of St. Bees, touching the bounds of Rottington and St. Bees (No. **452**). Thornton was promoted to the abbacy of St. Mary's, York, in 1507 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 539).

[2] Early in the fifteenth century the family of Sandes succeeded the Rottingtons in the manor or township of Rottington (Feet of F. Cumb. 9 Hen. V., No. 8) and it remained with them till it was sold in 1579 by Robert Sandes to Henry Curwen knight (*Ibid.*, 21 Elizabeth, Trinity).

[3] An interesting name for St. Bees Head: Swed. *berg*, Dan. *bierg*, Ger. *berg*, Ang. Sax. *beorh*, a hill, a mountain. It was known in the middle of the thirteenth century as Berh (Nos. **427-8**). T. Denton wrote of it about 1687 as "the Great Cliff or Rock called the Barfe" (Perambulation, MS. f. 29), a name which still survives on the Ordnance Map (lxvii. s.w.) as Cloven Barth on the north head above Fleswick. We have it also in Houtbergh (No. **416**) and Seberth (No. **414**) in the same district. It was the common name for mountain in the fifteenth century as we learn by the agreement between Prior Thornton and Christopher Sandes where the land of Rottington is described as "non barghe neque vastum," neither mountain nor waste. The quarries in Barfe Rocks are often referred to in late leases. The district was famous for its breed of hawks, as may be seen in Illus. Doc. Nos. xcvj., cvj. Sandwith Marsh was demised in 1622 as a sheepgate, the lessees having all the fowls and hawks breeding thereon.

prioris sancte Bege coram venerabili patre et domino, domino Willelmo Sevos,[4] episcopo Karliolenci, et abbate monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, per quas procurabat de domino de Rotyngton capitalium situm de Rodyngton et diversos toftos cum lx acris terre et non plus in Rodyngton, non barghe neque vastum. Sed pro tenemento de Walton non ostendebat evidenciis, sed inter evidencias de Rodyngton erat interliniatus cum tenemento de Walton, et hoc erat false scriptum,[5] quia dominus de Rotyngton nunquam habebat jus in Walton et propter hoc dominus episcopus precipiebat Christofero Sandes ut non amplius occuparet predictum tenementum de Walton, quia pertinebat ad cellam sancte Bege ut patet per cartam liberam, sed ad instanciam Christoferi Moresby militis et Edmundi Redman armigeri et justiciarii pacis et aliorum multorum ibi presencium, dominus episcopus ex speciali gracia sua licenciebat predictum Christoferum Sandes occupare predictum tenementum de Walton, sicut alii tenentes ad voluntatem occupabant et hoc ad placitum predictorum episcopi et successorum suorum abbatum et monachorum pro tempore.

[4] The surname of this Bishop of Carlisle, 1495-1502, is found in various forms as Sever, Seueyer, Siveyr, Sveyet, with perhaps no original authority for the guesses. The text of this deed may be read as Seuos or Senos and that of the duplicate (No. **451**) as Seuus or Senus. Bishop Stubbs calls him Senhouse, thus favouring the reading of Senos or Senus. The point may be determined by the will of Sir Richard York, proved on 17 July 1498, in which the Bishop's full name is given as William Senose (*Testamenta Ebor.*, iv. 135). It was natural that Bishop Senose should have been called in to adjudicate in a dispute at St. Bees, as he had been abbot of St. Mary's, York, before his consecration, and perhaps a member of the family of Seascale Hall. The bull for his translation from Carlisle to Durham in 1502 is printed in *Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores Tres*, App. No. cccix.

[5] For the donor of Walton to the monks, see No. **232** and its confirmations.

165. Dimissio Roberti prioris de j tofto et ij acris in Kaldir.

Sciant omnes qui viderunt vel audierunt litteras has quod ego, Robertus[1] prior de sancta Bega, et monachi ejusdem loci concessimus et dedimus Godfrido de Kaldir et heredibus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam unum toftum et duas acras terre in Kaldir, liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio cum communi pastura et omnibus aisiamentis que ad predictam terram pertinent. Reddendo nobis annuatim, ille et heredes sui, octo denarios ad duos terminos, scilicet, dimidium ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum sancti Martini. Hiis testibus Alano filio Ketelli, Willelmo de Boyvill, Adam filio Ricardi, Ricardo filio Willelmi, Stephano fratre ejus, Thoma persona de Wirkyngton, Roberto de Egremund, Waltero de Birst', et multis aliis.

166. Carta Willelmi filii Ade de j tofto et ij acris terre in Kaldir.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Willelmus filius Ade, cum consilio et assensu heredum meorum, concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam unum toftum et duas acras terre de domin[i]o meo in Calder tenendas de me et heredibus meis liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio et exaccione. Has itaque Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ejusdem loci pro amore Dei et pro anima regis Henrici regis domini mei filii Matildis et pro anima Willelmi de Egremund filii Willelmi filii Dunecan et pro anima Ade filii Ricardi

165. [1] For Prior Robert, see note on No. **64**, but the mention of Thomas parson of Workington here as a witness throws the date of the deed into the twelfth century, but it must be late in that century. See *V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 183.

patris mei et Godenilde matris mee et pro animabus omnium antecessorum meorum necnon et pro salute mea et uxoris mee et filiorum et parentum meorum, concessi cum communi pastura et omnibus aisiamentis eidem terre pertinentibus. Hiis testibus Waldefo tunc decano, Roberto de Panzunby, magistro Alano de Witingham, Roberto de Egremunt, Thoma de Wirkinton, Michaele capellano, Thoma filio Pol', Gilberto filio Willelmi, Ricardo et Stephano fratribus ejus, Ad' Edgaro, Willelmo filio Gillemihall, Godrico de Caldra, et multis aliis[1].

167. Carta Roberti de Kalder de j acra in villa de Calder cum communibus aisiamentis.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has litteras visuris vel audituris, Robertus de Calder, salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, necnon et heredum meorum, unam acram terre in villa de Caldere, illam scilicet super quam habitavit Gilbertus canus, cujus caput tangit viam et descendit usque in sicham que descendit in pratum predicti Roberti de Calder in latere australi terre Henrici Schilehare, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis ejusdem ville de Calder tante terre pertinentibus, libere et quiete, solute et integre. Et ut hec donacio mea rata et inconcussa permaneat, huic scripto in testimonio sigillum

166. [1] The grantor was evidently a contemporary of Henry II., his sovereign, and William de Egremont, son of William fitz Duncan, his feudal superior, but these, like Adam son of Richard his father and Godenild his mother, are now dead, which taken with the witnesses places the date of the deed near the close of the twelfth century. Godric de Caldra, one of the witnesses, is probably the same person to whom this property was demised in the previous charter. Both charters have common witnesses.

meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Patricio de Wirkynton, Ada de Haverington, Roberto de Bastunthwait, Hugone de Moresceby, Thoma de Stubescales, Alexandro de Punsunby, Galfrido le Faukenere, Thoma de Hirth', et aliis.[1]

168. Carta Godive filie Godrici de Calder de iij acris terre in villa de Calder.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris, Godiva filia Godrici de Calder, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, in legitima potestate mea et in libera viduitate mea, quietum clamasse, concessisse, et presenti carta mea confirmasse Waltero de Sevenhoues et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis, pro me et heredibus meis, totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in tribus acris terre in villa de Calder, jacentibus infra fossatum inter novam terram ex parte australi et j rodam ex parte boriali, que vocatur roda de bovata, et incipientes in longitudine super viam que tendit per mediam Calderam ad orientem et tendentes versus occidentem. Tenendum et habendum in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam de Deo et de sancta Bega, priore et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus. Reddendo inde annuatim dictis priori et monachis x denarios, scilicet, dimidium ad Pentecosten, et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, pro omni servicio, consuetudine, et demanda. Et ut hec mea quieta clamacio et carte confirmacio rate sint et stabiles permaneant, hanc cartam presentem sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langlish, Alexandro de Puncunby, Johanne Falconare, Ricardo Flandrensi, Ricardo de Ranglass, David de Swaluh[irst], Huberto de Neuton, Roberto de Wilton clerico, et aliis.

167. [1] The witnesses here would seem to denote a date about 1240. See note on Patrick son of Thomas at No. **38**.

169. Carta Walteri de Sevenhoues de iij acris terre in Kaldra.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus has litteras visuris vel audituris, Walterus de Sevenhoues, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me quietum clamasse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse domino Nicholao priori de sancta Bega et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro me et heredibus meis, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in tribus acris terre in villa de Caldra quod quondam habui ex dono Godive filie Godrici de Caldra. Tenendas et habendas in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro omni servicio, consuetudine, seculari exaccione et demanda. Et ut hac mea quieta clamacio et carte confirmacio rata sint et stabiles permaneant, hanc cartam presentem sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkinton, domino Radulfo de Bezum, domino Thoma de Cleter, domino Ricardo le Flemyng, militibus, Hugone de Moreceby, Willelmo de Puncelby, Willelmo de Wayburgthwait, Roberto de Wilton, et aliis.[1]

170. Carta Roberti Seton de iiij acris terre in Seleker.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris, Thomas filius Roberti de Seton, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, caritatis intuitu, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quietum clamasse Deo et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in quatuor acris terre in Selekere[1] jacentibus inter terram sancte Marie de

169. [1] Nicholas, prior of St. Bees, taken with the witnesses, fixes the date of the deed about 1270. See another charter of Walter de Sevenhows at No. **283**.

170. [1] Selker, a hamlet on the coast of Bootle near Selker Bay (O. S., lxxxv. s.w.) cannot be the place mentioned here, but perhaps Skellerah in Corney above Seton (O. S., lxxxv. n.e.), which better suits the situation indicated.

Caldra et siketum quod currit in Seton, cum pratis et omnibus aliis commodis et libertatibus eidem terre pertinentibus sicut continetur in carta Gunilde ave mee. Ita tamen quod ego, Thomas, nec heredes mei, qui de me procedunt vel procedere poterunt, jus nec clamium in eandem terram de cetero vendicare poterimus nec habere debemus. Ego vero Thomas et heredes mei istam quietam clamacionem Deo et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langliv', domino G. persona de Botill,[2] Ada de Hiton, Thoma de Langliv', Henrico filio Johannis, Henrico filio Thome de Botill, et aliis.[3]

171. Carta Roberti Lamplou de terra juxta Rukwrabek et xvj denariis de Lamplou.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris, Robertus de Lamplou, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse pro me et heredibus meis quod tota terra jacens inter altam viam et Rucwrabek[1] et sic sicut alta via se extendit usque ad Sathou, pertinens ad meam medietatem ville de Arlokedene, jacet inculta et sine edificiis et sine manuopere in com[m]uni inter me et heredes meos et priorem et monachos de sancta Bega imperpetuum. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec predictus prior neque monachi dictam terram colere possimus neque

[2] Gilbert, parson of Bootle, occurs in full in No. **282** and some others in this Register.

[3] The date of this charter must fall about the middle of the thirteenth century.

171. [1] Rowrah, reckoned a hamlet of Winder in the parish of Lamplugh. The position of Sathou, which is found only here in the Register, is a little doubtful: it may be identified perhaps with Scallow (O. S., lxii. s.w.) to the north of Rowrah.

edificare inperpetuum. Preterea ego et heredes mei tenemur reddere dicto priori et monachis sexdecim denarios annuatim, scilicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme pro quieta clamacione duarum bovatarum terre in Lampl ou], in quibus bovatis dicti prior et monachi clamaverunt se jus habere. Ita scilicet quod si ego vel heredes mei defecerimus in aliquo termino de solucione dicte firme licebit predictis priori et monachis nos distringere per catalla et namia[2] nostra in duabus bovatis terre in Lampl ou], quas Thomas clericus quondam tenuit. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus dominis Patricio filio Thome, Ricardo de Cleter, Ada de Haverington tunc decano Couplandie, Roberto de Brampthwait, Johanne de Boyvill, Rogero de Merton, Roberto de Ulnelaike, Gilberto de Wirkynt on], Johanne de Eglesfeld, et aliis. Datum die sancti Mathie Apostoli,[3] anno gracie m° cc° xlviij°.

172. Carta Radulfi filii Johannis Lamplou de eisdem.

Omnibus . . . . Radulphus filius et heres domini Johannis de Lamplogh, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me cartam Roberti de Lamplogh, antecessoris mei, inspexisse in hec verba : Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris, Robertus de Lamplogh, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra etc., *as in No.* 171. Ego dictus Radulphus, habens ratum et gratum donum antecessoris mei in forma predicta, et cartam predictam confirmo et ratifico pro me et heredibus meis inperpetuum. Ita videlicet quod si contingat predictum annuum redditum sexdecim denariorum ad aliquem terminum aretro fuisse quod liceat predictis priori et monachis celle sancte Bege in Coupland terras et tenementa

[2] Distraint, things taken by distraint.

[3] 21 September, 1248.

mea in Lamplogh sine contradiccione mei vel heredum meorum distringere et districcionem retinere, donec predictis priori et monachis de predicto redditu et arreragiis ejusdem plene fuerit satisfactum. In cujus rei . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Bampton, Hugone de Moreceby, Gilberto de Culwen, Johanne Flemyng, militibus, Johanne de Kirkebythore, Roberto de Rotington, Ricardo de Cleter, Thoma de Frisington, Hugone Flemyng, et aliis. Datum apud Egremond, die dominica proxima ante festum Purificacionis beate Marie, anno gracie millesimo ccc° tricesimo septimo.[1]

173. Carta Edwardi regis Anglie de communi pastura in Murton.

Edwardus, Dei gracia, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, et dux Aquitanie, dilectis et fidelibus suis Ricardo de Aldburgh, Thome de Heppescotes et Roberto Paruyng, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos justiciarios nostros unacum hiis quos vobis assoc[iavimus] ad assisam nove disseisine capiendam quam abbas beate Marie Eboraci arrainiavit coram nobis per breve nostrum versus Radulfum de Lamplogh et Emmam uxorem ejus et Johannem Beauchamp de Kelton de communa pasture in Murton juxta Lamplogh. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos diem et locum quos ad hoc provideritis assisam illam capiatis, facturi inde quod ad justiciam pertinet, secundum legem et consuetudinem regni nostri. Salvis nobis amerciamentis inde provenientibus. Mandavimus enim vicecomiti nostro Cumbrie quod ad certos diem et locum quos ei scire fac[iatis] assisam illam coram vobis venire fac[iat]. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Karliolum vj die Julii anno regni regis nono.[1] Grym

172. [1] 1 February, 1338.

173. [1] 6 July, 1335. Edward III. was in Carlisle, off and on, for nearly the whole month of July, from which base he entered

174. Carta Anchetini filii Durandi de xij denariis de Cletergh.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Anchetinus filius Durandi,[1] concessu Ricardi filii mei et heredis, pro salute anime mee et animarum patris mei et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse, concessisse, et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duodecim denarios de censu annuo de novem acris terre in territorio de Cletergh ex orientali parte Egrie et abutissām super concumunem viam versus orientem et super Egre versus occidentem et jacent inter duos rivulos qui ex utraque parte decendunt a monte Dinet[2] usque in Egre. Habendos in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et percipiendos de Echtred uxore mea singulis annis vite sue ad duos terminos, scilicet ad Pentecosten, vjd. et ad festum sancti Martini vjd. Et post decessum predicte Echtredh, percipiendos de illo vel illa et heredibus suis, quem constituere voluerit heredem de istis

on his Scottish expedition on the 12th (*Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 281). The sheriff alluded to was Ranulf of Dacre.

174. [1] His father seems to have been Durand the knight who was present at Lamplugh with David I. when that King granted a charter of confirmation to St. Bees (No. **39**). The name of Anchetin son of Durand varies much in this Register as elsewhere. In No. **175** we have Alketill, and in other deeds Angetin, Ascatin, Asketill, Anketin, Achetin, and in *Coram Rege Roll*, 2 John, No. 41, m. 9, Anketell and Anketill. The names of Anchetin's wife and several of his children are given in this group of charters (Nos. **174-6**). Richard his heir had apparently assumed the territorial name of Cleter: his name is often found in this Register. He was at one time forester of Cumberland (*Reg. of Wetherhal*, p. 200). Nicholas, another son, was parson of Cleter. Thomas de Cleter, often mentioned in this Register, was described in 1268 as one of the belted knights (*gladio cinctos*) of Cumberland (Inq. p. m. 51 Henry III., No. 30). The date of the deed is about 1200.

[2] The hill of Dent which overlooks the vill of Cleter.

tribus, scilicet, R[icardum] filium meum, vel Agnetem sive Susannam filias meas. Hiis testibus Radulfo tunc temporis senescaldo, Michaele capellano de Egerm[ont], Simone capellano, Henrico Matef[elun], Ricardo de Cleterche, et Nicholao persona fratre ejus, et Ricardo de Puncunby, et aliis.[3]

175. Carta Alketelli filii Durandi de tota terra sua in dominico in Cletergh.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego, Alketillus filius Duranti, cum consilio et consensu Ricardi heredis mei, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam de dominico meo in territorio de Clet[er] infra divisas subscriptas sine aliquo retinemento, scilicet, a magna via de sub[1] Dinet descendendo inter duos rivulos versus occidentem usque proximum brachium de Egre et abutissam super predictam viam versus orientem et super Egre versus occidentem. Et insuper communem pasturam, in boscis, in planis, in pratis et pascuis, in moris et muscis, et in omnibus aliis communibus aisiamentis prefate ville de Cletergh adjacentibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam, quietam et absolutam ab omni servicio seculari. Hanc terram et hanc donacionem ego et heredes mei warantizabimus et defendemus contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Et ut hec concessio rata sit et illibata in omnibus inperpetuum, sigillo meo proprio ipsam corroboravi, liberam et quietam. Hiis testibus Radulfo tunc temporis senescallo, Michaele capellano de Egremunt, Simone capellano, Henrico Matefelun, Ricardo de Cletergh, Nicholao persona fratre ejus, Ricardo filio Johannis de Puncunby, et multis aliis.

[3] It will be seen that this deed has been very badly copied by the compiler of the Register.

175. [1] Meant perhaps for *desuper*.

176. Dimissio Roberti abbatis de terra in Cleter.

Sciant omnes qui viderint litteras has quod ego, Robertus de Longo Campo, abbas sancte Marie, Eboraci, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavi Echtrede, uxori Anketini filii Durandi et heredibus suis, vel cui assignare voluerit, jure hereditario tenere totam terram nostram in territorio de Cleter, illam, scilicet, quam Anketinus filius Durandi dedit ecclesie sancte Bege in elemosinam, sicut carta predicti Anketini, quam inde habemus, testatur. Tenendam et habendam de nobis inperpetuum, libere et quiete ab omni servicio et exaccione ad nos pertinente. Reddendo inde annuatim Deo et ecclesie sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duodecim denarios, medietatem ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Et ut hec nostra concessio et donacio inconcussa permaneat inperpetuum, eam sigilli nostri munimine corroboravimus. Hoc eis concedimus quamdiu se erga nos legaliter habuerit et predictum censum bene reddiderit. Hiis testibus Thoma de Wilt[on] senescallo nostro, Willelmo Puyntel, H. de Longo Campo, Rigan' de Ely, Rogero persona de Kirkebirlet, Nicholao persona de Kirkeby Kendall, Willelmo persona de Wirkinton, magistro Henrico de Wiketoft, et aliis.[1]

177. Carta Mauricii de Man' de j placea et j salina in Ayryngthwait.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quorum noticiam hoc presens scriptum pervenerit, Mauricius de Man, salutem eternam in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee et pro salute animarum predecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et abbacie sancte Marie Eboraci

176. [1] From the official witnesses the date may be assigned to about 1210-1220.

et priori et monachis de Wedirhall[1] unam placeam in territorio de Ayringthwait[2] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad construendam ibi salinam sicut ibi viderint melius expedire cum libero introitu et exitu, per illud iter quod dedi priori et monachis de sancta Bega. Predictus autem prior et monachi et homines sui capient omnia estuveria[3] sua et aisiamenta tam in terra quam in aqua sicut ibi viderint melius expedire ad predictam salinam tenendam sine contradiccione mei vel heredum meorum. Solvent autem michi et heredibus meis annuatim pro predicta salina sex denarios ad Natale domini in ecclesia sancte Bege pro omni servicio, consuetudine, et exaccione. Et ego et heredes mei hanc predictam elemosinam predictis monachis contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Set et hoc sciendum est quod si prior et monachi processu temporis dictam placeam ad opus suum habere voluerint amplius, sessabunt a solucione sex denariorum. Et ego et heredes mei de predicta placea commodum nostrum faciemus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Patricio de Wirkyngton, domino W. decano, Hugone de Moreceby, Ada de Haverington, Ricardo de Cleterne, Roberto de Bramthoit, Johanne de Boyvill, Willelmo de Kyrkeby, David de Kyrkeby, Radulfo de Preston, et aliis.[4]

177. [1] This deed properly belongs to the monks of Wetheral and as such is found in their Register (ed. Prescott, pp. 233-6). But the monks of St. Bees had a duplicate, for the compiler of their Register added in the margin "carta prima: habetur sub cera." Maurice of Man, the donor, only occurs here.

[2] Arrowthwait bordering Whitehaven on the south and partly occupied by the modern portion of the town (O. S., lxvij. N.W.). For early saltpans and the manufacture of salt here and elsewhere in Cumberland, see my article in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 341-2. Saltom Bay lies against Arrowthwait.

[3] Estovers, here allowances of firewood.

[4] The date is about 1230.

178. Carta Clementis abbatis de terra in Hayringthwait.

Clemens,[1] Dei gracia, abbas sancte Marie Eboraci, omnibus litteras has visuris vel audituris, salutem. Notum facio vobis me consilio et assensu fratrum nostrorum concessisse et dedisse Reginaldo filio Dermot[2] et heredibus suis tenere de nobis quandam terram in parochia sancte Bege que vocatur Hayringthwait cum istis divisis, scilicet, de Holgile usque ad Pol, de Pol usque ad mare: item de Holegyll usque ad Haigescoc et de Eikescoc per unam siketam usque ad mare.[3] Et sciendum est quod predictus Reginaldus reddet annuatim priori sancte Bege novem solidos pro predicta terra, medietatem ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Preterea quociensumque dominus abbas Eboraci habuerit auxilium ab hominibus suis, idem Reginaldus dabit quatuor solidos pro predicta terra. Idem vero Reginaldus propriam carucam suam liberam habebit de multura, et quando parochiani prioris invenient carucas suas ad precariam, ipse Reginaldus propriam carucam suam habebit liberam de precaria, nec dabit ova neque gallinas. Preterea idem R. de herba sua voluntatem suam per omnia faciet et licebit ei seminare quocunque voluerit infra predictas divisas. Testibus hiis priore sancte Bege, Ricardo de Craneford, Rogero capellano abbatis, Martino monacho, Roberto filio Torphen,

178. [1] Abbot of York, 1161-1184.

[2] See his deed of quit-claim at No. **180**.

[3] The bounds of the portion of Arrowthwait, demised to Reynold son of Dermot, fix the parcel in the angle near the present harbour of Whitehaven. Holgile is represented on the map (O. S., lxvij. N.W.) as Howgill: Pol as Pow, the stream which runs into the harbour and gives its name to Pow Street: and Haigescoc or Eikescoc appears to be represented by High Staith. The elevation of the cliffs at this point had much to do with the formation of the place-names.

Petro de Alnebrig, Henrico filio Alani, Edwardo filio Ernisii, Gamello filio Sward, Jordano filio Alef, Ricardo preposito, Gill filio Benȳ, Michaele et Willelmo filiis Arkill, Ada de Surreis, Roberto filio ejus, Stephano filio Uctredi, Michaele capellano, Ulkill carpentario, et multis aliis.

179. Carta Nicholai de Langton prioris de terra in Hayringthwait.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, frater Nicholaus de Langton,[1] dictus prior sancte Bege, et ejusdem loci monachi, salutem in domino. Noveritis nos concessisse, remisisse, et quietum clamasse pro nobis et successoribus nostris inperpetuum Reginaldo filio Mauricii[2] de Ayringthwait et heredibus suis boscum et omnia vasta infra divisas de Ayringthwait contenta, cum omni jure et clameo que in dictis vastis habuimus vel habere poterimus. Ita quod licebit dicto R. et heredibus suis infra dicta vasta et de dictis vastis tam in boscis quam in planis et in omnibus aliis in quibus securius et commodius eis viderint expedire pro voluntate eorum appreciamenta[3] et commoda sua per omnia facere sine aliqua contradiccione vel impedimento nostri vel successorum nostrorum, salva nobis et successoribus nostris via ad Salinam nostram et carbones[4] maris in rupe et subtus rupem ad sal faciendum ubi carbones capere consuevimus. Et salva nobis et successoribus nostris et tenentibus nostris communa temporibus aperte.[5]

179. [1] Prior of St. Bees from 1256 (No. **144**) to 1282 (No. **408**). See note 3 on No. **96**.

[2] Perhaps the Maurice of Man, the donor of No. **177**: see witnesses in No. **141**. Reynold son of Maurice of Arrowthwaite gives No. **181**

[3] *Appreciamenta*, from *appretiare*, to appraise, to value. Its meaning here is almost synonymous with *commoda*.

[4] For early coal-mining here, see *V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 342.

[5] There must be a scribal blunder here, but perhaps in *aperte* only. It would be better to read *tempore aperto*: see *tempore aperto* and *tempore clauso* in No. **183**.

Et pro hac relaxacione et quieta clamacione dictus R. pro se et heredibus suis remisit nobis ac successoribus nostris et quietam clamavit in excambium totam terram infra divisas inferius scriptas, scilicet, sicut via se tendit a follato[6] ab austro ad capud crofti Roberti filii Stephani usque ad mare inter domum Alexandri Hippli't'[7] et domum Roberti filii Stephani : et sic versus orientem per mare usque ad Wythosthavenpol et sursum per aquam predictam usque ad viam juxta capud predicti follati cum edificiis super eandem constructis. Preterea remisit et quietum clamavit inperpetuum [totam rupem] ab orto Reginaldi le querure usque ad locum qui vocatur le Waterfal in longitudine et a terra culta super eandem rupem usque ad mare in latitudine. Et non licebit dicto Reginaldo licenciare aliquem ponere minum[8] in loco quondam edificato in villa de Ayringthwait. Et ad majorem securitatem presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkinton, domino Radulpho de Bethun, domino Ricardo le Fleming, Hugone de Moreceby, Roberto de Wilton, Roberto de Mari, Ricardo de Birstede, Roberto medico, Roberto de Frisington, et aliis.

180. Carta Reginaldi filii Dermat de vastis, planis, et boscis de Hayri[n]gthwait.

Omnibus . . . . Reginaldus filius Dermat,[1] salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse

[6] This is an obscure word : meant perhaps ior *fallato*. From its repetition below it seems to be a form of *fallum*, a land measure, hence *fallatum*, a close of recognised dimensions. The word appears as *fossatum* in No. **181**.

[7] Alexander Hipplyng in No. **181**.

[8] This word in the manuscript consists of eight down strokes with the usual terminal curve to denote the omission of the last letter. No other form, though it is very unsatisfactory, can be suggested.

180. [1] See No. **178**.

. . . . Deo et beate Marie, abbati et conventui sancte Marie Eboraci et monachis apud cellam de sancta Bega servientibus et eorum successoribus inperpetuum totum jus et clameum quod habui vel quoquo modo habere potui in toto vasto, tam in planis quam in boscis in territorio de Ayringthwait, salva michi et heredibus meis comuna, scilicet, quod ego, nec heredes mei nec alius per nos seu nomine nostro in toto predicto vasto nec in ulla parte illius nullomodum jus vel clameum nec communia habere, exigere, vel vendicare poterimus inperpetuum, nec licebit ulterius vel longius in predicto vasto cum carucis nostris arare quam ante donacionem istius scripti solebamus, et ne ego vel heredes mei vel alius nostro nomine contra hoc factum in aliquo possimus imposterum evenire incoandum, in perpetue firmitatis testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Ranulpho senescallo de Egermund, Alano filio Ketelli, Gerardo de Bramthwait, et aliis.

181. Carta Reginaldi filii Mauricii de Ayryngthwait de terris in Ayringthwait.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Reginaldus filius Mauricii de Ayringthwait, remisi . . . . Deo et beate Marie Eboraci et abbati et conventui ejusdem loci, ac priori et monachis de sancta Bega ibidem Deo servientibus, totam terram infra divisas inferius scriptas, scilicet, sicut via se tendit a fossato ad capud crofti Roberti filii Stephani versus austrum usque ad mare inter domum quondam Alexandri Hipplyng et domum Roberti filii Stephani : et sic versus orientem per mare usque ad Wythesthavenpol : et sursum per predictam aquam usque viam juxta capud predicti fossati cum edificiis super eandem constitutis. Preterea remisi et quietum clamavi dictis abbati et conventui, priori et monachis totam rupem ab orto Reginaldi le quareure usque ad locum qui vocatur le Waterfal in longi-

tudine et a terra culta super eandem rupem usque [ad] mare in latitudine. Et pro hac relaxacione et quieta clamaciore predicti prior et monachi sancte Bege michi et heredibus meis relaxaverunt in escambium totum jus quod habuerunt vel habere poterint in bosco et in vasto de Ayringthwait. Excepto quod predicti prior et monachi habebunt viam ad salinam suam et carbones maris in rupe et subter rupem ad sal faciendum, ubi vero carbones capere consueverunt. Et salva communa dictis priori et monachis et eorum tenentibus tempore aperto. Et sciendum est quod si averia dictorum prioris et monachorum inveniantur tempore clauso infra divisas de Ayringthwait, rescaciabuntur sine dampno. Et si inveniantur infra bladum vel pratum facient emendacionem secundum consuetudinem patrie. Item prior et monachi facient omnia a[pruamenta et commoda sua infra predictas terras et rupes sine impedimento mei et heredum meorum vel assignatorum meorum, et ad majorem securitatem hanc cartam presentem sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkinton, domino Radulfo de Bethon, domino Ricardo le Flemyng, militibus, Hugone de Moriceby, Roberto de Wilton, Roberto de Mari, Ricardo de Bristed, Roberto medico, Roberto de Frisington, et aliis.[1]

182. Convencio facta inter Thomam Wymundam et Ricardum Galway de tenementis et messuagis in Qwithofthaven.

Ad festum sancti Martini in yeme anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi nono[1] facta fuit hec convencio inter Thomam de Wymundham et Margar[etam] uxorem

181. [1] As this deed has the same witnesses as No. **179**, the date cannot be much different.

182. [1] 11 November, 1315.

ejus,[2] ex una parte, et Ricardum de Galwey[3] et Ysoldam uxorem ejus ex altera. Ita, videlicet, quod predictus Thomas et Margar[eta] concesserunt et ad firmam dimiserunt eisdem Ricardo et Ysold in tota vita ipsorum Ricardi et Ysold omnia tenementa et messuagia que predicti Ricardus et Ysold ante confeccionem hujus convencionis de predictis Thoma et Margar[eta] tenuerunt in Qwithofthaven in villa de Kirkeby, simul cum illo gardino quod Willelmus de Kelton quondam de eisdem tenuit, et totam illam terram jac[entem] inter terram Thome Bolt ex parte occidentali et le Bradehyng ex parte orientali, et pasturam in eciam tempore clauso ad unum equum et unam vaccam sine aliquid dare. Tenenda et habenda predictis Ricardo et Ysold in tota vita ipsorum de predictis Thoma et Margar[eta], quiete, bene et in pace. Reddendo inde annuatim predictis Thome et Margar[ete] vel heredibus suis et assignatis sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini et Pentecosten per equales porciones pro omnibus serviciis, consuetudinibus et demandis. Faciendo capitalibus dominis feodi servicia debita et consueta. Et predicti Thoma et Margar[eta] et heredes ipsorum omnia predicta tenementa, messuagia, gardinum, pasturam, et terram cum pertinenciis suis predictis Ricardo et Ysold in tota vita ipsorum Ricardi et Ysold, ut predictum est, contra omnes homines warantizabunt et defendent. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Rotington, Roberto Hauris, Henrico de Steynburn, Ricardo de Wisted, Wilb[ert]o Schynwald,[4] Alano le Mausk[illegible], Roberto clerico, et aliis.

[2] Margaret, wife of Thomas de Wymundham, was the daughter and heir of Nigel de Ayringthwait. Compare Nos. **184** and **194**. Margaret gave several charters to the monks.

[3] For a charter of Richard de Galwey, see No. **196**.

[4] Wilbert Schynwald appears as William Shynwald in No. **184**. As William Schynwald he gives a charter at No. **191**. As he often appears under the name of William in the Register, no doubt Wilbert in this deed is an error.

183. Carta Margarete uxoris ejusdem Thome Wymondam de j tenemento et orreo in Qwittoft-haven.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Margareta quondam uxor Thome de Wymondham, in libera viduitate mea dedi . . . . Ricardo de Galway et Ysolde uxori ejus totum illud tenementum quod predicti Ricardus et Isold de predicto Thoma quondam marito meo et me prius tenuerunt in Whitotfhaven in villa de Kirkby, simul cum uno orreo quod Robertus Lowys quondam tenuit in eadem villa, et uno gardino quod Willelmus de Kelton tenuit in eadem villa: et totam terram meam jacentem inter terram Thome Bolt ex parte occidentali et le Bradeheng ex parte orientale, et de le foulsike ex parte australi usque ad croftum quod Randulphus Bridmouth quondam tenuit in eadem villa ex parte boreali, et pasturam in comuna mea de Ayringthwait ad unum equum et unam vaccam tempore clauso sine aliquid dare.[1] Tenenda et habenda predictis Ricardo et Ysold in tota vita eorum et unius eorum, qui diucius vixerit, de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete, bene et in pace. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis vel assignatis sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini et Pentecosten per equalem porcionem pro omnibus serviciis, consuetudinibus, et demandis, faciendo capitalibus dominis feodi servicia debita et consueta. Et ego, predicta Margareta, et heredes mei omnia predicta tenementum, messuagium, et gardinum, pasturam, et terram cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et aisiamentis ad predictum tenementum et terram quomodocunque pertinentibus, predictis Ricardo et Ysold in tota vita ipsorum et unius eorum, qui diucius vixerit, ut predictum est, contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Roberto de Rotington, Johanne

183. [1] The same sort of Latin appears in No. **182**.

de Frisington, Henrico de Stainburn, Ricardo de Brested, Roberto de Celar', et aliis. Datum apud Whithofhaven die Martis proximo post festum Purificacionis beate Marie, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi septimo decimo.[2]

184. Carta Margarete uxoris Thome Wymundham de terris et tenementis in Ayringthwayt et Withofthaven.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Margareta quondam uxor Thome de Wymundham, in propria viduitate mea, dedi . . . . magistro Rogero de Sutton[1] in Galtres clerico omnes terras et tenementa mea in Ayringthwait et Whitofthaven in villa de Kyrkby que mihi post mortem Nigelli patris mei jure hereditario descenderunt. Exceptis terris et tenementis quas tenent dominus Hugo de Moreceby et Robertus Broun in eadem. Preterea concessi eidem magistro Rogero reversiones omnium terrarum et tenementorum cum suis pertinenciis que Symon Croump de Ybernia, Robertus de Rotington, Ricardus de Galway, Willelmus Shynwald, et Ricardus de Swarthou de me tenent ad terminum vite, simul cum redditibus et serviciis eorumdem, et que post mortem predictorum Symonis, Roberti, Ricardi, Willelmi, et Ricardi mihi reverti deberent. Habenda . . . In cujus rei . . . Hiis testibus domino Hugone de Moreceby, milite, Roberto de Cleter, Johanne le Flemyng, Johanne de Kirkeby, Rogero filio Ranulfi, Rogero de Croft, Roberto de Rotington, Ricardo de Birsted, Roberto Broun, et aliis. Datum apud Wytofthaven die Jovis in vigilia apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno m° ccc° vicesimo quarto et anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi septimo decimo.[2]

[2] 7 February, 1324.

184. [1] For charters of Roger of Sutton in Galtres, see Nos. **206-211**, **222**, and for those of Symon Croump of Ireland, see Nos. **186**, **188-9**.

[2] 28 June, 1324.

185. Carta Margarete de Hayringthwait de totis terris et tenementis in Qwithaven et Haringthwait.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Margareta de Hayringthwait, in propria potestate mea et in propria viduitate mea dedi . . . . Symoni Croump de Ybernia tota m] dimidiam tenementorum mea (*sic*) et totam dimidiam terre mee in villa de Kirkeby jacent es] in Quithaven et Harinthwait. Tenenend[as] . . . . Et ego, predicta Margareta, totam dimidiam ten[ementorum] mea (*sic*) et totam dimidiam terre mee cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in villa de Kirkeby et extra, ut predictum est, predicto Symoni usque ad terminum vite sue contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Roberto de Cletern, Johanne le Flemyng, Roberto de Rotington, Henrico de Staynburne, Ricardo de Birested, et aliis.[1]

186. Carta Symonis Croump de terris et tenementis cum pertinenciis in Eryngthwait et Wytofhaven, etc.

Sciant . . . . quod ego Symon Croump de Ybernia dedi . . . . magistro Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, omnes terras et tenementa mea cum suis pertinenciis in Eyringthwait et Wythofthaven in villa de Kirkeby que habui de dono Margarete quondam uxoris Thome de Wymundeham ad terminum vite mee. Habenda . . . . Reddendo mihi annuatim ad totam vitam meam unam rosam in festo Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste pro omnibus serviciis et demandis. Et ego, predictus Symon, ... ad totam vitam meam defendam. In cujus rei

185. [1] From the donor and the witnesses, compared with the dates of the preceding and following charters, it may be concluded that the date here is 1324. The compiler of the Register was very slovenly in copying this deed.

. . . . Hiis testibus domino Hugone de Moreceby, milite, Roberto de Cleter, Johanne le Flemyng, Johanne de Kyrkeby, Roberto de Rotington, et aliis. Datum apud Whitofthaven die veneris in festo Apostolorum Petri et Pauli anno domini m° ccc^mo vicesimo quarto, et anno regni regis E. filii regis E. septimo decimo.[1]

187. Carta Margarete filie Nigelli de Aringthwait de manerio de Ayrinthwait.

Omnibus . . . . Margareta, filia et heres Nigelli de Ayringthwait, uxor quondam Thome de Wymundham, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra [me] in legitima potestate et viduitate mea concessisse . . . . magistro Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, heredibus suis et assignatis, totum jus et clameum quod habui, habeo, vel aliquo modo habere potero in manerio de Ayringthwait et omnibus aliis terris et tenementis cum suis pertinenciis que habui in villa de Kirkebybeghog in hameletta de Ayringthwait. Ita quod nec ego, predicta Margareta, nec heredes mei, nec aliquis nomine nostro in predicto manerio nec in omnibus aliis terris et tenementis predictis cum suis pertinenciis de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus in futurum. Et ego, predicta Margareta, et heredes mei predictum manerium . . . . contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Hudilston, Roberto de Haverington, Johanne Penyngton, Johanne Flemynge, militibus, Roberto de Cleter tunc ballivo de Egremond, Radulfo de Frisington, Johanne de Kirkebythore, Roberto de Rotington, Ricardo de Birsted, Roberto de Linthwait, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam die lune proximo post festum Purificacionis beate Marie, anno gracie millesimo tricentesimo tricesimo.[1]

186. [1] 29 June, 1324.
187. [1] 4 February, 1331.

188. Carta Symonis Cramp de terris in Ayringthwait et Withofthaven.

Omnibus . . . . Simon Croump de Hibernia, salutem in domino. Noveritis me relaxasse . . . . . magistro Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, totum jus et clamium et etiam omnem accionem annui redditus que habui in omnibus terris et tenementis illis cum pertinenciis que idem Rogerus habet de dono meo ad terminum vite mee in Ayringthwait et Wythofthaven in villa de Kirkeby et que terras et tenementa Margareta de Wymundham michi ad eundem terminum donavit, sicut carta[1] ipsius Margarete mihi inde confecta plenius testatur. Ita quod nec ego nec dictus Simon . . . In cujus rei . . . Hiis testibus Edmundo de Cumquintyn, Johanne de Hardegill, Ada filio Rogeri de Wedirhale, Roberto de Kirkeby, Henrico de Walton, Willelmo de Birsted, Roberto de Celere, et multis aliis. Datum apud Wedirhale in presencia fratris Ade de Dalton,[2] tunc prioris ejusdem loci, et magistri Ade de Apilby,[3] tunc officiali[s] Karlioli, die Martis proximo post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis, anno domini millesimo tricentesimo tricesimo.[4]

189. Carta ejusdem de eisdem.

Omnibus . . . . Simon Croump de Hibernia, salutem in domino. Cum magister Rogerus de Sutton in Galtres, clericus, michi teneatur in quodam annuo redditu centum solidorum ad totam vitam meam percipiendo de terris et tenementis suis in Ayringthwait et Wytofthaven in villa de Kirkby quem idem magister Rogerus habet de dono meo ad terminum vite mee, volo et concedo quod

188. [1] No. **185**.

[2] Appointed prior of Wetherhal in 1318 (Carl. Epis. Reg. Halton, MS. f. 214).

[3] Received his patent in 1311 (*Ibid.*, f. 142).

[4] 27 March, 1330.

predictus magister Rogerus habeat et teneat omnes terras et tenementa predicta cum suis pertinenciis libere et quiete absque omni onere redditus vel servicii ad totam vitam meam. Ita quod nec ego, dictus Simon, nec aliquis nomine meo aliquid juris vel clamii seu aliquam accionem redditus vel servicii in predictis terris et tenementis de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus inperpetuum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Edmundo de Cumquintin, Johanne de Hardgill, Ada filio Rogeri de Wedirhale, Roberto de Kirkeby, Henrico de Walton, Willelmo de Birstede, Roberto de Celar, et multis aliis. Datum apud Wedirhale in presencia fratris Ade de Dalton tunc prioris ejusdem loci, et magistri Ade de Apilby tunc officialis Carlioli, die Martis proximo post festum Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis, anno domini millesimo tricentesimo tricesimo.[1]

190. Carta Margarete filie et heredis Nigelli de Ayringthwait de j messuagio et curtilagio et iij acris terre cum tercia parte del Bradeheng, etc.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Margareta filia et heres Nigelli de Ayringthwait, dedi . . . . Willelmo Schinwald de Whitythaven unum messuagium cum curtilagio adjacente et cum tribus acris terre arabilis et terciam partem del Bradeheng in Whitofthaven in villa de Kirkeby, quod quidem messuagium jacet inter messuagium quondam Willelmi de Kelton ex parte una et locum qui vocatur le terne ex parte altera, et due acre sunt de ten[emento] quondam Willelmi de Kelton et una acra jacet sub le foulknot et abuttat super le Bradeheng. Preterea dedi, concessi eidem Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis suis, pasturam ad novem averia in terris et tenementis meis in Whitofthaven et eciam ad capiendum focale ad furnandum et brasiandum in tenementis predictis eidem Willelmo

189. [1] 27 March, 1330.

quantum opus fuerit. Habenda . . . . Et ego vero predicta Margareta et heredes mei omnia predicta terras et tenementa unacum pastura et focale et cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis, ut predictum est, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Waltero Redhud, Radulfo de Frisington, Michaele de Wilton, Ricardo le Taillour de Cokirm outh], Roberto Celar', Ada filio Thome, et aliis. Datum apud Cokirmouth die lune proximo post festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno domini m° ccc° vicesimo nono.[1]

191. Carta Willelmi Schynwald de eisdem.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Willelmus Schinwald de Whithofthaven, dedi . . . . magistro Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, unum messuagium cum curtilagio adjacente et cum tribus acris terre arrabilis, et terciam partem del Bradeheng in Whitofthaven in villa de Kirkeby, quod quidem messuagium jacet inter messuagium quondam Willelmi de Kelton ex parte una et locum qui vocatur le terne ex parte altera, et due acre sunt de ten[emento] quondam Willelmi de Kelton et una acra jacet sub le foulknot, et abuttat super le Braheng. Preterea dedi et concessi eidem magistro Rogero, heredibus et assignatis suis pasturam ad novem averia in terris et tenementis meis in Whitofthaven et eciam ad capiendum focale ad furnandum et brasiandum[1] in tenementis predictis eidem magistro Rogero quantum opus fuerit. Habenda et tenenda predicto magistro, heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis ad predicta tenementa quoquomodo pertinentibus. Et ego, predictus Willelmus et heredes mei omnia predicta terras

190. [1] 26 June, 1320.

191. [1] To take fuel for baking and brewing.

. . . . contra omnes homines . . . . defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Haverington, Johanne de Pennington, Hugone de Moreceby, Roberto de Cleter, Radulfo de Frisington, Roberto de Rotington, Ricardo de Birsted, Ada filio Thome, Roberto de Celario, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam in festo Assumpcionis beate Marie virginis, anno gracie millesimo ccc° tricesimo.[2]

192. Carta Margarete uxoris Thome Wymundam de omnibus terris, tenementis, pratis cum edificiis, cum pertinenciis in Ayringthwait.

Omnibus . . . . Margareta quondam uxor Thome de Wymundham, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me in legitima potestate et in viduitate mea concessisse . . . . magistro Rogero de Sutton in Galtres totum jus et clamium meum que habeo vel aliquo modo habere potero in omnibus terris et tenementis cum pratis et edificiis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, que habui in villa de Kirkeby Bohghok in hameletto de Ayringthwait. Et eciam concessi predicto magistro Rogero reversionem omnium terrarum et tenementorum que dominus Hugo de Moreceby, Ricardus de Galway, Willelmus filius Roberti de Wythofthaven, Thomas del Hames, Willelmus Schinwald, et Ricardus de Swarthou tenent ad terminum vite sue et que post mortem predictorum Hugonis, Ricardi, Willelmi, Thome, Willelmi, et Ricardi mihi reverti deberent, quod remaneant predicto magistro Rogero et heredibus suis inperpetuum. Tenenda . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Et quia sigillum meum est incognitum, sigillum domini Rogeri de Somervyll et magistri Willelmi de Walton apponi procuravi. Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Suarby, domino Johanne de Hasthorp, domino Georgio Salvan, militibus

[2] 15 August, 1330.

in comitatu Eboracensi, domino Ricardo de Hudelston, domino Roberto de Haverington, domino Johanne de Penyton, domino Johanne Flemyng, militibus in comitatu Cumbrie, Roberto de Cletern tunc ballivo de Egermund, Radulfo de Frisington, Roberto de Rotington, et aliis. Datum apud Burton Annas[1] in crastino Animarum, anno domini millesimo trescentesimo tricesimo,[2] et anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum quarto.

193. Quieta clamacio Hugonis de Moriceby de j messuagio et omnibus aliis pertinenciis in Witoftthaven et Ayringthwait.

Omnibus . . . . Hugo de Moreceby,[1] salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse. . . . . magistro Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, jus et clamium que habui vel aliquo modo habere potero in uno messuagio et omnibus aliis terris et tenementis cum suis pertinenciis que habui in Whitofhaven et Ayringthwait in villa de Kirkeby Beghok. Ita quod nec ego, predictus Hugo, . . . In cujus rei . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo de

192. [1] Burton Agnes near Bridlington on the east coast of Yorkshire.

[2] 3 November, 1330.

193. [1] This Hugh de Moriceby, who must be distinguished from an earlier Hugh, the donor of No. **72**, was one of the knights who assisted in the capture of Andrew de Hercla, earl of Carlisle, in 1323, for which he was rewarded by Edward II. with part of the vill of Culgaythe (*Chron. de Lanercost*, pp. 250-51). In 1337 he was forbidden to take men out of Carlisle garrison (Close, 11 Edw. III., pt. 1, m. 9) and in the same year had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands of Moresby (Charter, 11 Edw. III., m. 35). He was sheriff of the county and escheator for Cumberland and other counties in 1341-4. Many of his official acts are recorded. He died on the Monday after the Epiphany, 1348, leaving Christopher his son and heir of full age (Inq. p. m. 22 Edw. III., 1st No. 32). For the origin of the family of Moresby, see note on No. **71**.

Hudelston, Roberto de Haverington, Johanne de Penyngton, Johanne Flemyng, militibus, Roberto de Cleter tunc ballivo de Egermond, Radulfo de Frisington, Johanne de Kirkebythore, Roberto de Rotington, Willelmo de Walton, et aliis. Datum apud Moreceby quinto die mensis Februarii, anno gracie millesimo trescentesimo tricesimo.

194. Carta Margarete filie Nigelli de Ayringthwait de messuagiis, toftis, terris, pratis, etc. in Ayringthwait.

Omnibus . . . . Margareta filia et heres Nigelli de Ayringthwait, salutem in domino. Noveritis me relaxasse . . . magistro Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, totum jus et clameum que habui in omnibus terris et tenementis illis, videlicet, in messuagiis, toftis, terris, pratis, boscis, pasturis, moris, et mariscis, cum suis pertinenciis, in hamellettis de Ayringthwait et Whithofthaven in villa de Kirkeby sancte Bege, que michi jure hereditario post mortem Nigelli patris mei descenderunt, et que idem magister Rogerus habet de dono meo, sicut per cartam feoffamenti mei eidem magistro Rogero inde factam plenius testatur, simul cum omnibus terris et tenementis que idem magister Rogerus habet ex concessione et reddicione domini Hugonis de Moreceby, Willelmi Schinwald, Roberti Broun, Ricardi de Galway, Ricardi de Swaethou, et Willelmi filii Roberti de Whitofthaven, quorum reversionem eidem magistro Rogero prius per cartam meam concessi in eadem. Item quod nec ego, dicta Margareta, nec heredes mei . . . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Hudilston, Roberto de Haverington, Johanne de Penyngton, Johanne Flemyng, militibus, Roberto de Cleter tunc ballivo de Egermund, Willelmo Morthing, Radulfo de Frisington, Roberto de Rotington, Rogero de Irton, Willelmo de Bromfeld, Willelmo de Walton, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam

Begam die Jovis in septimana Pasche, anno gracie millesimo ccc tricesimo primo[1] et regni regis Edwardii tercii a Conquestu quinto.

195. Carta Margarete uxoris Wymundham de tenementis et multis aliis in Ayringthwait.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Margareta quondam uxor Thome de Wymundham, in libera viduitate mea, dedi . . . . Ricardo de Galway et Isolde uxori ejus totum illud tenementum quod predicti Ricardus et Isolda de predicto Thoma quondam marito meo et me prius tenuerunt in Whitofthaven in villa de Kirkeby, simul cum uno orreo quod Robertus Lowis quondam tenuit in eadem villa, et uno gardino quod Willelmus de Kelton tenuit in eadem villa, et totam terram meam jacentem inter terram Thome Bolt ex parte occidentali et le Bradeheng ex parte orientali et de le Foulesike ex parte australi usque ad croftum, quod Randulphus Bridmouth quondam tenuit in eadem villa ex parte boriali, et communam in pastura mea de Ayringthwait ad unum equum et unam vaccam tempore clauso sine aliquid dare. Tenenda . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis vel assignatis sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini et Pentecostes per equalem porcionem pro omnibus serviciis, consuetudinibus, et demandis, faciendo capitalibus dominis feodi illius servicia debita et consueta. Et ego, predicta Margareta . . defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Roberto de Rotington, Johanne de Frisington, Henrico de Stainburn, Ricardo de Byrstede, Roberto de Celare, et aliis. Datum apud Wytofthaven die Martis proximo post festum Purificacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi sexto decimo.[1]

194. [1] 4 April, 1331.

195. [1] 8 February, 1323. The deed is the same as No. **183** with a different regnal year.

196. CARTA RICARDI DE GALWAY DE TERRIS ET TENEMENTIS IN WITOFTHAVEN.

OMNIBUS . . . . Ricardus de Galway, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, totum jus et clamium que habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in omnibus terris et tenementis, cum pratis et edificiis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis, que habui in Wytofthaven in villa de Kirkebybeghok. Ita quod nec ego nec predictus Ricardus . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Hudilston, Roberto de Haverington, Johanne de Penyngton, Johanne Flemyng, militibus. Roberto de Cleter tunc ballivo de Egermond, Rogero de Irton, Roberto de Rotington, Willelmo de Walton, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam die dominica in octabis sancti Hillarii anno domini millesimo ccc^mo^ tricesimo.[1]

197. CARTA MARGARETE DE ARINGTHWAIT DE J TENEMENTO IN QWHITOFTHAVEN.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Margareta de Ayringthwait, in viduitate mea, dedi, concessi, ... Willelmo filii Willelmi filii Roberti de Wytofthaven unum tenementum quod jacet juxta tenementum quod Kelton tenuit usque ad mare et tres acras terre que jacent super le banc, scilicet, unam acram et dimidiam et residuum que jacet super Holmigham, cum pertinenciis, in villa de Kirkeby in le hamet (*sic*) de Wytofthaven. Tenenda . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis vel assignatis duos denarios, viz., ad festum Annunciacionis beate Marie. Et ego vero, predicta Margareta, et heredes vel assignati predicta tenementum et terram, cum pertinenciis, prefato Willelmo usque ad terminum vite sue contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei . . . .

196. [1] 20 January, 1331.

Hiis testibus Roberto de Rotington, Radulfo de Frisington, Johanne de Gad, Henrico de Walton, Ricardo de Byrsted, Willelmo de eadem, et multis aliis. Datum apud Ayringthwait in festo Pasche anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi sexto decimo.[1]

198. Carta Willelmi filii Willelmi filii Roberti de Witofthaven de j messuagio terre[1] in Witofthaven et Aringthwait.

Omnibus . . . . Willelmus filius Willelmi filii Roberti de Whitofthaven, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse . . . . . magistro Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, heredibus suis et assignatis, totum jus et clameum quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potero in uno messu[a]gio et omnibus aliis terris et tenementis, cum suis pertinenciis, que habui ex dono et concessione Margarete de Ayringthwait in Whitofthaven et Ayringthwait in villa de Kirkebybeghok. Ita quod nec ego, Willelmus predictus. . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Hudleston, Roberto de Haverington, Johanne de Penyngton, Johanne Flemyng, militibus, Roberto de Cleter tunc ballivo de Egermond, Radulfo de Frisington, Johanne de Kirkbythore, Roberto de Rotington, Ada filio Thome de Hensingham, Willelmo de Birsted, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam die dominica proxime ante festum sancti Petri in cathedra, anno domini millesimo triscentesimo tricesimo.[2]

197. [1] 27 March, 1323.

198. [1] The compiler of the Register wrote *j acra terre :* then he deleted *j acra* and wrote *messuagio* over it, accidentally leaving *terre* undeleted. In the rubrics or table of contents at the beginning of the volume the title of this deed is *carta Willelmi filii Roberti de j messuagio Witofthaven et Airingthwait.*

[2] 13 January, 1331.

199. Carta Margarete uxoris Thome Wymundham de j tofto et j acra cum pertinenciis in Witofthaven et Aryngthwait.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Margareta quondam uxor Thome de Wymondham, dedi . . . . Ricardo de Swarthou et Alicie uxori sue unum toftum et unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in villa de Kirkeby in hamell[eta] de Whitofthaven et Ayringthwait, quequidam acra terre jacet inter le wastebank ex parte una et altam viam de Whittofthaven usque ad manerium de Aringthwait ex parte altera. Tenenda . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis post terminum decem annorum unum denarium, viz., ad festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste. Et ego vero, predicta Margareta, et heredes mei predicta toftum et acram terre, cum pertinenciis, predictis Ricardo et Alicie usque ad terminum vite sue warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Willelmo de Bromfeld, Roberto de Rotington, Henrico de Staynburn, Ricardo de Birsted, Petro Taillur, et aliis. Datum apud Whitofthaven in festo sancti Mathei apostoli, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi sexto decimo.[1]

200. Carta Ricardi de Swarthou de terris in Witofthaven.

Omnibus . . . . Ricardus de Swarthou de Whitofthaven, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse . . . . magistro Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, totum jus et clamium que habui vel aliquo modo habere potero in omnibus terris et tenementis, cum pratis et edificiis, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis, que habui in Whitofthaven in villa de Kyrkeby Beghoc. Ita quod nec ego, predictus Ricardus, nec

199. [1] 21 September, 1323.

heredes mei . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Hudelston, Roberto de Haverington, Johanne de Penyngton, Johanne Flemyng, militibus, Roberto de Cleter tunc ballivo de Egermond, Rogero de Irton, Roberto de Rotington, Willelmo de Walton, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam die dominica in octabis sancti Hillarii anno domini millesimo ccc^mo^ tricesimo.[1]

201. Carta Margarete filie Nigelli Aringthwait de tercia parte manerii de Aringthwait.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Margareta filia et heres Nigelli de Aringthwait, in mea viduitate, dedi . . . . Roberto Broun de Whitofthaven terciam partem manerii mei de Aringthwait cum pertinenciis, exceptis terris et tenementis omnium tenencium in villa de Whitofthaven, que nuper in manu mea esse solebant. Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi, heredibus et assignatis meis, post terminum undecim annorum plenarie completorum a die confeccionis presencium, quatuor marcas sterlingorum, viz., ad Pentecosten. Et ego vero, predicta Margareta, heredes . . . . defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Hugone de Moreceby, milite, Roberto de Cleter, Rogero de Croft, Roberto Rotington, Willelmo Schinwald, Ricardo de Birested, et multis aliis. Datum apud Ayringthwait die sancti Martini in yeme[1] anno domini m° ccc° xxiiij°.

202. Carta Thome Wymundham de iij parte manerii de Aringthwait.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Thomas de Wymundham, dedi . . . . Roberto Broun de Whitofthaven terciam

200. [1] 20 January, 1331.
201. [1] 11 November, 1324.

partem manerii de Aryngthwait, cum pertinenciis, exceptis terris et tenementis omnium tenencium meorum de Whitofthaven que nunc in manu mea consistunt et esse solebant. Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi, heredibus meis et assignatis meis, post terminum quatuordecim annorum plene completorum a die confeccionis presencium, quatuor marcas sterlingorum, viz., ad Pentecosten. Et ego vero, predictus Thomas, et heredes mei . . . . defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Rogero de Irton, Johanne de Kirkebythore, Henrico de Walton, Ricardo de Birested, Willelmo Schinwald, Roberto de Rotington, et multis aliis. Datum apud Aringthwait in festo sancti Martini in yeme, anno domini millesimo trescentesimo vicesimo.[1]

203. Carta Thome Wymundham de terra vocata Le tern in Qwitofthaven.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Margareta quondam uxor Thome de Wymundham, in pura viduitate mea, concessi et confirmavi Roberto Broun de Whitofthaven et suis assignatis totam illam terram, que vocatur le terne in Whitofthaven in villa de Kyrkeby, quamquidam terram habuit ex dimissione Thome de Wymundham, mariti mei, prout in quodam scripto inter predictos Thomam et Robertum inde confecto plenius continetur. Preterea dedi et concessi predicto Roberto Broun, in propria viduitate mea, totam predictam terram meam del terne in Whitofthaven, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, ad terminum viginti sex annorum subsequenter completorum, postquam perceperit terminum suum quem habet ex dimissione Thome de Wymundham, termino mee dimissionis incipiente ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, anno domini millesimo ccc° tricesimo octavo, pro quadam summa pecunie michi pre manibus tradita. Tenendam . . . .

202. [1] 11 November, 1320.

Et ego, predicta Margareta, et heredes mei . . . . warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . apposui. Hiis testibus domino Hugone de Moreceby, milite, Roberto de Cleter, Johanne Flemyng, Radulfo de Frisington, Ricardo de Birested, Willelmo de Birested, Petro le taillure, Willelmo Schinwald, et aliis. Datum apud Whitofthaven die dominica proxima ante festum Natalis domini anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi decimo septimo.[1]

204. Quieta clamacio Roberti Brown de terris et tenementis cum pratis et edificiis in Witofthaven.

Omnibus . . . . Robertus Broun de Whitofthaven, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, totum jus et clameum que habui vel aliquo modo habere potero in omnibus terris et tenementis, cum pratis et edificiis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis, que habui in Whitofthaven in villa de Kirkeby beghog. Ita quod nec ego, predictus Robertus, nec heredes mei, nec aliquis nomine nostro in predictis terris et tenementis, cum suis pertinenciis, aliquid juris vel clamei de cetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus inperpetuum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Hudelston, Roberto de Haverington, Johanne de Penington, Johanne Flemyng, militibus, Roberto de Cletergh tunc ballivo de Egermond, Rogero de Irton, Roberto de Rotington, Willelmo de Walton, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam die dominica in octabis sancti Hillarii,[1] anno domini m ccc xxx .

205. Carta Thome del Hames de j acra terre cum pertinenciis in Witofthaven.

203. [1] 18 December, 1323.
204. [1] 20 January, 1331.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Thomas del Hames[1], dedi . . . . magistro Henrico de Kepas, clerico, unum toftum et unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in Whitofthaven in villa de Kirkeby beghok. Tenenda . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Culwen, Hugone de Moreceby, Roberto de Bampton, militibus, Johanne de Hodelston, Willelmo de Morthing, Willelmo de Corbet, Radulpho de Lamplogh, Ricardo de Cletergh, Hugone Flemyng, Willelmo de Walton, et aliis. Datum apud Kyrkebybechok, die lune proxima post festum sancti Jacobi apostoli, anno domini m triscentesimo tricesimo primo.[2]

206. CARTA ROGERI SUTTON DE J CAMERA IN WYTOFTHAVEN.

OMNIBUS . . . . Rogerus de Sutton, clericus, salutem in domino. Noveritis me concessisse et ad firmam dimisisse Simoni Croump de Ybernia unam cameram in Whitofthaven cum libero introitu et exitu ad eandem, unacum proficuo carbonum et lapidum infra solum de Aringthwait juxta litus maris. Habendam et tenendam predicto Simoni, heredibus et assignatis suis usque ad finem sex annorum proxime sequencium plenarie completorum, termino incipiente die dominica proxim[a] post festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno regni Regis

205. [1] Of Hames Hall in the township of Papcastle and parish of Bridekirk. On the death of Adam del Hames in 1316, it was found that he held a messuage and land in le Hames in the vill of Papcastle of the King as of his barony of Allerdale. John del Hames, aged 30, was his son and heir (Inq. p. m. 9 Edw. II., No. 15). In this deed we have Thomas del Hames. The place was called Hameshill in 1578 when Anthony Barwise held it (Survey of the Percy Estates in 1578, MS.), and also in 1687 when Mr. Senhouse and Mr. Hutton had two good freehold estates and good seats there (T. Denton, Perambulation, MS. f. 46). Hames Hall is, therefore, of late introduction.

[2] 29 July, 1331.

Edwardi filii Regis E. septimo decimo. Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis usque ad finem termini predicti unam rosam in festo Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste pro omnibus serviciis. Et ego, predictus Rogerus, et heredes mei . . . . warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Hugone de Moreceby, milite, Roberto de Cletergh, Johanne le Flemyng, Roberto de Rotington, Radulfo de Frisington, et aliis. Datum apud Whitofthaven die et anno supradictis.[1]

207. Carta Rogeri Sutton de omnibus terris in Witofthaven et Aryngthwait.

Omnibus . . . . Rogerus de Sutton in Galtres, clericus, salutem in domino. Noveritis me assignasse et loco meo constituisse dilectum michi in Christo magistrum Rogerum de Witington attornatum meum ad deliberandam seysinam abbati et conventui beate Marie Eboraci et monachis apud [sanctam] Begam Deo servientibus de omnibus terris et tenementis meis in hamelettis de Haringthwait et Whitofthaven in villa de Kirkeby beghoc. Habend[a]. . . . Habens ratum . . . In cujus rei . . . Datum apud sanctam Begam die Jovis proxim[a] post festum Purificacionis beate Marie, anno domini millesimo tricentesimo quarto.[1]

208. Carta Rogeri de Sutton de terris et tenementis in Aringthwait et Witofthaven.

Omnibus . . . . Rogerus de Sutton in Galtres, clericus, salutem in domino. Noveritis me assignasse et loco meo attornasse dilectos michi in Christo Robertum de Rotington et Ricardum de Thornton attornatos meos ad terras

206. [1] 1 July, 1324.

207. [1] 9 February, 1305. The date is very early for Roger Sutton, but it is probable that some word, *vicesimo* or *tricesimo*, has been omitted.

et tenementa mea in Ayringthwait et Whitofthaven in villa de Kirkeby dimittendum ad firmam et gersumas[1] et firmas et alia proficua de eisdem proveniencia recipiendum. Et etiam terras et tenementa, redditus et reversiones, nomine meo adquirendum et seisinam de eisdem recipiendum et proficuum meum de eisdem, ut supradictum est, faciendum. Habens ratum . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud Eboracum die Jovis proxim[a] post festum Purificacionis beate Marie virginis, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a Conquestu quarto.[2]

209. Carta ejusdem de eisdem.

Omnibus . . . . Rogerus de Sotton in Galtres, clericus, salutem in domino. Noveritis me assignasse et loco meo attornasse . . . . Ricardum de Thornton attornatum meum ad terras et tenementa mea in Ayringthwait et Whitofthaven in villa de Kirkeby dimittend[um] ad firmam, et firmas et gersumas et alia proficua de eisdem proveniencia recipiend[um]. Et etiam terras et tenementa, redditus et reversiones nomine meo perpetrand[um] et seisinam de eisdem recipiend[um] et proficuum meum de eisdem, ut supradictum est, faciend[um]. Habens ratum . . . . Datum apud Eboracum die Jovis proxim[a] post festum Purificacionis beate Marie anno regni regis Edwardi tercii a Conquestu quarto.[1]

210. Carta Roberti de Rotington de terris et tenementis in Aringthwait et Witofthaven.

208. [1] Customary fines on the change of tenancy, sometimes paid on the change of lord as well as tenant. The payment of "gressoms" was a source of great trouble between landlord and tenant in Cumberland and Westmorland in the sixteenth century. M. Paris (*Chron. Majora*, vi. 418, 431) quotes deeds where "gersuma" appears to be used as a fine or earnest on the purchase of land.

[2] 8 February, 1330.

209. [1] 8 February, 1330.

Omnibus . . . . Robertus de Rotington et Ricardus de Thornton, attornati magistri Rogeri de Sutton in Galtres, clerici, salutem in domino. Noveritis nos concessisse et ad firmam dimisisse venerabili viro, domino abbati beate Marie Eboraci, omnes terras et tenementa predicti magistri Rogeri, cum suis pertinenciis, in Ayringthwait et Whitofthaven in villa de Kirkeby, que idem magister Rogerus habuit ex dono et concessione Margarete filie et heredis Nigelli de Ayringthwait, Simonis Croump, et Willelmi Schinwald, simul cum reversionibus terrarum et tenementorum que Thomas del Hames, Willelmus filius Roberti de Whitofthaven, Ricardus de Galway, et Ricardus de Swarthou de predicto magistro Rogero tenent ad terminum vite sue, simul cum redditibus et aliis serviciis eorundem et que post mortem predictorum Thome et Willelmi, Ricardi et Ricardi, predicto magistro Rogero reverti deberent, remaneant predicto domino abbati in forma qua subsequitur. Habenda et tenenda predicto domino abbati et successoribus suis usque ad finem quatraginta annorum proxime sequencium plenarie completorum, termino incipiente ad festum Pentecostes, anno domini millesimo ccc tricesimo.[1] Reddendo inde annuatim predicto Magistro Rogero, heredibus et assignatis suis, viginti solidos sterlingorum ad festa sancti Martini et Pentecostes per porciones equales. In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud Kirkeby die dominica proxim a] ante festum beati Petri in cathedra, anno domini supradicto.[2]

211. Carta Rogeri Sutton' de xiiij messuagiis, vj toftis, c et xxiiij acris terre, viij acris] prati, j acra bosci, xl acris vasti, et x acris more, iiij acris marisci, et xij denaratis redditus in Aringthwait et Witofthaven.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Rogerus de Sutton in Galtres,

210. [1] 27 May, 1330.
[2] 13 January, 1331.

clericus, concessi, dedi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi abbati et conventui beate Marie Eboraci et monachis Deo et beate Marie et beate Bege apud sanctam Begam servientibus quatuordecim messuagia, sex tofta, centum et viginti quatuor acras terre, octo acras prati, unam acram bosci, quatraginta acras vasti, decem acras more, quatuor acras marisci, et duodecim denaratas redditus, cum pertinenciis, in Ayringthwait et Whitofthaven in villa de Kirkeby beghok. Habenda . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Bampton, Hugone de Moreceby, Gilberto de Culwen, militibus, Johanne de Hudelston, Willelmo de Morthing, Willelmo Corbet, Radulfo de Lamplogh, Ricardo de Cletern, Hugone Flemyng, et aliis. Datum apud Kirkebybecok die Jovis proxima post festum Purificacionis beate Marie anno domini millesimo ccc° tricesimo quarto.[1]

212. Carta Chetelli filii Eldred de ecclesiis et pertinenciis de Morlund, Brounfeld, et Wirkington.

Chetellus filius Eldred,[1] omnibus videntibus vel audi-

211. [1] 9 February, 1335.

212. [1] Though the compiler of the Register states in the margin that this charter *habetur sub cera*, it belongs to a class, associated with the cells of St. Mary's, York, which raises misgivings about its integrity. Another of the same sort by Gilbert son of Reinfred and Helewise his wife, nearly a century later, which has been printed by Dugdale (*Mon.*, iii. 566), exists at the British Museum with tags and fragment of a seal (Add. Chart. No. 17153). In both grants is included a group of churches over which the grantors of that time could have had little control. In the charter of Chetell the church of Brounefeld is grouped with those of Morlund and Wirkynton. It is difficult to explain Chetell's interest in Brounefeld. When we turn to the confirmation charters given to St. Mary's by Henry II. (*Mon.*, iii. 548-50) and Richard I. (*Cal. of Chart.*, iii. 116) we find the monks

entibus litteras has tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Notum sit me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Eboraci et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, consilio et assensu uxoris mee, Cristiane, et Willelmi filii mei et ceterorum amicorum meorum, ecclesiam de Morlund, cum duabus partibus ejusdem ville et cum uno molendino in eadem villa et cum ceteris pertinenciis suis, et ecclesiam de Brounefeld, cum corpore ejusdem manerii et cum ceteris pertinenciis suis, et ecclesiam de Wirkynton et duas carrucatas terre et unum molendinum in eadem villa et omnia alia que ad eam pertinent, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio et seculari exaccione, pro anima mea et pro animabus omnium parentum meorum et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum. Qua propter concedo et confirmo hec omnia prefata usibus predictorum monachorum inperpetuum profutura. Hiis testibus Cristiana uxore mea, Willelmo filio meo, Archil senescaldo, Yvone filio Forni, Roberto capellano, Rogero filio Walteri, et multis aliis.

offering a charter for each church separately: Ketell son of Eltreth gave them the church of Morland: Walthef son of Gospatric, the church of Brunnefeld: and Ketel son of Eltred, the church of Wirchintuna (Illus. Doc., No. ix). The inspection of the separate charters connotes true history, like the charters of William Meschin in the earlier portion of this Register which particularize the donors and the grants. Chetell son of Eltred, according to Nos. **2-3**, was the donor of Preston near Whitehaven, not of Preston Patrick in Westmorland, to the monks of St. Bees: he was also a witness of the grant of the churches of Whicham and Bootle by Godard de Boivill when the church of the priory was dedicated (No. **76**). That he was a benefactor of St. Bees, as distinct from the mother house, shows that Chetell was alive for some years after 1120. From other sources we know he was a large landowner in Kendal (*Cal. of Chart.*, ii. 442) as well as in Coupland.

213. CARTA WILLELMI, RECTORIS DE WIRKYNTON, DE PENSIONE EJUSDEM ET CETERIS ONERIBUS.

SCIANT omnes qui viderint vel audierint litteras has quod ego, Willelmus,[1] persona de Wirkinton, filius Thome de Wirkinton, teneor reddere pro ecclesia ejusdem ville abbati et conventui sancte Marie Eboraci dimidiam partem piscium et quatuor marcas argenti quas eis annuatim persolvam ad duos terminos, dimidiam ad Pentecosten et dimidiam in festo sancti Martini. Preterea sciendum est quod tam abbati quam omnibus monachis et eorum diucius servientibus, venientibus Wirkinton hospitandi gracia, hospicium et necessaria honeste exhibeo, et episcopalia jura persolvam, et omnia onera sustinebo. Testibus hiis Thoma filio Gospatricii, Thoma herede suo, magistro Michaele de Clavill, Thoma de Melsa, Waltero de Bovington, magistro Rogero, et multis aliis.

214. CARTA ROGERI DE SELEBY, RECTORIS ECCLESIE DE WIRKINTON, DE PENSIONE ET ALIIS ONERIBUS.

UNIVERSIS Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Rogerus de Seleby,[1] rector ecclesie de Wir-

213. [1] The church of Wirkinton had been bestowed on St. Mary's by Chetell son of Eldred and was associated with St. Bees in the charter of confirmation by Ranulf Meschin, son of the founder of the priory (No. **4**) and confirmed by Gospatric son of Orm, the grandson of the grantor of the church (No. **32**). But the monks of the mother house retained an arbitrary pension from it which they exacted of the incoming parson by means of a bond. It is an interesting provision which makes it appear that the incumbent held his church by a species of feudal tenure of the owners of the advowson. For a later mode of dealing with the pension see Nos. **216-217**. As Thomas son of Gospatric, the first witness and father of the parson, died in 1201 (*Rot. de Oblat.*, p. 157), the date of William's institution must have been previous to that year.

214. [1] It will be observed that the terms of Roger's bond differ somewhat from those of Parson William in No. **213**: half part

kinton, salutem eternam domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego teneor solvere abbati et conventui sancte Marie Eboraci quatuor marcas argenti annuatim nomine pensionis de ecclesia de Wirkinton, medietatem ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum sancte Martini in yeme. Sciendum est eciam quod tam abbati quam monachis et eorum servientibus, venientibus apud Wirkinton hospitandi gracia, hospicium et omnia necessaria honeste exhibebo. Et omnia tam episcopalia quam archidiaconalia sustinebo. Et hoc fideliter observaturus, tactis sacrosanctis Ewangeliis, juravi. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Gilberto de Kuketon, magistro Rogero de Laycestre, Willelmo de Longa villa, Herberto de Duffeld, Rogero de Wederg, Roberto de Cwiton, et aliis. Actum[2] die Martis post diem dominicam qua cantatur "Jubilate," anno gracie millesimo cc° xl° vij°.

215. Carta Patricii filii Thome de districcione de salmonibus in Wirkinton.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Patricius filius Thome, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego et heredes mei tenemur solvere annuatim priori et monachis de sancta Bega quatuordecim salmones, scilicet, sex salmones in quatragesima ante dominicam Palmarum, et octo salmones ante festum sancti Petri ad vincula proxime sequens ad domum[1] meam in Wirkinton. Et sciendum

of the fish, it may be presumed, half of the tithe of salmon, for which the Derwent was famous at an early period (*V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 332-6), has been omitted. Roger was still parson in 1258 (Nos. **356-7**).

[2] 23 April, 1247.

215. [1] This deed shows that Patrick son of Thomas was living *ad domum meam in Wirkinton* in 1250. His father was known as Thomas son of Gospatric of Wirkinton (No. **35**) and as Thomas

est quod si heredes mei vel ego in aliquo termino a solucione dictorum salmonum, sicut predictum est, defecerimus, concessi pro me et heredibus meis predictis priori et monachis quod distringant racionabiliter terram meam quam Ricardus filius Corni, prepositus meus, tenet de me in Wirkinton, vel alii qui dictam terram pro tempore tenebunt, sine impedimento vel heredum meorum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Ada de Haverington tunc decano de Coupland, Elya, clerico, tunc senescallo de Coupland, Johanne de Camerton, Alexandro de Punzunby, Clemente et Michaele, clericis, et multis aliis. Datum in crastino sancte Katerine virginis[2] apud Wirkinton, anno gracie millesimo cc° quinquagesimo.

216. Instrumentum de Recognicione pensionis ecclesie de Wirkynton et aliis oneribus.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Per presens publicum instrumentum constet omnibus manifeste quod anno ab Incarnacione domini, secundum cursum et computacionem ecclesie Anglicane, m° ccc° sexagesimo quinto, Indiccione quarta, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Urbani, divina providencia, pape, quinti, anno tercio, mense Octobris, die nonodecimo, in quodam herbario juxta refectorium abbathie beate Marie Eboraci in me°i] notarii publici, et testium infrascriptorum ad infrascripta vocatorum et rogatorum presencia,

of Wirkinton (Nos. **166, 213**). These designations go to prove that Workington was the residential seat of the head of the family in the latter part of the twelfth century. J. Denton must have been guessing when he stated that it was Patrick who "pulled down the mannor house of Seaton and dwelt thenceforth at Workington" (*Accompt*, p. 36). There is no evidence at present known that any of the previous members of the family dwelt at Seaton. For Patrick son of Thomas, see note on No. **38**.

[2] 26 November, 1250.

personaliter constitutis discreto viro, domino Ricardo de Askeby, capellano, et fratre Thoma de Danby, monasterii beate Marie Eboraci predicti commonacho, ac relig[ioso-rum] virorum dominorum abbatis et conventus ejusdem monasterii procuratore. Predictus dominus Ricardus fatebatur et recognovit atque dixit quod ecclesia parochialis de Wirkington fuit et est pensionaria in quatuor marcis[1] sterlingorum et capella de Clifton[2] ab eadem ecclesia de Wirkington dependens in duobus solidis sterlingorum annuatim religiosis viris, abbati et conventui dicti monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, et eorum mon[achis], ac celle eorundem sancte Bege in Coupland et priori ejusdem loci annuatim solvendis. Et ipsos religiosos viros, abbatem et conventum et priorem predictos fuisse et esse in possessione recipiendi, percipiendi, et habendi dictam annuam pensionem quatuor marcarum et duorum solidorum de dictis ecclesia et capella et rectore ejusdem ecclesie qui pro tempore fuerit a tempore et per tempus cujus inicii memoria hominum non existit. Quamquidem annuam pensionem quatuor marcarum et duorum solidorum prefatus dominus Ricardus promisit se, si contingat eum habere et tenere corporalem possessionem predicte ecclesie de Wirkinton prefatis religiosis abbati et conventui seu celle eorum sancte Bege priori terminis ad hec assignatis se annuatim fideliter soluturum. Et quod hec faceret absque aliqua briga,[3] lite, seu difficultate, juramentum ad sancta Dei

216. [1] For the custom of exacting a bond of the incumbent before institution to the church of Workington, see Nos. **213-4**. In the present bond and that which follows, the pension was shorn of its accessories, the moiety of the fish tithe and hospitality to the monks of York when on a visit to Workington. In 1535 the yearly pensions payable by that church included xl^{s} to St. Mary's and lv^{s} iiij^{d} to St. Bees (*Valor Eccles.*, v. 8, 265).

[2] For the chapel of Clifton, see Nos. **98-100**, **215**. By No. **363** a similar arrangement was made with the chaplains of Clifton for the payment of a yearly pension.

[3] This word is referred to in a note under No. **97**.

Ewangelia per ipsum corporaliter tacta prestitit, ac quod infra annum a tempore quo contigerit ipsum habere institucionem et induccionem ac possessionem ejusdem ecclesie de Wirkinton quod ipse ad dictos dominos abbatem et conventum red d]ibit et coram quocunque judice suo competenti de pensione predicta eis consimilem securitatem faciet. Que omnia et singula dominus Ricardus de Askeby supradictus dicto fratri Thome de Danby, procuratori super hoc nomine monasterii predicti solempniter stipulanti se observaturum promisit. Acta sunt hec anno, Indiccione, pontificatu, die et loco predictis, presentibus religiosis viris fratribus Johanne de Kelom et Ricardo de Tyuerington predicti monasterii commonachis, ac discretis viris magistris Johanne Norton, curie Eboraci advocato, et Willelmo de Tanfeld juris perito, ac Johanne de Redenese, clerico, et Nicholao Scot laico, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego, Johannes de Difford, clericus, Eboracensis dioceseos, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, ... personaliter presens interfui, eaque omnia . . . . manu mea propria scripsi.

217. Instrumentum de recognicione pensionis et aliis oneribus ecclesie de Wirkynton.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Per presens publicum instrumentum constet omnibus manifeste quod anno ab Incarnacione domini secundum cursum et computacionem ecclesie Anglicane, millesimo ccc septuagesimo quarto, indiccione tercia-decima, pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri, domini Gregorii, divina providencia, pape, undecimi, anno quinto, mense Januarii, die quarta,[1] infra claustrum monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, ordinis sancti Benedicti, in secreto locutorio ejusdem monasterii in mei, notarii publici, et testium

217. [1] 4 January, 1375.

subscriptorum presencia constitutus personaliter discretus vir, dominus Johannes Blaunchard, presbiter Eboracensis diocesecos, dicens se rectorem ecclesie parochialis de Wirkington in Coupland, archidiaconatus Richemondie, dicte Eboracensis diocesecos, sua mera, libera, et spontanea voluntate dixit, asseruit, et expresse recognovit quod prefata ecclesia sua de Wirkington fuerat et esse consueverat ab antiquo censualis sive pensionaria religiosis viris, dominis abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, ipsius ecclesie patronis, in quatuor marcis et duobus solidis sterlingorum per rectorem ipsius ecclesie, qui pro tempore fuerit, annuatim nomine dicte ecclesie persolvendis: quodque hujusmodi census sive pensio per rectores ejusdem ecclesie, ipsius domini Johannis predecessores, prefatis religiosis viris, nomine dicte ecclesie sue, solvi et prestari consuevit; ac quod ipse Johannes Blaunchard, pro tempore suo quo recto[r] ecclesie de Wirkington extiterit, eandem pensionem religiosis viris predictis solvere voluit et prestare, ipsamque pensionem fideliter eisdem religiosis solvere promisit, et ad solucionem tam ipsius pensionis quam quorumcumque arreragiorum ejusdem pensionis pro temporibus tunc transactis dictis religiosis fideliter faciend[am], per juramentum suum corporale ad sancta Dei Ewangelia per eundem dominum Johannem Blaunchard manu sua dextra corporaliter tacta ibidem prestitum se expresse de sua certa sciencia et spontanea voluntate astrinxit et obligavit, ac eandem pensionem et arreragia predicta, sicut predicitur, eisdem religiosis viris solvere et liberare ad eadem evangelia per ipsum ut prefertur juravit. Acta sunt hec ab anno, indiccione, pontificatu, mense, die, et loco supradictis, presentibus reverendis et religiosis viris, domino Willelmo Marrays, abbate, fratribus Thoma de Danby, priore, Reginaldo de Lamburn, sacre pagine professore, Johanne de Marton et Rogero de Castro, monachis dicti monasterii, testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego, Adam de Thornton, presbiter Eboracensis dioceseos, apostolica auctoritate et imperiali notarius publicus, . . . personaliter presens interfui, eaque . . . in hanc publicam formam redegi, meisque signo et nomine consuetis signavi rogatus in fidem et testimonium premissorum.

218. Carta Alani filii Thome Penyton de j nativo cum sequela.

Omnibus . . . . Alanus[1] filius Thome de Penyton, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro servicio quod michi fecit, dedisse, concessisse, et presenti carta mea confirmavi Alano de Peninton, avunculo meo, et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis Simonem filium Ade le quite, nativum meum,[2] cum tota sequela sua et omni-

218. [1] The succession of the Penningtons at the close of the thirteenth century is involved in some obscurity by reason of some of its members bearing the same name. We have in this charter and the next Alan son of Thomas the nephew, and Alan son of Alan the uncle, the former being in the direct male line. In Foster's pedigree, a careful compilation, there is a gap between Alan son of Thomas and William the next in succession. The link may be supplied by the evidence of an Assize suit in 1278, when an intricate marriage settlement was in dispute touching the manor of Muncaster. From this it would appear that William son of Alan de Penintone was to marry Alice daughter of Benedict de Molecastre (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii. pp. 29-30). In that case William would succeed on the death of Alan son of Thomas. The Fine Rolls and Inquisitions for 1293 record the death of an Alan de Pennington, but as no connexion with Muncaster has been observed it would be hazardous to identify the deceased with Alan son of Thomas. William de Penyton was in possession of Muncaster in 1301 when he had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands there (Charter R. 29 Edw. I., No. 94). Alan son of Alan de Pennington gave his villein, Adam son of Adam the smith, and Alan son of Thomas de Pennington gave another villein, Alan son of Waldev of Walthwayt, to the monks of Furness (*Dep. Keep. Rep.* xxxvi., App. I. 178).

[2] *Nativus*, a neif, villein or unfree dependent, a serf. On this class, see Pollock and Maitland, *English Law*, i. 412-32.

bus catallis suis. Ita, scilicet, quod de cetero ego, Alanus filius Thome, vel heredes mei nullum jus nativitatis in predicto Simone vel catallis suis vel sequela sua vendicare poterimus vel exigere. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Alano de Coupland, Johanne de Hudelston, Willelmo de Morthing, Ricardo de Cornay, Waltero de Asmunderlawe, Ricardo filio Alani de Kirkeby Irlit, Johanne clerico, et aliis.

219. Carta Alani filii Alani de eodem.

Omnibus . . . . Alanus filius Alani de Penyton, salutem in domino. Noveritis me dedisse . . . . priori de sancta Bega et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus Simonem filium Ade le White, nativum meum, cum tota sequela sua, et omnibus catallis suis . . . . sicut dominus Alanus filius Thome de Peniton, nepos meus, illum michi dedit. Ita, scilicet, quod nec ego, Alanus, nec aliquis heredum meorum, nec aliquis nomine nostro, nec dicti prior seu monachi, nec eorum successores, aliquid juris vel clamei in servitute predicti Simonis aut ejus sequele vel in suis catallis ulterius vendicare seu exigere poterimus inperpetuum, set ipsum, cum tota sequela sua et cum omnimod[is] catallis suis, de cetero liberum et liberos facio et presenti scripto confirmo inperpetuum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Hodeleston, domino Radulfo de Bethum, domino Thoma de Cletergh, militibus, Radulfo de Landplogh, Hugone de Moresceby, Willelmo de Poncunby, Johanne Nig' de Ranglas, Radulfo de Ponconby, Roberto clerico, et aliis.

220. Indentura facta inter abbatem monasterii beate Marie Eboraci et Radulphum de Lamplogh.

Hec indentura inter abbatem et conventum monasterii

beate Marie Eboraci, ex una parte, et Radulphum[1] filium et heredem domini Johannis de Langplogh, ex altera parte, facta, testatur, quod cum contencio mota fuisset inter predictum abbatem et conventum, querentem, per breve nove disseisine, versus dictum Radulphum, deforciantem, de comuna pasture predicti abbatis et conventus pertinente ad cellam sancte Bege in Brounrig in villa de Moreton[2] in quadam placea pasture quam predictus Radulphus fossato includebat, tandem in forma que sequitur amicabiliter conquievit, videlicet, quod predictus abbas et conventus pro se et successoribus suis concessit quod predicta placea pasture, continens circa quinque acras pasture, sic de novo inclusa, stet et permaneat inclusa usque ad finem centum annorum a dat[a] presencium plene completorum. Pro quaquidem concessione predictus Radulphus concedit pro se et heredibus suis reddere predicto abbati et conventui et priori celle sancte Bege annuatim duodecim denarios, videlicet,

220. [1] The family of Lamplugh occupies a prominent place in the history of Cumberland. As soldiers, knights of the shire, sheriffs, conservators of the peace and local commissioners the name is often found in local records. Sir John de Landplou, father of the donor, joined in the pursuit of Robert de Brus in 1307 (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, ii. 512). His son Ralf, for his good service in Scotland, was excused to take the order of knighthood against his will in 1342 and exempted from service on assizes, juries and other appointments (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1340-43, p. 358). Nicholas fought in the retinue of Sire de Harrington at Agincourt in 1415 (*Roll of Agincourt*, p. 341). See another charter of Ralf son of John de Lamplogh at No. **172**.

[2] In the extent of knights' fees held of John de Multon of Egremont at his death in 1334, Ralf de Lamplogh is returned as holding Brounrigg and Moreton (Inq. p. m. 8 Edw. III., 1st No. 73). For the apportionment of the Multon estates between John's sisters, when Moreton fell to Thomas de Lucy and Margaret de Multon his wife, see *Cal. of Close*, 1337-9, pp. 367, 488. In that year, 1338, the tenant was Ralf de Lamplogh. For another charcharter about Moreton and the identification of the place, see No. **89**.

medietatem ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in hieme. Et ad solucionem predicti redditus ad terminos antedictos bene et fideliter faciendam, predictus Radulphus obligat se et heredes suos, terras et tenementa sua in Langplogh districcioni predicti abbatis et conventus, si contingat predictum redditum ad aliquem terminum a retro fuisse, quod absit. Et si contingat averia predicti prioris infra predictam clausturam pro defectu clausture intrare, predictus Radulfus concedit, pro se et heredibus suis, quod averia predicti prioris sine imparcamento rechaciantur. Preterea si contingat quod predictus Radulfus vel heredes sui predictam placeam terre sic appruatam tanquam terram appruatam pro firma predicta usque in finem termini predicti tenere voluerint, quod predictus Radulfus et heredes sui fossatum circa placeam predictam integre prosternere, et sic in pasturam predicti abbatis et conventus et celle sancte Bege ut prius redigere teneantur. Et extunc predictus Radulfus et heredes sui a firma predicta omnino sint quieti et exonerati, cessante appruamento predicto. In cujus rei testimonium predictus abbas et conventus monasterii beate Marie Eboraci sigillum suum commune et dictus Radulfus sigillum suum huic indenture alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Bampton, Gilberto de Culwen, Hugone de Moriceby, Johanne Flemyng, militibus, Johanne de Kirkebythore, Thoma de Fresyngton, Hugone Flemyng, et aliis. Dat[um] apud Egermount die lune proxime post festum Purificacionis beate Marie, anno domini m° ccc° tricesimo septimo.[3]

221. Carta Edwardi regis de terris in Kyrkby Bekogh.

Edwardus,[1] Dei gracia, rex Anglie, dominus Hybernie,

[3] 9 February, 1338.

221. [1] This deed is recorded on Pat. Roll, 8 Edw. III., pt. ii. m. 7.

dux Aquitanie, omnibus hominibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod cum dominus Edwardus nuper rex Anglie, pater noster, per literas suas patentes concessisset et licenciam dedisset pro se et heredibus suis quantum in ipso fuit dilectis nobis in Christo abbati et conventui beate Marie Eboraci quod ipsi centum et quaterviginti et quinque libratas, decem solidatas et xij denaratas[2] terre cum pertinenciis per annum de feodo suo proprio adquirere possent, habendas et tenendas sibi et successoribus suis inperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante, prout in literis predictis plenius continetur. Nos, concessionem ipsius patris nostri predictam volentes effectui debito mancipari (*sic*), concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Rogero de Sutton de Galtres' clerico, quod ipse quatuordecim messuagia, sex tofta, centum et viginti et iiij^or^ acras terre, octo acras prati, unam acram bosci, xl acras vasti, decem acras more, iiij^or^ acras marisci, et duodecim denaratas redditus cum pertinenciis in Kyrkebybeghok, que de prefato abbate tenentur, sicut per inquisicionem per dilectum in nobis Willelmum de Clapham, escaetorem nostrum in comitatibus Eboraci, Northumbrie, Cumbrie, et Westmorlandie de mandato nostro inde captam et in Cancellaria nostra retornatam est compertum, quod dare possit et assignare prefatis abbati et conventui, habendas et tenendas, sibi et successoribus suis in valorem quadraginta solidorum in parte satisfaccionis centum et quaterviginti et quinque libratarum, decem solidatorum et decem denaratarum terre predictarum. Et eisdem abbati et conventui quod ipsi messuagia, tofta, terram, pratum, boscum, vastum, moram, mariscum et redditum predicta cum pertinenciis a prefato Rogero recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis inperpetuum, sicut predictum est, tenore

[2] Should be " x denaratas " (*Cal. of Pat.* 1334-8, p. 53).

presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem, statuto predicto non obstante, nolentes quod predictus Rogerus vel heredes sui aut prefati abbas et conventus seu successores sui, racione statuti predicti, per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur in aliquo seu graventur. Salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Rokesborgh quinto decimo die Decembris anno regni nostri octavo.[3]

222. Inquisicio de Qwhytofthaven capta apud Egremont.

Inquis[icio] capta apud Egremont coram Willelmo de Clapham, escaetore domini regis in comitatibus Eboraci, Northumbrie, Cumbrie, et Westmorlandie, die lune in vigilia sancte Nicholai episcopi, anno regni regis E[dwardi] tercii a Conquestu octavo,[1] per sacramentum Ricardi Cleter, Willelmi Morring, Willelmi Corbet, Willelmi de Thwaytes, Rogeri de Irton, Johannis de Mydylton, Ricardi de Corneye, Willelmi de Walton, Johannis de Wayburytthwayt, Johannis de Milneholme, Ricardi de Byrsted et Roberti de Rodyngton, juratorum, qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod non est ad dampnum nec ad prejudicium domini regis nec alterius cujuscumque si idem rex concedat Rogero de Sutton in Galtres, clerico, quod ipse xiiij messuagia, sex tofta, centum et viginti quatuor acras terre, octo acras prati, unam acram bosci, xl acras vasti, x acras more, iiij^{or} acras marisci, et xij denaratas redditus cum pertinenciis in Kyrkeby beghoke dare possit et assignare abbati et conventui beate Marie Eboraci et monachis apud cellam suam de sancta Bega commorantibus et ibidem Deo servientibus, habenda et

[3] 15 December, 1334.

222. [1] 5 December, 1334.

tenenda sibi et successoribus suis inperpetuum in partem satisfaccionis ducentarum librarum, terrarum, tenementorum, et reddituum, quas dictus E[dwardus] quondam rex Anglie, avus regis nunc, per literas suas patentes eisdem abbati et conventui de feodo suo proprio concessit adquirend[o]. Et dicunt quod messuagia, tofta, terra, pratum, boscus, vastum, mora, mariscus, redditus cum pertinenciis tenentur de predictis abbati et conventu per fidelitatem et per servicium reddendi eisdem abbati et conventui et eorum successoribus ix solidos per annum ad terminos sancti Martini et Pentecostes pro omni servicio, et idem abbas et conventus ea tenent de domino rege in capite in perpetuam elemosinam. Item dicunt quod predicta messuagia, tofta, terra, pratum, boscus, vastum, mora, et mariscus, cum pertinenciis, valent per annum in omnibus exitibus ad verum valorem eorundem xxvj^{s} et viij^{d} et non plus propter debilitatem terre in partibus illis. Et quod non sunt alii medii inter dominum regem et prefatum Rogerum de omnibus tenementis supradictis, nisi predicti abbas et conventus, ut predictum est. Item dicunt quod non remanent eidem Rogero terre neque tenementa ultra donacionem et assignacionem predictas. In cujus rei testimonium predicti jurati huic inquisicioni sigilla sua apposuerunt.[2]

223. Carta Rogeri filii Gilberti de villa de Hensingham cum omnibus pertinenciis suis.

Rogerus filius Gilberti omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis, Francis et Anglis, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem in Christo. Sciatis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus villam de Helsingham, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio ad me

[2] This deed is also recorded on Inq. ad quod dampnum, 8 Edw. III,. No. 5.

pertinente, quam villam Alanus tenuit de me in drengagio et quam antecessores predicti Alani tenuerunt in drengagio de meis antecessoribus. Hanc donacionem feci pro anima mea et pro animabus patris et matris mee et pro salute Willelmi fratris mei et nepotis mei, Willelmi, et omnium parentum meorum. Testibus hiis Willelmo de Sauilla, Will elmo] Leleu', Archillo de Kirchaby et Willelmo filio ejus, Henrico Helsi fabro, Gamello Seldswan, Nigello filio Walteri, Eudone et Rodberto fil[iis] ejus, Siwardo filio Ernis, Jurdano filio Herni, Rodberto filio Rogeri, Odone filio Jurdani, Bernardo filio Rodberti, Chetello filio Vlf, Benedicto nepote ejus, Willelmo, Altheuo de Moresceby, Simone Belficz, et multis aliis.[1]

223. Carta Rogeri filii [Giiberti] de eadem cum pertinenciis in bosco, plano et in pastura.

Rogerus filius Gilberti,[1] omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis,

223. [1] This deed is so like that which follows that they may be regarded as one.

223. [1] The deeds in this Register throw additional light on the early descendants of Chetell son of Eldred, lord of Workington (No. **212**). He had at least four sons, William (No. **212**) who apparently died without issue, Gilbert of Lancaster, father of the first William of Lancaster (No. **223**), Robert (No. **232**) and Orm father of Gospatric. In addition to Workington and Morland and Kendal, Chetell owned a large tract to the south and south east of Whitehaven. Chetell gave Preston to the monks of St. Bees (Nos. **2-9**) : William son of Gilbert of Lancaster gave Suarthow (No. **11**) : and Roger son of Gilbert gave Hensingham and Walton (Nos. **223**, **232**). As Roger's gift was confirmed by Lancaster, it is clear that William was the elder son of Gilbert. Roger married Sigerid, widow of Waldeve and mother of Alan son of Waldeve, lord of Allerdale (Nos. **22**, **232**), but it is probable that his son Robert (No. **232**) was the issue of a previous wife. Evidence to make Gilbert the brother of Chetell and not his son is to be viewed with suspicion. Though Chetell was alive after 1120 (No. **212**), his son Orm was old enough to witness a charter in 1094 (Farrer, *Pipe Rolls of Lancs.*, pp. 289-90). Roger son of

Francis et Anglis, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem in Christo. Sciatis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus villam de Hunsingham, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in bosco et plano et in pastura, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio, quam villam Alanus tenuit de me in drengagio.[2] Hanc donacionem feci pro anima mea et pro animabus patris et matris mee et Willelmi fratris mei et pro salute nepotis mei, Willelmi, et omnium parentum meorum. Testibus hiis Willelmo de Essauilla, Willelmo Leleu', Chetello filio Vlf, Benedicto nepote ejus, Waltheuo de Moresceby, Archillo et Willelmo filiis ejus, Henrico Elsi fabro, Gamello Seldswain, Nigello, Siwardo filio Ernis, Rodberto filio Rogeri, Jurdano filio Herni, et multis aliis.[3]

224. Confirmacio Willelmi comitis Albemarlie de Hensyngham et Waltona.

Willelmus comes Albemarlie,[1] omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti mea carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus villam de Helsingham in bosco et plano, cum terra de Waltona et omnibus pertinenciis suis, in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam,

Gilbert and William of Lancaster his brother were contemporaries of Gospatric son of Orm. To regard Gilbert as a brother of Chetell would put him a generation too early. The descent of Chetell's fees points in the same direction. See note on No. **32.**

[2] For an account of tenure in drengage in Cumberland, see my article in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 332-3. The tenant of Hensingham seems to be Alan son of Ketel (No. **226**).

[3] The witnesses of this deed should be compared with those of the foregoing, of which it is almost a duplicate.

224. [1] For this earl of Albemarle, see note on No. **17.**

quam Rogerus filius Gilberti prefatis monachis dedit et carta sua confirmavit. Testibus hiis magistro Gilberto de Simplingham, magistro Osberto Arundell, Cospatricio filio Ormi et Ada filio ejus, Thoma filio Rad[ulfi], Leonio fratre ejus, Stephano Murdac, Willelmo de Bording, Willelmo filio Radulphi, et multis aliis.

225. Carta Cecilie comitisse Albemarlie de Hensyngham.

Cecilia comitissa Albemarlie,[1] omnibus hominibus tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse terram de Hensingham et de Waltona, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio. Ita plenarie et libere sicut predicti monachi memoratam terram habuerunt de illo quando dominus meus, Willelmus comes Albemarlie fuit vivus et mortuus et sicut idem comes eisdem monachis in carta sua confirmavit prenominatam terram. Hiis testibus Galfrido filio comitis Albamarlie, Willelmo Corbett, Willelmo de Boyvilla, Roberto de Bonchil, Rad[ulfo] de Mora, Johanne filio Pu[n]cun, Waltero Camarario, Petro de Alnburc, Ricardo clerico, Willelmo filio Hugonis, Gilberto de Boyvilla, Ricardo de Mora, Willelmo filio Walteri, Ricardo Buche, Henrico juvene, et aliis.

226. Carta Alani filii Ketell de dimidia Skep[pa] frumenti de molendino de Hensyngham.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris, Alanus filius Ketell,[1] salutem in domino. Noveritis me concessisse et

225. [1] See note on No. **27** for Cicely countess of Albemarle.

226. [1] Alan son of Ketell is a name that often occurs in this Register, but this is the only charter given by him to St. Bees.

dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem [Deo] servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, dimidiam sceppam frumenti percipiendam apud Boutonam[2] annuatim et dimidiam sceppam farine annuatim percipiendam de molendino de H[e]nsingham viij diebus ante festum sancte Bege. Ut autem hec mea concessio rata et perpetua permaneat sigilli me[i] apposicione eam corroboravi. Hiis testibus Waldevo decano de Coupland, Waltero persona de Mulcastre, Roberto persona de Punzunby, Thoma capellano, Ada clerico de Thornton, Johanne persona de Botell', Ada filio Ketell', et multis aliis.

227. Carta Alani filii Ricardi de Coupland de j skep[pa] frumenti percipienda apud Bothilton et dimidia skeppa farine de molendino de Hensyngham.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Alanus filius Ricardi de Coupland,[1]

He may be identified with the Alan who held Hensingham of Roger son of Gilbert in No. **223**. High Bolton, a township of Gosforth, which contains Bolton Hall, was in possession of Alan and his descendants: he probably also held a portion of Bootle. In 1200 he was one of the sureties of Richard de Luci, his lord, for his fine on succeeding to Coupland and Caldbeck (*Rot. de Oblat.*, p. 45), and in 1209 he owed thirty marks and one palfrey that inquiry be made whether the said Alan removed the serjeants (*servientes*) who had charge of the King's Crown in Coupland and in 1210 he discharged the debt (*V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 405, 407). His father was known as Ketel de Cauplandia (Illus. Doc. No. xx.), a name adopted by his descendants. See next charter. From several deeds in the Duchy of Lancaster (Nos. **546**, **585**) it is known that Alan son of Ketell was a contemporary of Ketel son of Ulf as he appears in No. **223**. This Register shows that Alan had several brothers.

[2] High Bolton in the parish of Gosforth.

227. [1] Following Alan son of Ketell, we have a charter of Richard son of Alan in No. **431** and of Richard de Coupland in No. **271**. In this and the next charter we have Alan son of Richard de Coupland, the succession covering the thirteenth century.

salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, dedisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, pro me et heredibus meis, Deo et sancte Marie Eboraci et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unam sceppam frumenti percipiendam apud Bothilton annuatim et dimidiam sceppam farine annuatim percipiendam de molendino de Hensingham octo diebus ante festum sancte Bege[2] vel post quandocunque voluerint usque ad Purificacionem beate Marie virginis. Volo eciam et concedo quod omnes heredes mei teneantur in dicta solucione dicti frumenti et farine ad dictum terminum eisdem monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut in hac presenti carta mea concessum est inperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio et concessio rata et perpetua permaneant presentem paginam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus dominis Michaele de Fourneys, Johanne de Kirkeby, Radulfo de Bethun, Nicholao de Moreceby, Ricardo de Flamang, Thoma de Cletergh, Roberto de Haverington, Willelmo de Morthing, Hugone de Moreceby, Roberto de Wilton, Johanne de Corbet, et aliis.

228. Concordia domini Alani de Coupland de ij eskepis farine percipiendis de molendino de Santon.

Cum dudum mota erat contencio inter dominum abbatem et conventum sancte Marie Eboraci ex parte una et

[2] The feast of St. Bega of Cumberland is traditionally associated with 6 September: the Aberdeen Breviary places it on 31 October: other martyrologies give various dates from 6 September to 17 December. The date of the feast is as difficult as the identity of the saint. This charter, however, makes the observance of the traditional date at St. Bees very unlikely. So long a grace for the payment of rent from 6 September to 2 February is scarcely conceivable in the business relations of the thirteenth century. If the monks observed 17 December as the day of Bega the abbess, the term would suit the requirements here. See No. **104**.

dominum Alanum filium Ricardi de Coupland ex parte altera super detencione trium eskepp[arum] frumenti, in quibus idem Alanus per feoffamentum suum dictis abbati et conventui et celle sue sancte Bege in Coupland tenebatur, tandem in hunc modum conquievit, videlicet, quod idem abbas pro se et ecclesia sua dicta arreragia frumenti totaliter relaxavit, et idem Alanus, pro se, heredibus suis et assignatis suis, dedit, concessit, et presenti scripto confirmavit dictis abbati et conventui et celle sue sancte Bege in Coupland duas eskeppas farrine quolibet anno recipiendas de multura sua in molendino de Santon in festo apostolorum Simonis et Jude in escambio pro una eskeppa frumenti in qua idem Alanus et heredes sui tenebantur singulis annis dictis religiosis, sicut carta sua, que penes dictos religiosos remanet, plenius testatur, que carta, quantum ad dictum frumentum, de cetero nullum habeat vigorem nisi racione detencionis dicte farrine quod absit. Si vero dicta farrina in dicto festo, ut predictum est, in parte vel in toto non fuerit soluta, vult et concedit pro se et heredibus suis et assignatis suis quod liceat dictis religiosis ipsum, heredes suos, vel assignatos suos in dicto molendino distringere per qualemcunque districcionem sibi viderint expedire, quousque de dicta farina ad plenum eis fuerit satisfactum. Et idem Alanus, heredes sui, vel sui assignati dictam farrinam una cum districcione, ut predictum est, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam contra omnes homines warantizabunt, acquietabunt, et defendent in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium tam idem abbas, pro se et ecclesia sua sigillum capituli sui, quam idem Alanus, pro se et heredibus suis, sigillum suum presenti scripto cirographato aternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus dominis Thoma de Culwen, Johanne de Hodelston, Roberto de Haverington, militibus, Ricardo de Cletergh, Johanne de Morthing, Roberto de Gosford, Johanne Corbet, Johanne de Pardishou, Radulpho de Punzunby, et aliis.

229. Convencio inter Robertum, abbatem, et Ricardum de Alneburgh de divisis de Hensingham.

Anno ab Incarnacione domini m° cc. xxx° quinto, convencio facta est inter Robertum, abbatem,[1] et conventum sancte Marie Eboraci, ex una parte, et Ricardum [de] Alneburgh,[2] ex altera. Ita, videlicet, quod bene et quiete licebit dictis abbati et conventui sancte Marie, Eboraci, edificare, collere, frussare et appruare[3] secundum voluntatem suam absque omni clameo predictorum Ricardi vel heredum suorum infra siketum qui extendit se de divisa de H[e]nsingham usque ad divisas de Bigrig et Kirkbistal ubi convenerit. Preterea licebit bene et quiete predictis Ricardo et heredibus suis eodem modo hec omnia facere, ut predictum est, absque omni clameo predictorum abbatis et conventus infra predictum siketum ex altera parte secundum quod extendit se deversus Godrickeby.[4] Preterea licebit duobus hominibus dictorum abbatis et conventus infra divisas predictorum abbatis et conventus manentibus ubique infra pasturam predictorum Ricardi et heredum suorum communam habere cum hominibus suis de Godrikeby absque omni clameo dictorum Ricardi et heredum suorum de propriis averiis suis. Si vero dicti Ricardus et heredes sui vel homines eorum ceperint averia

229. [1] This deed shows that Robert, perhaps Robert de Longo Campo, was abbot of York in 1235.

[2] Richard of Alneburgh is found as a pledge in the Pipe Rolls (ed. Parker, pp. 60, 66) of 1236-7. Thomas of Alneburgh enfeoffed Thomas of Cleter of the hamlet of Goderikeby. For the subsequent descent of this hamlet, see Inq. p. m. 33 Edw. I., No. 31, and 18 Edw. II., No. 42. For Richard, see note 3 on No. **102**.

[3] *Collere*, to cultivate: *frussare*, to break up: *appruare*, to improve, to use for profit.

[4] The geographical situation can be traced on the Ordnance Sheet lxvij. S.E. Bigrigg is now a considerable village on the road between Hensingham and Egremont. Godrickeby, Guderby in No. **370**, now Gutterby, lies between Bigrigg and Cleator: but Kirkbistal, Kyrkebyskales in No. **370**, has not been identified.

dictorum hominum infra bladum vel pratum suum secundum racionabilem parchum custodientur et secundum visum vicinorum liberabuntur. Cum autem vestura[5] removeatur utentur duo predicti homines ubique dicta pastura, ut predictum est. Item vero licebit dictis Ricardo et heredibus suis et hominibus sui[s] de Godrikeby facere ubique infra divisas predictorum abbatis et conventus, secundum quod predictum est, eodem vero modo quo dictum est liberabunt averia dictorum Ricardi et heredum suorum et hominum suorum si infra bladum et pratum predictorum abbatis et conventus capta fuerint. Ad istam autem convencionem fideliter observandam uterque illorum scripto alterius signum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus domino Lamberto de Multon, domino Patricio de Wirkenton, domino Hugone de Moreceby, domino Roberto de Wiltona, domino Ricardo de Coupland, domino Ricardo de Cletergh, domino Johanne de Langliveregh, Edwardo de Cornaye, Ada de Haverington, et aliis.

230. Convencio inter Robertum de Brainthwait et Johannem priorem de mora de Hensingham.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod, anno regni regis Henrici filii Johannis regis tricesimo octavo, die lune proxima post decollacionem sancti Johannis Baptiste,[1] ita convenit inter Robertum de Brainthwait,[2]

[5] *Vestura*, corn or crop.

230. [1] 31 August, 1254.

[2] In this Register (Nos. **29**, **31**, **490**) we have Gerard de Branthayte as a witness to charters of Richard de Luci and Alice de Romili daughter of William fitz Duncan who fix his date about the beginning of the thirteenth century. In 1200 he was one of the pledges of Richard de Luci when he succeeded to the lordship of Coupland and Caldbeck (*Rot. de Oblat.*, pp. 45-6) where his name has been misprinted as Gerard de Ratithwaut. Robert de Branthwayt held the township of Branthwayt in the parish of Dean in 1230 when his homage and service were assigned to

petentem, ex una parte, et Johannem de Lestingham,[3] priorem sancte Bege, ex altera [parte], super quodam brevi nove dissaysine quod dictus R[obertus] tulit super predictum priorem et homines suos contentos in brevi coram domino Johanne de Lexinton, justiciario domini regis ad illam assisam capiendam, scilicet, quod dictus R[obertus] venit coram dicto J[ohanne] et retraxit se de brevi suo. Ita, scilicet, dictus prior seu successores sui et homines eorum fodeant turbas una cum hominibus dicti R[oberti] super moram de Hensingham extra quoddam vetus fossatum versus aquilonem, quod incipit a Sorachegil et se extendit ex transverso usque ad Witemire[4] versus orientem, et quod dictus prior seu sui successores vel eorum homines infra dictum fossatum versus partes australes de Hensingham decetero nullas turbas fodeant, salva communi pastura herbagii priori sancte Bege, qui pro tempore fuerit, et suis hominibus et dicto R[oberto] et suis hominibus, sicut esse consuevit. Ad istam convencionem inter dictum priorem et predictum R[obertum] in omnibus fideliter observandam, predictus R[obertus] presenti scripto cirographato sigillum suum apposuit. Testibus hiis dominis Johanne de Mora, Johanne de Langliver, Roberto de Lamplow, militibus, Michaele de Haverington, Ricardo le Flemyng, Nicholao de Moreceby, Benedicto de Rotington, et aliis.

Alan de Multon and Alice his wife as the purparty of Alice in the great division of the Lucy estates (Feet of F. Cumb., 15 Hen. III., No. 12). According to the testification of No. **333**, Robert de Branthwait had a son also called Robert, to whom Adam de Moresby conveyed half of the manor of Hensingham in 1276 with reversion to Adam and his heirs in tail (Feet of F. Cumb., 4 Edw. I., No. 4). In 1338 Thomas de Braunthwayt was a free tenant in the adjoining manor of Distyngton (*Cal. of Close*, 1337-9, p. 486).

[3] Only mentioned here in the Register (31 Aug. 1254), but see note on No. **140**.

[4] For Sorachegil, see note 3 on No. **102**, and for Witemire, see note 3 on No. **12**.

231. CONVENCIO INTER DOMINUM JOHANNEM DE LANGELIVERE ET WILLELMUM PRIOREM DE MORA DE HENSINGHAM.

SCIANT omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod, anno regni regis Henrici filii Johannis regis xl, die veneris proxima post Ascensionem domini,[1] ita convenit inter dominum Johannem de Langliver,[2] petentem, ex una parte, et Willelmum de Rothewel,[3] priorem sancte Bege, ex altera [parte], super quodam brevi nove dissaisine quod dictus J[ohannes] tulit super predictum priorem et homines suos contentos in brevi coram domino Rogero Thurkeby, domino Petro de Percy, domini Regis justiciariis itinerantibus ad assisas Karlioli, scilicet, quod dictus J[ohannes] venit coram dictis R[ogero] et P[etro] et retraxit se de brevi suo. Ita, scilicet, quod dictus prior seu successores sui et homines eorum fodeant turbas una cum hominibus dicti J[ohannis] super moram de H[e]nsingham extra quoddam vetus fossatum versus aquilonem quod incipit in Scraithegil[4] et se extendit ex transverso usque ad Whitemire versus orientem, et quod dictus prior seu sui successores vel eorum homines infra dictum fossatum versus partes australes de H[e]nsingham decetero nullas turbas fodeant, salva communi pastura

231. [1] 26 May, 1256.

[2] For two of his charters, see Nos. **281-2**. On the same date at Carlisle, when a division was made of the forests of Alredale, Cokermue and Kaldebek between Alan de Multon and William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, sufficient common of pasture and reasonable estovers were reserved to John Lanlaverd, one of Alan's tenants (Feet of F. Cumb. 40 Hen. III., No. 69). The territorial name is now represented by Langley, a considerable estate in the parish of Corney, belonging to the family of Lord Muncaster since the twelfth century.

[3] The name of this prior occurs only here in the Register (26 May, 1256), but see Nos. **266** and **425**.

[4] Scraithegil must be identical with Sorachegil in the previous charter.

herbagii priori sancte Bege, qui pro tempore fuerit, et suis hominibus et dicto J[ohanni] et suis hominibus sicut esse consuevit. Ad istam convencionem inter dictum priorem et predictum J[ohannem] in omnibus fideliter observandam pro se et heredibus suis, predictus J[ohannes] presenti scripto cirographato sigillum suum apposuit. Testibus hiis domino Elya, ballivo de Egremond, domino Johanne de Mora, Roberto de Brainthwait, Michaele de Haverington, Ricardo le Flemyng, Nicholao de Moreceby, Benedicto de Rotington, et multis aliis.

232. Carta Rogeri filii Gilberti de Waltona.

Rogerus filius Gilberti, omnibus suis et amicis tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem in Christo. Sciatis me, consilio et assensu uxoris mee, Sigeride,[1] pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee, patris matrisque mee, fratrum filiorumque meorum, et omnium parentum, dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, terram de Walton[2] que fuit in manu mea cum omnibus que ad eandem pertinent terram, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio preter servicium quod ad jus domini de Egremont pertinet. Testibus hiis Roberto fratre meo, Uctredo sacerdote, Roberto filio meo, Johanne filio Punzun, Edwardo filio Ulfi, Urdano vicecomite, Alano preposito de Kirtheby, Orm filio Dolfun, Hamone, Gerardo, Waltero nepote Willelmi Flamingi, Rogero sacerdote, et multis aliis.

232. [1] For Roger son of Gilbert and Sigerid his wife, widow of Waldeve lord of Allerdale, see notes on Nos. **22** and **223**. Roger had a brother and a son named Robert.

[2] A portion of the township of St. Bees overlooking the valley of the Pow, now represented by two farms called High Walton and Low Walton, the former of which is nearer the village of St. Bees.

233. CARTA WILLELMI DE LANCASTRE DE SWARTOFT ET DE HENSINGHAM ET WALTONA.

WILLELMUS filius Willelmi de Lancastre,[1] omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus terram de Swartof, in puram et perpetuum elemosinam, quam pater meus[2] ei[s]dem monachis dedit, et villam de Helsingham cum terra de Walton, in bosco et plano et pascuis et omnibus pertinenciis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio, quam Rogerus filius Gilberti prefatis monachis dedit et carta sua confirmavit. Hanc donacionem feci pro salute anime me et pro salute uxoris mee anime, et heredum meorum, et pro animabus patris et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum. Testibus hiis Benedicto filio Gamelli, Girinbaldo, Willelmo filio Rogeri de Kircheby, Rodberto de Cantuln, Simone filio Helward, Willelmo Brutwald, Ricardo filio Alardi, Roberto de Turs, Alano filio Benedicti, Rainero proposito, Odone fabro, Uctredo de Hirscalis, et multis aliis.

234. CARTA B[ENEDICTI] ABBATIS DE J ACRA TERRE CUM PERTINENCIIS IN TERRITORIO DE WALTONA.

233. [1] For the ancestry of this baron of Kendal, see note on No. **223**. It is supposed that he was the William son of William who owed thirty marks in 1176 that he might have a duel with Gospatric son of Orm (*Pipe Rolls of Westmor.*, ed. Hinde, p. 162). Robert de Monte states that he died in 1184 and Benedictus Abbas states that King Richard gave his daughter (Helewise) to Gilbert son of Roger son of Reinfrey in 1189.

[2] For William Meschin's confirmation of the grant of Swartahof by William son of Gilbert de Lancastre, father of the above grantor, see No. **11**, and for the identification of the place, see note 3 on No. **3**.

Omnibus[1] . . . . B[enedictus], permissione divina abbas[2] monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse . . . . dilecto clerico nostro, magistro Willelmo de Walton, heredibus et assignatis suis, unam aeram terre, cum suis pertinenciis, in territorio de Walton, illam, videlicet, que jacet juxta manerium predicti magistri Willelmi ex parte occidentali, quam habuimus de dono cujusdam antecessoris sui, et quam Ricardus dictus Dikelin tenuit de priore nostro de sancta Bega. Tenendam . . . . absque omni terreno servicio . . . . preter redditum sex denariorum tantum quos idem Willelmus, heredes vel assignati sui solvent dicto priori nostro de sancta Bega et successoribus suis singulis annis inperpetuum in festo Pentecostes apud sanctam Begam pro dicta acra terre. Salva nobis et dicto priori nostro, qui pro tempore fuerit, communa pasture in dicta acra terre in tempore aperto, dumtamen dicta acra non fuerit inclusa sepe vel fossato, et eciam aliis aisiamentis que alibi in territorio de Walton habere consuevimus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Hugone de Louthir, Ricardo de Cleter, Johanne le Flemyng, militibus, Simone de Seccêle,[3] Willelmo de Rotington, Roberto de Harrais, Nigello de Ayringthwait, Henrico de Stainburn, Henrico de Walton, clerico, et multis aliis.

235. Carta ejusdem de terra in Walton.

Christi fidelibus pateat universis quod nos, B[enedictus], permissione divina, abbas monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, ex consensu conventus nostri, ad dandam et et finaleter nomine nostro et auctoritate nostra liberandam

234. [1] The compiler of the Register noted in the margin that this deed *non habetur sub cera quia corrumpitur.*

[2] Benedict de Malton, abbot of York, 1296-1303. Compare the date of next charter.

[3] Meant for Seascale.

plenam et perpetuam seisinam Willelmo de Walton, clerico, heredibus et assignatis suis, necnon cuicunque attornato suo ad hoc specialiter deputato, de una acra terre in territorio de Walton, que jacet juxta manerium dicti Willelmi et quam habuimus de dono cujusdam antecessoris ejusdem Willelmi, dilectos nobis in Christo fratres Hugonem de Cumpton,[1] priorem nostrum sancte Bege in Coupland, et Willelmum de Belton commonachos nostros procuratores et attornatos nostros, conjunctim et divisim facimus speciales. Ratum . . . . habentes . . . . Salvo nobis et locum nostrum apud sanctam Begam tenentibus seu tenenti, qui pro tempore fuerint vel fuerit, annuo redditu sex denariorum prout in carta nostra dicto Willelmo de predicta acra terre concessa plenius continetur. In cujus rei . . . . Datum Ebor[aci] in crastino sancti Edmundi regis et martiris, anno domini m° ccc° primo.[2]

236. Obligacio Willelmi de Walton.

Omnibus . . . . Willelmus de Walton, clericus, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me teneri et obligatum esse abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et successoribus suis in annuo redditu sex denariorum pro quadam acra terre juxta domum meam in Walton jacente, quam dicti abbas et conventus sui gracia michi, heredibus et assignatis meis pro dicto redditu perpetuo concesserunt, solvendo dictis abbati et conventui vel locum ipsorum apud sanctam Begam qualitercunque tenentibus seu tenenti in festo Pentecostes inperpetuum. Ad quamquidem solucionem sex denariorum singulis annis perpetuo faciendam absque omni alio terreno servicio, consuetudine, exaccione, seu demanda,

235. [1] This prior, under the name of Hugh, occurs as a witness to No. **317**.

[2] 21 November, 1301.

obligo me, heredes, et assignatos meos in solid[is], necnon bona mea, heredum et assignatorum meorum universa per quemcunque judicem ecclesiasticum seu civilem distringenda donec de predictis sex denariis pro omnibus serviciis plenarie fuerit satisfactum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Johanne le Flemyng, Ricardo de Cleter, militibus, Willelmo de Rotington, Johanne de Perdishou, Roberto de Harrais, Nigello de Ayringthwait, Henrico de Stainburn, et aliis.

237. Carta Hugonis Flemyng de medietate manerii de Waltona, cum pratis, edificiis, boscis, turbariis et cum omnibus pertinenciis.

Sciant . . . quod nos, Hugo Flemyng, et Cristiana, uxor mea, dedimus . . . domino Johanni, rectori ecclesie de Landeplogh[1] et domino Ricardo de Whithaven, capellano, medietatem manerii de Walton, cum omnibus pratis, edificiis, boscis, turbariis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis in villa de Kirkebibecok. Tenendam . . . . Et nos vero, predicti Hugo et Christiana, ... warantizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Christofero de Moreceby, Willelmo de Cleter, Roberto de Bampton, Nicholao de Irton, Johanne de Distincton, et aliis. Datum apud Walton die veneris in septimana Pasche, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum tricesimo tercio.[2]

237. [1] The advowson of this church was an appurtenant of the manor and always remained rectorial. One of the earliest rectors that has been met with is Randulf who was a member of the chapter of Coupland at the beginning of the thirteenth century (Anct. D., L. No. 471). In 1260 Robert de Ulflayt received a licence to hold the church of Kirkbampton together with the rectory of Lamplugh (*Cal. of Papal Lett.*, i. 373). In addition to John here mentioned in 1359 and 1365, there is a Robert who appears as a witness in No. **383**.

[2] 26 April, 1359.

238. CARTA JOHANNIS, RECTORIS DE LAMPLOU DE MEDIETATE MANERII DE WALTONA CUM PRATIS, EDIFICIIS, BOSCIS, PASTURIS, TURBARIIS, ETC.

OMNIBUS hoc scriptum cirographatum visuris vel audituris, Johannes, rector ecclesie de Landplogh, et Ricardus de Whithaven, capellanus, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . nos dedisse . . . . Hugoni Flemyng et Christiane, uxori ejus, medietatem manerii de Walton, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in villa de Kirkebibeghok. Tenendam . . . . predictis Hugoni [et] Christiane ad totam vitam utriusque eorum . . . . Et post decessum predictorum Hugonis et Christiane volumus et concedimus quod dicta medietas manerii predicti cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, ut predictum est, remaneat Gilberto Payntour et Matilde filie predictorum Hugonis et Christiane, uxori ejus, et heredibus inter ipsos Gilbertum et Matildam legitime procreatis. Tenenda . . . . Et si contingat quod predicti Gilbertus et Matilda sine herede inter ipsos legitime procreato obierunt, tunc predicta medietas manerii de Walton, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, veris et rectis heredibus predictorum Hugonis et Christiane integre revertatur. Et nos vero predicti Johannes et Ricardus dictam medietatem manerii de Walton . . . . inperpetuum defendemus . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Christofero de Moreceby, Willelmo de Cleter, Roberto de Bampton, Ricardo de Coupland, Nicholao de Irton, et aliis. Datum apud Walton die dominica proxim[a] ante festum Nativitatis beate Marie anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum tricesimo nono.[1]

239. INDENTURA DE MEDIETA[TE] MANERII DE WALTON CUM PERTINENCIIS.

HEC indentura facta apud sanctam Begam in festo

238. [1] 7 September, 1365.

sancti Mathei apostoli, anno domini millesimo ccc° septuagesimo,[1] inter dominum Thomam de Brignal,[2] priorem celle sancte Bege, ex parte una, [ac] Hugonem Flemyng, Willelmum Wright, et Willelmum del Browehouse, ex altera, testatur quod predictus Thomas, prior, concessit et ad firmam dimisit predictis Willelmo medietatem manerii de Walton cum pertinenciis in Kirkebybechok. Tenendam et habendam cum pratis, edificiis, et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis usque ad terminum viginti annorum a data confeccionis presencium plenarie completorum, reservando tamen predicto priori et successoribus suis, durante termino predicto, totam turbariam vel Whitmosse, et predicti Willelmus et Willelmus volunt et concedunt quod si predictus Hugo velit commorari cum predicto Willelmo Wright quod ipse teneatur sustinere eum in victu et in potu eodem modo quo ipse et uxor ejus vitam ducunt in cibar[iis], durante termino predicto viginti annorum, et quolibet anno sibi dare unam tunicam cum capucio[3] et ij paria caligarum et sotularium,[4] durante dicto termino. Et si contigerit quod predictus Hugo non velit cum predicto Willelmo Wright manere nec vitam ducere quod extunc predictus Willelmus teneatur solvere predicto Hugoni, durante termino predicto, per annum viginti unum solidos et octo denarios argenti pro omni servicio. Et eciam predictus Willelmus Wright vult et concedit quod ipse teneatur solvere fratribus hospitalis sancti Johannis, Jerusalem,[5] quolibet anno per tempus predictum, sex denarios argenti et predicto domino Thome, priori, et successoribus suis

239. [1] 21 September, 1370.

[2] Only mentioned here and in the next charter.

[3] A tunic with a hood.

[4] Two pairs of boots and shoes.

[5] The Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem had various small parcels of land in Cumberland, many of which are mentioned in this Register, for which see the index.

quolibet anno duos solidos argenti de libera firma debitos celle sancte Bege de dicta medietate manerii de Walton et cetera servicia debita dicte celle, durante dicto termino ut supra. Et dictus dominus Thomas, prior, remittit et relaxat predicto Hugoni, durante termino predicto, duos solidos et sex denarios argenti annuatim debitos dicte celle de libera firma dicte medietatis manerii de Walton. Et predictus Willelmus Wright vult et concedit quod ipse teneatur invenire dicto Hugoni herbam et fenum pro uno equo faciendo opera dicti Willelmi, sicut proprius equus quolibet anno, durante termino predicto, dumtamen predictus Hugo maneat et vitam ducat cum predicto Willelmo in forma predicta. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo Flemyng, milite, Willelmo de Cleter, Willelmo Boyvill, Alano de Coupland, Nicholao de Sevenhous, Ricardo de Braystans, clerico, Roberto de Punsunby, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam die et anno supradictis.

240. Carta Hugonis de Flemmyng de medietate manerii de Waltona.

Omnibus . . . . Hugo Flemyng, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me concessisse et ad firmam dimisisse domino Thome de Brignall, priori celle sancte Bege, et successoribus suis medietatem manerii de Walton cum pertinenciis in villa de Kirkebibechok. Tenend[am] . . . ad terminum viginti annorum a data confeccionis presencium plenarie completorum. Reddendo inde annuatim michi unam rosam ad festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste, si petatur, pro omni servicio, et faciendo et tenendo Willelmo Wright et Willelmo de Brewhouse certam convencionem, durante termino predicto, veluti in quadam indentura inter predictos dominum Thomam, priorem, et me et Willelmum Wright et Willelmum del Brewhous plenius continetur. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo Fleming, milite, Willelmo de

Cleter, Willelmo Boyville, Alano de Coupland, Johanne de Frisington, Nicholao de Sevenhouse, Ricardo de Braystanes, clerico, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam die lune proxima post festum Purificacionis[1] beate Marie, anno domini millesimo ccc° lxx°.

241. Quieta clamacio Emmote filie Hugonis Flemyng de medietate manerii de Walton.

Omnibus . . . . Emmota, filia Hugonis Flemyng, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . Willelmo Wright de Hensingham et Willelmo del Brewhous de sancta Bega totum jus et clameum que habui vel aliquo modo habere potero in medietate manerii de Walton cum pertinenciis in Kirkebibechok. Ita quod nec ego, dicta Emmota, nec heredes mei, vel aliquis alius nomine nostro in predicta medietate manerii cum pertinenciis de cetero aliquid juris vel clamei exigere vel vendicare poterimus in futurum, set ab omni accione simus preclusi per presentes. Et ego vero dicta Emmota et heredes mei . . . . warantizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Bampton, Ricardo Flemyng, militibus, Alano de Coupland, Willelmo Boyvill, Nicholao de Sevenhous, et aliis. Datum apud Walton in crastino sancti Benedicti in quatragesima, anno domini millesimo ccc septuagesimo.[1]

242. Carta ejusdem de eisdem.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Emma filia Hugonis Flemyng, spontanea et bona voluntate in legali viduitate mea, dedi, ... Willelmo Wright et Willelmo del Brwhouse de sancta Bega medietatem manerii de Walton in Kirkebibechok cum pertinenciis. Habend[am] . . . Et ego vero predicta Emma et heredes mei . . . . warantizabimus et

240. [1] 3 February, 1371.
241. [1] 22 March, 1371.

inperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Bampton, Ricardo Flemyng, militibus, Nicholao de Stanelaw, Willelmo Boyvill, Johanne de Frisington, et aliis. Datum apud Walton in crastino sancti Benedicti in quatragesima, anno domini m° ccc° septuagesimo.[1]

243. Carta Emmote filie Hugonis Flemyng de medietate manerii de Walton.

Omnibus . . . . Emma filia Hugonis Flemyng, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me remisisse . . . . magistro Ade de Thornton, rectori ecclesie de Patrik brunton,[1] Willelmo del Hyndeux, Rogero de Wawton, et Thome Lilling, capellanis, totum jus et clameum que habui, habeo, vel aliquo modo habere potero in medietate manerii de Walton, cum pertinenciis, in Kirkebibechok. Ita quod nec ego, dicta Emma, nec heredes mei . . . . ab omni accione simus preclusi per presentes. Et ego vero, dicta Emma, et heredes mei predictam medietatem manerii . . . . contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Culwen, Roberto de Bampton, militibus, Willelmo de Cleter, Willelmo Boyvill, Nicholao de Sevenhowes, et aliis. Datum apud Walton quarto die mensis Marcii, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi a Conquestu primo.[2]

244. Carta Willelmi Wright de medietate manerii de Waltona cum pertinenciis.

Sciant . . . . quod nos, Willelmus Wright et Willelmus del Browhous de sancta Bega dedimus . . . . magistro Ade de Thornton, rectori ecclesie de Patrikbrumpton,

242. [1] 22 March, 1371.
243. [1] Patrick Brompton, near Bedale, in the diocese of Ripon.
[2] 4 March, 1378.

Willelmo del Hyndeux, Rogero de Wawton, et Thome Lillyng, capellanis, medietatem manerii de Walton in Kirkbybeghok cum pertinenciis. Habendam . . . . Et nos vero, predicti . . . . contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Culwen, Roberto de Bampton, militibus, Willelmo de Cleter, Willelmo Boyvill, Thoma Dykinson de Hensingham, Thoma de Godrigby, et aliis. Datum apud Walton tercio die mensis Marcii, anno regni regis Ricardi a Conquestu primo.[1]

245. Litera attornatoria de seisina in manerio de Waltona.

Omnibus . . . . magister Adam de Thornton, rector ecclesie de Patrikbrunton, Rogerus de Wawton et Thomas Lilling, capellani, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . nos ordinasse et in loco nostro constituisse dilectum nobis in Christo Willelmum de Hindeux, capellanum, attornatum nostrum, ad recipiendam nomine nostro seisinam in medietate manerii de Walton in Kirkebyboghok cum pertinenciis, ratum et gratum habituri . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud Rich[mondiam] ultimo die Februarii, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi a Conquestu primo.[1]

246. Carta magistri Ade de Thornton de medietate manerii de Waltona.

Omnibus . . . . magister Adam de Thornton, rector ecclesie de Patrikebrunton, Willelmus de Hindeux, Rogerus de Wawton et Thomas Lilling, capellani, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . nos concessisse et ad firmam

244. [1] 3 March, 1378.
245. [1] 28 February, 1378.

dimisisse domino Thome de Cotingham,[1] priori celle sancte Bege et successoribus suis medietatem manerii de Walton cum pertinenciis in villa de Kirkebiboghoc. Habendam . . . . predicto domino Thome, priori, et successoribus suis usque ad terminum duodecim annorum a data confeccionis presencium plenarie completorum pro quadam summa pecunie nobis premanibus soluta. In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud Eboracum die mercurii proximo ante festum Corporis Christi, anno domini m° ccc° septuagesimo nono.[2]

247. Obligacio Gilberti Payntor de xl libris.

Pateat universis per presentes quod ego, Gilbertus Payntour, teneor et obligatus sum dominis Johanni de Bridekirke et Ricardo de Popilton, capellanis, in quaterginta libris bone et legalis monete Anglicane, solvendis eisdem dominis Johanni et Ricardo vel eorum certo attornato apud sanctam Begam in festo sancti Martini in yeme proximo futuro post datam confeccionis

246. [1] The name of this Prior is found in two other deeds (Nos. **258-9**) also dated in 1379. The grave-cover of Prior Cotingham is still in existence at St. Bees, though much mutilated. Canon Knowles, writing in 1875, said that the "stone was found broken into more than seventy pieces, but has been very cleverly restored and is now safe within the College building," that is, within the building of the Theological College now defunct (*Transactions of Cumb. and Westmor. Archæol. Soc.*, ii. 29). It is a fair example of a fourteenth century incised stone bearing in the centre a full-length figure of a monk tonsured and shaven. Around the edge of the slab runs a legend which may be thus extended :—HIC : IACET : [BONE : MEMORI]E : FRATER : THOMAS : DE : COTYNGHAM : QVONDAM : PRIOR : HVIVS : ECCLESIE : QVI : OBIIT : ANNO : DOMINI : M°CCC : : CVIVS : ANIME : PROPICIETVR : DEVS. The latter part of the date was unfinished, a space being left for that purpose, from which it would appear that the slab was prepared during the Prior's lifetime and that the figure is a genuine portrait.

[2] 8 June, 1379.

presencium, ad quamquidem solucionem fideliter faciendam ad predicta locum et festum obligo me, heredes et executores meos firmiter per presentes. In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud sanctam Begam xxiij° die mensis Maii, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi a Conquestu sexto.[1]

248. Litera attornatoria de seisina in Walton.

Universis pateat per presentes quod ego, Johannes de Bridkirke, capellanus, assignavi et in loco meo constitui dilectum michi in Christo Ricardum de Braystans, attornatum meum, ad deliberandum Thome de Lawswater, capellano, plenam et pacificam seisinam de omnibus terris et tenementis meis in Walton in villa de Kirkeboghok. Ratum et gratum habiturus . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud Walton die lune proxim[a] ante festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi a Conquestu duodecimo.[1]

249. Carta Johannis de Bridkirke et aliorum de Waltona.

Sciant . . . . quod nos, Johannes de Bridkirke et Ricardus de Popilton, capellani, dedimus . . . . domino Thome de Lawswater, capellano, omnia terras et tenementa nostra cum suis pertinenciis in Walton in villa de Kirkebibechok, que et quas habuimus ex dono et concessione Gilberti Paintour et Matilde, uxoris ejus. Habenda et tenenda . . . Hiis testibus Willelmo de Culwen, Roberto de Bampton, Thoma de Lamplogh, militibus, Nicholao de Staynlawe, Willelmo de Boyvill, Nicholao de Sevenhous, Ricardo de Braystans, et aliis. Datum apud Walton die mercurii proxim[a] ante festum sancti Jacoby apostoli,

247. [1] 23 May, 1383.
248. [1] 22 June, 1388.

anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum duodecimo.[1]

250. CARTA THOME LAWSWATER DE WALTON CUM PERTINENCIIS.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Thomas de Lawswater,[1] capellanus, dedi . . . . dominis Willelmo de Flaxton, Roberto de Lemyng et Thome de Brunby, capellanis, omnia terras et tenementa mea, cum pratis, edificiis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis in Walton in villa de Kirkebiboghoc, que et quas habui ex dono et feoffamento dominorum Johannis de Bridkirke et Ricardi de Popilton, capellanorum. Habenda . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Willelmo de Culwen, Thoma de Lamplogh militibus, Alano de Coupland, Willelmo Boyvill, Ricardo de Braystanes, Thoma Dikunson, et aliis. Datum apud Walton in vigilia sancte Trinitatis, anno domini m° ccc° octogesimo nono.[2]

251. CARTA WILLELMI FLAXTONA DE WALTON CUM PERTINENCIIS.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Willelmus de Flaxton, capellanus, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Nicholao de Steyngrefe,[1] vicario ecclesie de Kirkeby in

249. [1] 22 July, 1388.

250. [1] Thomas of Loweswater, chaplain, occurs in several deeds in this Register. At Michaelmas, 1388, John Macthoryn and Matilda his wife, by fine of 100s., conveyed to Thomas de Lawswater, chaplain, and his heirs, half a messuage, 80 acres of land, 7 acres of meadow, 6 acres of wood, 6 acres of pasture and 12 acres of turbary in Kirkebybeghoc (Feet of F. Cumb. 12 Ric. II., No. 9).

[2] 12 June, 1389.

251. [1] Nicholas is also mentioned as vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale in Nos. **260-2, 321,** all of date about 1392. He had not been long vicar, for Richard de Wysebeche or Wesbech held that office in 1383 and 1385 (*Dep. Keep. Reps.*, xxxii. 358, xl. 522).

Lonsdale, Thome de Brunby,[2] vicario ecclesie sancti Laurencii in Apilby, Willelmo de Gascoigne et Johanni Thornoure, capellanis, medietatem unius messuagii, quaterviginti acras terre, septem acras prati, sex acras bosci, decem acras turbarie et pasturam in Walton infra villam de Kirkebiboghok. Habenda . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Willelmo de Culwen et Thoma de Lamplogh, militibus, Alano de Coupland, Nicholao de Stanlawe, Willelmo Boyvill, Johanne de Frisington, et aliis. Datum apud Kirkebyboghoc die veneris proxim[a] post festum sancti Mathei apostoli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum sextodecimo.[3]

252. Obligacio Ade Payntour, rectoris de Brydkirk, et Johannis fratris ejus de c libris.

Universis pateat per presentes quod nos, Adam de Payntour, rector ecclesie sancte Brigide[1] de Man, et Johannis Payntour, frater ejusdem Ade, tenemur et per presens scriptum obligati sumus Thome Pigot,[2] abbati monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventui in centum

[2] Thomas de Brunby is styled chaplain in No. **250**, that is, in 1389, but here and in Nos. **260-2, 321**, he is vicar of St. Laurence, Appleby, in 1392. For later notices of this vicar, see Nicolson and Burn, i. 324.

[3] 20 September, 1392. On 27 September following, licence was issued to the convent of St. Mary, York, for alienation in mortmain by the same parties named in this deed of 3 messuages, the moiety of one messuage, 4 tofts, 114½ acres and 1 rood of land, 9 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, 6 acres of turbary, and 6 acres of wood in Kirkeby in Lounesdale, Kirkeby Becoke, Gosford, Bolton and Distington in addition to other lands in Yorkshire (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1391-6, p. 176).

252. [1] The church of Bride in the north of the island. For an early vicar, see No. **44**.

[2] Elected and confirmed in 1398 (*Cal. of Pat.* 1396-9, pp. 343, 387) and died in 1405 (*Ibid.*, 1405-8, pp. 15, 17). He had been previously prior of Wetheral.

libris bone et legalis monete Anglie. Solvendis eisdem abbati et conventui vel suo certo attornato apud Eboracum in monasterio predicto in festo Pasche proxim[e] futuro post datam confeccionis presencium. Ad quamquidem solucionem bene et fideliter faciendam ad dictos diem et locum obligamus nos, heredes, et executores nostros et unumquemque in solidis firmiter per presentes. In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud Eboracum die Sabbati in festo Omnium Sanctorum anno domini m° cccc° quarto.[3]

253. Quieta clamacio eorundem de Walton cum pertinenciis.

Omnibus . . . . Adam Payntour, rector ecclesie sancte Brigide de Man, et Johannes Payntour, frater ejusdem, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . nos remisisse . . . . Thome Pigot, abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et successoribus suis totum jus et clameum que habemus, habuimus, seu aliquo modo habere poterimus, in omnibus terris et tenementis cum pratis, edificiis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis, que quondam fuerint Hugonis Flemyng[1] et Christiane, uxoris ejus, in Walton infra villam de Kirkeby in Couplandia. Ita quod nec nos nec heredes nostri . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Johanne de Perdishow tunc ballivo libertatis de Egermund, Ricardo de Hudelston, Willelmo Boyvill, Thoma de Sevenhous, Ricardo de Braystans, procuratore,[2] et aliis multis. Datum apud sanctam Begam

[3] 1 November, 1404.

253. [1] For his charters touching this property, see Nos. **237-40**.

[2] On 26 June, 1408, Richard Braystanys, proctor of St. Bees, received pardon for rising against the king in the company of the rebel Henry, late earl of Northumberland, at his last advent into the realm and for adhering to and counselling him (*Cal. of Pat.* 1405-1408, p. 451).

die Sabbati in festo Omnium Sanctorum, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post Conquestum sexto.[3]

254. Quieta clamacio Ade de Payntour et Johannis fratris ejus de omnibus querelis et accionibus.

Omnibus . . . . Adam Payntor, rector ecclesie sancte Brigide de Man, et Johannes Payntour, frater ejus, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . nos remisisse . . . . dominis Johanni de Bridekirke, Thome de Lawswater, capellanis, et Johanni Broun de Walton omnimodas acciones, querelas, et demandas, tam reales quam corporales, a principio mundi usque in diem confeccionis presencium. Ita quod nec nos nec heredes nostri . . . . Hiis testibus Johanne de Perdishow, tunc ballivo libertatis de Egermound, Ricardo de Hudelston, Willelmo de Boyvill, Thoma de Sevenhous, Ricardo de Braystans, et aliis multis. Datum apud sanctam Begam, die Sabbati in festo Omnium Sanctorum, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post Conquestum sexto.[1]

255. Carta Johannis filii Nicholai de Moriceby de le Keldland.[1]

256. Carta Roberti Qwenby de terra in le Keldland cum omnibus a[i]siamentis.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Robertus de Qwenby,[1] quon-

[3] 1 November, 1404.

254. [1] 1 November, 1404.

255. [1] Duplicate of No. **71**.

256. [1] By No. **71** Nicholas de Moriceby granted in 1295 all his lands and tenements in Keldlandes to Robert de Queneby and Joan his wife, and by the present charter Robert settled them on Henry his son. The deed is witnessed by Alan de Nesse, prior of St. Bees, who is also found a party to No. **318** with J[ohn de Gylling], abbot of St. Mary, York, 1303-13. In July 1313 Alan de Nesse, then prior of St. Mary's, was elected to succeed

dam procurator de Distincton, dedi . . . . Henrico filio meo et heredibus suis totam terram meam et tenementa mea in le Keldland cum omnibus suis pertinenciis. Habenda . . . . de abbate sancte Marie, Eboraci, et priore sancte Bege in Coupland . . . . quodquidem tenementum tenetur in libero dominico, et predicti abbas et prior illud tenent in pura et perpetua elemosina predicto Henrico et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis sine ullo retenemento. Reddendo inde annuatim predictis abbati et priori duos solidos argenti, videlicet medietatem ad Pentecosten et alteram medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servicio et demanda. Et ego, Robertus, et heredes mei . . . . warantizabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dompno Alano de Nesse, tunc priore sancte Bege, Gilberto de Culwen, Ricardo de Cleter, Nicholao de Moreceby, Johanne de Lamploy, militibus, Radulpho de Frisington, Willelmo de Rotington, Roberto de Harrays, et multis aliis. Datum apud le Keld[land].

257. Carta Agnetis filie Henrici filii Roberti Qwenby de terra in Keldeland.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Agnes filia Henrici filii Roberti de Qwenby, quondam procuratoris de Distincton, in pura viduitate mea, dedi . . . . domino Henrico de Graysothun, capellano, heredibus et assignatis suis, totam terram meam et tenementa mea in le Keldland cum omnibus suis pertinenciis. Tenenda . . . . de abbate sancte Marie, Eboraci, et priore sancte Bege in Couplandia . . . . quodquidem tenementum tenetur in libero dominico, et predicti abbas et prior illud tenent in

John de Gylling as abbot (*Cal. of Pat.* 1313-17, pp. 2, 13). As Hugh de Cumpton was prior of St. Bees in 1301 (Nos. **235**, **317**), the date of this deed must fall in the first decade of the fourteenth century.

pura et perpetua elemosina predicto domino Henrico, heredibus vel assignatis suis. Reddendo inde annuatim predictis abbati et priori duodecim denarios argenti, videlicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten et alteram medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servicio et demanda. Et ego, predicta Agnes, et heredes mei predicta tenementa . . . . warantizabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Culwen, Ricardo Flemyng, militibus, Willelmo de Cleter, Thoma de Lamploz, Johanne de Perdishow, Nicholao de Stanlow, et aliis. Datum apud Bastinthwait, die lune proxim[a] ante mediam quadragesimam,[1] anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum xlvj°.

258. Carta Henrici Crasothen, cappellani, et Isabelle de Qwenby de terris et libertatibus in Keldeland.

Sciant . . . . quod nos, Henricus de Crasothen, capellanus, et Isabella filia Henrici filii Roberti de Qwenby, in pura viduitate mea, dedimus . . . . magistro Willelmo de Tanfeld,[1] rectori ecclesie de Wirkinton, et dominis Johanni de Bridekirke et Rogero Bisschop, capellanis, omnia terras et tenementa nostra in Keldland cum omnibus suis pertinenciis. Tenenda . . . . Hiis testibus domino Thoma de Cotingham,[2] tunc priore sancte Bege, dominis Gilberto de Culwen, Roberto de Bampton, militibus, Willelmo de Cleter, Thoma de Lamplow, Johanne de Frisington, Thoma Dykonson de Hensingham et aliis. Datum apud le Keldland, die martis proxima ante festum Pentecostes, anno domini millesimo triscentesimo septuagesimo nono, et anno regni regis Ricardi secundi a Conquestu secundo.[3]

257. [1] 1 March, 1372.

258. [1] See his charter of the same year in No. **259**.

[2] For Prior Thomas de Cotingham, refer to note 1 on No. **246**.

[3] 24 May, 1379.

259. CARTA MAGISTRI WILLELMI DE TANFELD DE TERRIS ET LIBERTATIBUS IN KELDELAND.

OMNIBUS . . . . magister Willelmus de Tanfeld, rector ecclesie de Wirkinton, Johannes de Bridekirk et Rogerus Bisschop, capellani, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . nos concessisse et ad firmam dimisisse domino Thome de Cotingham, priori celle sancte Bege, et successoribus suis, omnia terras et tenementa nostra in Keldland cum omnibus suis pertinenciis . . . . Habenda . . . . predicto domino Thome, priori, et successoribus suis, usque ad terminum decem annorum a data confeccionis presencium plenarie completorum. Reddendo nobis et heredibus nostris per annum, durante termino predicto decem annorum, unam rosam ad festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste pro omni servicio si petatur. In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud sanctam Begam die proxim[a] post festum apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno domini millesimo ccc septuagesimo nono.[1]

260. CARTA JOHANNIS BRYDKIRK ET ALIORUM DE DIVERSIS TERRIS IN KELDHOWSE ET IN DISTINGTONA.

SCIANT . . . . quod nos, Johannes de Bridekirke et Johannes del Bank, capellani, dedimus . . . . Nicholao de Stayngrefe, vicario ecclesie de Kirkebi in Lonsdale, Thome de Brunby, vicario ecclesie sancti Laurencii in Apilby, Willelmo de Gascoyn, capellano, et Johanni Thornour, unum toftum, quatuordecim acras terre et duas acras prati cum suis pertinenciis apud le Keldhows in villa de Distington. Habenda . . . . Et nos vero, predicti . . . . warantizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Willelmo de Culwen et Thoma de Lamplogh, militibus, Nicholao de Stanlaw, Alano de Coupland, Thoma de Stanlaw, Johanne

259. [1] 30 June, 1379.

de Frisington, et aliis. Datum apud Kirkebiboghok, die jovis proxima post festum sancti Mathei apostoli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum sexto decimo.[1]

261. Carta Nicholai Stayngrefe et aliorum de terris in comitatu Cumbrie.

Pateat universis per presentes quod nos, Nicholaus de Stayngrefe, vicarius ecclesie de Kirkeby in Lonsdale, Thomas de Brunby,[1] vicarius ecclesie sancte Laurencii in Apilby, Willelmus Gascoigne, capellanus, et Johannes Thornour, capellanus, assignavimus et loco nostro posuimus dilectos nobis in Christo Ricardum Braystans, Thomam Lawswater, capellanum, et Hugonem de Wlston, vel eorum quemlibet conjunctim et divisim ad deliberandam plenariam seisinam nomine nostro abbati et conventui beate Marie, Eboraci, de omnibus terris et tenementis, pratis, pasturis, et turbariis, que nos habemus in comitatu Cumbrie secundum formam et effectum cujusdem carte per nos prefatis abbati et conventui inde facte. Ratum et gratum habituri . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud Kirkebybeghoc, die Sabbati in vigilia sancti Michaelis archangeli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum Anglie sexto decimo.[2]

262. Carta Nicholai Stayngref et aliorum de terris in diversis locis.

Sciant . . . . quod nos, Nicholaus de Staingrefe, vicarius ecclesie de Kirkeby in Lonsdale, Thomas de Brunby, vicarius ecclesie sancti Laurencii in Apilby, Willelmus Gascoigne, capellanus, et Johannes Thornour,

260. [1] 23 September, 1392.

261. [1] For Nicholas de Stayngrefe and Thomas de Brunby, see notes on No. **251**.

[2] 28 September, 1392.

capellanus, dedimus . . . . abbati et conventui beate Marie, Eboraci, quatuor tofta, quadraginta et decem et septem acras terre, novem acras prati, sex acras pasture, sex acras turbarie, et sex acras bosci, et medietatem unius messuagii et unius acre terre nostre cum suis pertinenciis in Kirkebiboghoc, Gosford, Bolton, et Distington[1] in comitatu Cumbrie. Habenda . . . . secundum vim, formam et effectum carte domini regis de licencia inde optenta nobis facte. Et nos vero, predicti . . . . warantizabimus et inperpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Willelmo de Culwen, Thoma de Lamplogh, militibus, Alano de Coupland, Johanne de Perdishow, Nicholao de Stanelawe, Thoma de Whiterik, persona ecclesie de Gosford, Ricardo de Braystans, Thoma de Hensingham, Thoma de Lawswater, capellano, Johanne Broun, Johanne Cady, Ricardo Tailliour de Kirkebyboghoc, Gilberto Isacson, et aliis. Datum die Sabbati in vigilia sancti Michaelis archangeli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum Anglie sexto decimo.[2]

263. Carta Gunilde de terra in Botil.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Gunilda[1] quondam uxor Willelmi filii Rogeri, in libera

262. [1] For the contents of the property conveyed, compare the Patent Roll quoted in note 3 to No. **251**.

[2] 28 September, 1392.

263. [1] Gunnild, widow of William son of Roger de Setun, released to Richard son of Alan the land without Stainbrigge between Hytun and Botle, called Buttes, which Alan son of Ketell, her father, gave her in marriage: together with confirmation of her son Alexander's conveyance to him of two acres in Cordhou (Anct. D., A. No. 7684), now perhaps Cordamoss. This Alexander de Seton exchanged with Alan de Coupland two acres in Hallebanck in Seton, held of the abbot of Caldra, for two acres in Cordhou (*Ibid.*, A. 9338). Alan de Coupland enfeoffed Walter son of Adam de Seton of three acres abutting Malpase, a meadow in Seton belonging to the nunnery there (Dugdale,

viduitate mea et potestate, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Henrico filio Thome persone de Botil, totam terram meam que jacet inter terram quam Benedictus filius meus dedit predicto Henrico et acram quam Willelmus, maritus meus, dedit abacie de Caldra, cum prato adjacenti: et heredibus suis habendam sive tenendam de me et heredibus [meis] cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis ville de Setun in feudo et hereditate, libere, quiete, et solute. Reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis annuatim quasdam alias carocatas (*sic*) ad Pentecosten pro omni servicio, consuetudine et demanda. Ego vero et heredes mei prefatam terram predicto Henrico et heredibus suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus. Hiis testibus Edwardo de Kornay, Alexandro de Hitun, Ada de Hitun, Henrico filio Johannis, Johanne de Boyvilla, Simone de Aynerset, et aliis.[2]

264. Carta Henrici filii Thome de Botill de dimidia acra terre in Botil.

Mon., iv. 228), in exchange for land in Skyrefathe in Hyton (Anct. D., A. 9728). William del Brotis granted to his brother John one acre in Seton called "le blackacre" in "le Brotis" next Hycemoor, rendering therefor to Richard de Kellet a rose at midsummer and to Alan de Coupland a penny on St. James' Day (*Ibid.*, A. 9161). In 1391 William Hudleston and Mariota his wife were enfeoffed of tenements in Hycemoor in the vill of Seton, which they had previously demised to Thomas Mount, chaplain, with remainder after their decease to Robert Lowther, perpetual vicar of Wigton, and others (*Ibid.*, A. 9574).

[2] The dates of these three deeds (Nos. **263-5**) will fall between 1230 and 1240. On 2 May, 1236, Alexander de Morthing granted to John, the prior, and the convent of Kungesh' (Conished) two oxgangs of land in the vill of Wytebech to which grant Eward de Cornay, Alexander de Hitun and John de Boivilla were witnesses (Anct. D., L. No. 568). In Conished deeds touching Whitbeck about the same date, we have as witnesses Adam de Hyton, Simon de Ainresete, John de Boyvilla, Benedict de Ainersathe and Henry son of John, all of whom occur in these three charters (*Ibid.*, No. 569-577).

Omnibus Christi fidelibus literas has visuris vel audituris, Henricus filius Thome de Botill, eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis me, ex consensu et assensu Christiane matris mee, concessisse, dedisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, dimidiam acram terre in villa de Botill per has divisas, scilicet, inter magnum iter versus Cornay et Leuericpule, libere, quiete et pacifice ab omni seculari servicio, exaccione et demanda, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis ad totam terram in villa de Botil pertinentibus, et cum communi, scilicet, unius equi, sex averiorum, decem bidencium, decem caprarum, unius suis cum sequela eorum unius anni. Ego vero Henricus et heredes mei predictam terram predictis monachis contra omnes homines et feminas inperpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis testibus Benedicto de Rotington, Ada de Hitun, Benedicto de Eynesate, Alexandro de Setun, Ricardo de Ranglas, Johanne filio Thome, Johanne capellano, et aliis.

265. Carta Henrici filii Thome Botil de tota terra sua in Botil.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus literas has visuris vel audituris, Henricus filius Thome de Botill, eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis me, ex consensu et assensu Christiane matris mee, dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram meam quam habui in villa de Botell per has divisas, scilicet, sicut via extendit se versus Bighusthwait ex parte aquilon[ali] inter dictam viam et sigetum versus occidentem et sic descen[den]do usque ad majorem rivulum, et sic de dicto rivulo descendendo usque ad Blabec, et sic de dicto Blabec ascendendo usque ad predictam viam, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio, exaccione et demanda,

cum omnibus libertatibus, aisiamentis ad tantam terram in villa de Botell pertinentibus, et cum communi unius equi et octo averiorum, xij bidencium, xij caprarum, unius suis cum sequela eorum unius anni. Ego vero, Henricus, et heredes mei predictam terram predictis monachis, sicut dictum est, contra omnes homines et feminas warantizabimus et defendemus inperpetuum. Et quod hec mea donacio rata et stabilis permaneat, huic scripto sigillum meum apponi (*sic*). Hiis testibus Benedicto de Rotington, Ada de Hiton, Benedicto de Eynesete, Alexandro de Seton, Ricardo de Ranglas, Johanne filio Thome, Johanne capellano, et aliis.[1]

266. Dimissio Willelmi prioris de dimidia acra terre in Botil.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris, Willelmus,[1] prior de sancta Bega, et conventus ejusdem loci, eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Roberto filio Stephani et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis dimidiam acram terre in Botel, cum pertinenciis, quam, scilicet, habuimus de dono Henrici de Botel. Tenendam et habendam ei et heredibus suis vel assignatis de nobis vel successoribus nostris inperpetuum cum omnibus liberatibus et aisiamentis ad dictam terram spectantibus, sicuti carta dicti Henrici, quam inde habemus, plenius testatur. Reddendo inde nobis et successoribus nostris annuatim tres denarios ad Natale domini pro omni servicio et demanda. In

265. [1] For the date of this and the previous deed, see note 2 on No. **263**.

266. [1] This prior must be William de Rothewel as in Nos. **231** and **425**, and therefore the date of the deed will fall about 1256. He must be distinguished from Prior William de Dereby in Nos. **71**, **401** and **438**, who falls later, about 1288-94. The witnesses, specially Elyas, bailiff of Egermond, agree with the date of Prior William de Rothewel. See No. **418**.

cujus rei testimonium huic scripto signum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Elya, ballivo de Egermond, domino Wydone de Boyvill, Michaele de Haverington, Willelmo de Waymurthait, Benedicto de Rotington, Willelmo de Kyrkebystephan, Clemente clerico, et aliis.

267. Breve regis H[enrici] de x acris pasture cum pertinenciis in Botil.

W[illelmus] de Salcok,[1] vicecomes Cumbrie, ballivo libertatis de Egermund, salutem. Mandatum domini regis in hec verba suscepi: H[enricus], Dei gracia, rex Anglie, etc. vicecomiti Cumbrie, salutem. Precepe Johanni de Hale[2] quod juste et sine dilacione reddat abbati sancte Marie, Eboraci, centum et decem acras pasture cum pertinenciis in Botell, in quas idem Johannes non habet ingressum nisi per Johannem de Hudelston[3] qui

267. [1] William de Salcok was not sheriff, but under-sheriff of Cumberland, while John de Bayllol was sheriff. At Easter, 1251, he rendered account for the sheriff, John de Bayllol (Bain, *Cal. Doc. Scot.*, i. 335), and at the following Michaelmas, Baillol was ordered to have William Salecoc, his under-sheriff, before the justices in eyre to show cause why he delivered certain malefactors out of prison (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1247-58, p. 114). He is found as a witness to No. **409**.

[2] For charters of John de Hale, see Nos. **303**, **304**, **307**.

[3] The lordship of Millom, embracing the south-western angle of Cumberland between the rivers Esk and Dudden, passed to Joan daughter and heir of Adam son of Henry de Millum who married John de Hodleston. To this John, Henry III. granted a weekly market and a yearly fair in 1251 at his manor of Millum (Chart. R., 35 Hen. III. m. 4). About the same date with the consent of his wife Joan, he confirmed some of the acts of his predecessors in that lordship (Reg. of Holmcultram, MS. ff. 62-3). See a charter of his, dated 1252, at No. **367**. On the death of Joan who outlived her first husband, John de Hodleston, their son succeeded. John the elder was dead before 1256, when Joan was the husband of Robert de Lathom (Feet of F. Cumb., 40 Hen. III., No. 64).

predictum abbatem inde injuste et sine judicio dissaysivit post primam transfretacionem nostram in Britollium[4] ut dicit. Et nisi fecerit et predictus abbas fecerit te securum de clameo suo prosecutor tunc sum[moneat], per bonos sum[monitores], predictum Johannem quod coram justiciariis nostris ad primam assisam, cum in partes illas venerint, ostensurus quare non fecerit. Et habeas illi sum[monitionem] et hoc breve. Teste, etc. Quare vobis mando quatinus mandatum istud plenius exequamini. Valete.

268. Relaxacio facta priori sancte Bege de omnimodis accionibus.

Noverint universi quod nos, Robertus de Bampton,[1] miles, Robertus filius ejusdem Roberti, Johannes de Perdishow, Thomas Durbug, Robertus del Heved, Richardus de Wodhall, Willelmus de Mess', Johannes filius Willelmi, Johannes filius Willelmi de Wodhall, Thomas de Wodhall, Willelmus Ferom, Thomas Cacson de Cotun, Rogerus del Heved, Johannes del Stiele, Willelmus Walase, Thomas de Bochardby, Willelmus de Derwent, Thomas Dikonson de Hensingham et Johannes Huchonson de Craysothun, Adam Pacok et Johannes Isaacson remisimus . . . .

[4] Breteuil in the department of Eure in Normandy. The date of the King's journey thither must be in 1242 (M. Paris, *Chron. Majora*, iv. 192).

268. [1] The names of nearly all the parties to this deed are only found here in the Register, and those that occur oftener are uncertain as to date owing to the succession of the same Christian name in the family. Robert de Bampton is met with in this Register in dated deeds throughout the fourteenth century. On 8 June 1383 he was named as a knight in a commission to inquire into illegal fishings in the Eden (*Cal. of Pat. Rolls*, 1381-5, p. 286). Similarly a John de Perdishow occurs in dated deeds from 1372 to 1404. From the type of names in the deed and seeing that Robert de Bampton is accompanied by Robert his son, the date of the deed will fall in the second half of the fourteenth century.

Thome Lambhyrd, Johanni de Caldra, Ricardo de Lokerig, Ingramo de Foresta, Willelmo Mageson, Johanni de Man, Johanni Forestario, Johanni de Berningham, Petro clerico, Willelmo del Brewhouse et Petro Plyn omnimodas accionum, transgressionum quorumcumque nobis factarum per predictos . . . . occasione quaruncumque contumeliarum inter nos et predictos . . . . a vigilia sancti Mathei apostoli ultra preteritum usque diem confeccionis presencium. Ita quod nec nos nec aliquis nostrum aliquam accionem . . . . erga predictos . . . . de cetero habere poterimus. In cujus rei . . . Datum etc.

269. Carta Rogeri filii Edwardi de terra vocata Ellerbank.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Rogerus filius Edwardi,[1] salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et beate Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de dominio meo quandam terram que vocatur Ellerbank,[2] que jacet inter Wayburthwayt et Bretteby, sicut rivulus descendit inter illam terram et Manrigthwayt et ex alia parte sicut quidam alius rivulus descendit inter predictam terram et Settorn̄. Et ut hec mea donacio firma et inconcussa permaneat, sigilli mei eam apposicione corroboravi. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Boyvill, Roberto de Wilton, Gerardo de Brainthwayt, Hugone de Moriceby, David de Kyrkby, et multis aliis.

269. [1] Roger son of Edward granted a charter about land in Ravenglass at perhaps a later date (No. **481**). As he was a contemporary of Gerard de Branthwaite (see note on No. **230**), William de Boyvill and Hugh de Moriceby, the date must be in the first quarter of the thirteenth century.

[2] Now Ellerbeck a farm between Waberthwaite and Birkby as here described, nearly opposite Muncaster Bridge, south of the Esk (O. S., lxxxij. s.e.). Manrigthwaite and Settorn do not appear on the map.

270. CARTA ROBERTI DE TATESHALE DE X SOLIDIS RECEPTIS DE MOLENDINO DE WYTTON.

OMNIBUS sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Robertus de Tateshale,[1] salutem in domino. Sciat universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete, redditum x solidorum in molendino meo de Wyttun[2] ad lumen eidem ecclesie inveniendum, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro animabus antecessorum meorum et pro salute mea et heredum meorum. Ego autem et heredes mei persolvemus annuatim prefatis monachis predictos x solidos ad unum terminum, scilicet, in festo sancti Michaelis. Et ut hec donacio mea firma et stabilis permaneat inperpetuum presens scriptum munimine corroboravi. Hiis testibus Aufrai de Huereby, Gilberto de Croft, Roberto de Hagthorpe, Gilberto filio Hervei, Roberto de Spandone, Ricardo prepositi (*sic*), Alexandro dispensatore, Thoma filio prepositi, et aliis multis.

270. [1] There is much about Robert de Tateshale in the public records for the reigns of Richard and John as a public servant and the owner of several knights' fees in Lincolnshire and elsewhere. He was sheriff of Cumberland in 1197 and of Lancashire in 1199, but he died in 1212 when the custody of his land and heirs, who were under age, was committed to William earl of Arundel, the marriage of Rose his widow being retained in the king's hand (*Rot. Chart.*, p. 118b, Rec. Com.). His official connexion with Cumberland and Lancashire will account for his benefaction to St. Bees.

[2] Spelman gives a list of over a dozen places of this name in various counties, but the exact place here mentioned has not been identified. The manor of Wyttun, however, was in Yorkshire or Nottingham, touching which a subsequent Robert de Tateshale had pleas in 1267 (*Abbrev. Placit.*, p. 162, Rec. Com.).

271. Carta Ricardi de Coupland de j acra terre in Morthwayt.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Ricardus de Coupland,[1] concessione heredum meorum, dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, unam acram terre juxta Morthweyt[2] bec in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete ab omni servicio seculari ; et pasturam viij animalium et octo ovium cum sequela unius anni, et trium equarum cum sequela unius anni, et octo caprarum cum sequela unius anni, et trium suum unius anni, in communi pastura ville de Bolton. Ego vero, predictus Ricardus, et heredes mei prefatam terram cum tota pastura Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis prenominatis warantizabimus imperpetuum. Et ut donacio ista rata permaneat et stabilis presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus

272. Carta Johannis filii Alexandri de dimidia acra terre et dimidia perticata in Houthunhou.

Notum sit omnibus . . . . quod ego, Johannes filius Alexandri de Houthunhou, dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus dimidiam acram et dimidiam perticatam terre mee in Houthunhou, dimidiam acram jacentem inter semitam et duos lapides in australi parte semite et usque mithekunre

271. [1] The grantor is witness to a deed of 1235 at No. **229** and must be distinguished from the person of the same name who witnessed No. **238** in 1365. He may probably be identified with Richard son of Alan, the grantor of No. **431**.

[2] Now Murthwaite Moor (O. S., lxxviij, N.E.).

et dimidiam perticatam sub Staynknoc[1] proximum terre ipsius Johannis et juxta magnum lapidem. Tenendas . . . . Ego vero, Johannes, et heredes mei warantizabimus hanc terram predictis monachis vel eorum assignatis inperpetuum. Et in hujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus.

273. Carta Johannis filii Alexandri de Houenoth de 1 acra terre arabilis in territorio de Bouelton.

Universis . . . . Johannes filius Alexandri de Houenoth,[1] eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, pro salute anime mee et patris mei Alexandri et Alani filii Ketelli et antecessorum meorum et heredum, Deo et abbacie sancte Marie, Eboraci, et monachis in cella de sancta Bega, Couplandie, Deo et predicte virgini servientibus, unam acram terre arabilis in territorio de Bouelton, scilicet, illam que jacet propinquior Seteknoc versus aquilonem cum communi pasture averiis hominis illius qui terram predictam tenebit pro tempore de dicta abacia beate Marie, Eboraci, et monachis de predicta cella cum omnibus aliis aisiamentis ad predictam villam de Bouelton pertinentibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero et heredes mei warantizabimus Deo et abacie sancte Marie Eboraci, et predictis monachis de sancta Bega in Couplandia dictam terram cum pertinenciis

272. [1] Very few of the place-names mentioned in the deeds relating to Bolton in Gosforth appear now on the map: they are for the most part names of fields or very small parcels. Staynknoc is probably meant for Staynknot, as Seteknoc, for Seteknot in No. **273**. Knot is a common name in Lakeland for a crag. The district of Bolton abounds in hows and crags. The date is probably the same as the next deed, that is, about 1240.

273. [1] John son of Alexander de Houenoth or Houthenou was apparently a nephew of Alan son of Ketel who held Bolton (No. **226**), his father Alexander being one of the sons of Ketel (No. **471**). The phrasing of John's charter favours this descent. The witnesses seem to agree on a date about 1240.

contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Hiis testibus Ricardo Brun, tunc senescaldo Couplandie, Hugone de Morceby, Radulpho de Forseit, Roberto de Braintwhait, Jordano de Dreg, Johanne, clerico, fratre suo, et aliis.

274. Carta Johannis filii Alexandri de tota terra sua in eadem.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes filius Alexandri de Houthenhow, salutem. Universitati vestre certificetur me, concessu et voluntate heredum meorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege, Couplandie, et monachis ibidem [Deo] servientibus totam terram meam in Boulton in Houthenhou, scilicet, illam que jacet inter Blindbec[1] et foveam apud austrum, et de g̃tigat[2] versus occidentem sicuti fovea se habet, et propriis averiis illius hominis qui predictam terram tenebit de predictis monachis, cum communi pastura et omnibus aisiamentis ad predictam villam de Boulton pertinentibus . . . . et racionabilem exitum et introitum, pro salute anime mee et patris mei, Alexandri, et Alani filii Ketelli et omnium antecessorum meorum et successorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero, Johannes, et heredes mei . . . . contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Ricardo Brun, Roberto de Wilton, Ada de Alrington, Jordano de Dreg, Johanne, clerico, et aliis.[3]

275. Carta Willelmi filii Hugonis de Warthebuthewait de iij acris in eadem.

Universis . . . . Willelmus filius Hugonis de Warthe-

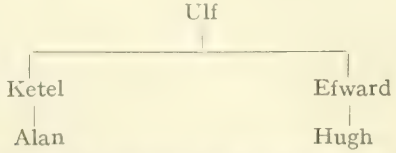
274. [1] Now the river Bleng.

[2] This word, when extended, appears to be Gretigat or Greatgate. Several placenames in the district are compounded in like manner, such as Windgate, Gaterighow, Greengate, Gatesgarth, and Sneckgate.

[3] For the probable date, see Nos. **272-3**

buthewait,[1] salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et antecessorum meorum et successorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre arabilis cum pertinenciis in territorio de Bouelton, scilicet, unam acram juxta Borthheuid inter duos siketos et unam acram in Thornbanc[2] que extendit a strata versus villam de Bouelton usque ad mossam et dimidiam acram juxta Thornheued ab occidentali parte que extendit a marisco usque ad Whitrais, et dimidiam acram in Lovetsche[3] juxta rivulum ab orientali parte, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum communi pastura et omnibus aliis aisiamentis, in bosco et plano, in villa et extra villam, ad predictam villam de Bouelton pertinentibus, et precipue averiis hominum illorum qui

275. [1] It has been suggested (Nos. **226-7**) that the family of Coupland derived their descent from Alan son of Ketel. From the deeds here it may be surmised that the Waberthwaites were descended from Edward or Efward son of Ulf. In two charters of the Duchy of Lancaster (*Dep. Keep. Rep.*, xxxvi. 190) we have as witnesses Efward son of Ulf and Ketel his brother with Hugh son of Efward and Alan son of Ketel. In the same collection, as in this Register, William son of Hugh often occurs. Here too we have the same relationships: Edward or Efward son of Ulf in Nos. **33, 232**: Chetell or Ketel son of Ulf in Nos. **223, 382**: and Chetell and Efward son of Ulf in No. **384** The partition of Bolton between these two families predicates a common ancestry, which would derive from Ulf thus :—



To an early charter of Godard de Boivilla (Anct. D., L. No. 131) Ketel de Cauplandia and Ewardus de Cauplandia are the first witnesses.

[2] Thornbank near Harecroft (O. S., lxxviij. s.w.).

[3] Lowkesk in Nos. **276-7**: now Losca (O. S., lxxviij. N.E.).

prenominatam terram tenebunt. Ego vero et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo Brun, tunc senescaldo,[4] domino Hugone de Moreceby, domino Ada de Haverington, Radulpho de Forseit, Jurdano de Dreg, Johanne fratre suo, Petro de Sevenhouse, Michaele filio Huberti, et aliis.

276. Carta Willelmi filii Hugonis de Werbuthethwait de j acra terre cum pertinenciis in Bolton.

Omnibus . . . . Willelmus filius Hugonis de Werbuthethwait, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, unam acram terre arabilis cum pertinenciis de libero tenemento meo in Bolton, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum communi pastura et aliis aisiamentis predicte ville pertinentibus, videlicet, in Lowkesk juxta mariscum versus occidentem. Ego vero et heredes mei predictam acram, cum pertinenciis, predictis monachis warantizabimus inperpetuum contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus domino Hugone de Moreceby, Ada de Haverington, Roberto filio Rogeri, Jurdano de Dreg, Michaele filio Huberti, Petro de Sevenhowes, Willelmo Skereman, et multis aliis.

277. Carta ejusdem de iiij acris cum pertinenciis in eadem.

Omnibus . . . . Willelmus filius Hugonis de Weibuthwait, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit . . . . me, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et abacie sancte Marie, Eboraci, et celle sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus quatuor acras

[4] Steward of Coupland (No. **273**).

terre arabilis de libero tenemento meo in territorio de Boleton, cum pertinenciis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, videlicet, unam acram in Lowkesk juxta mariscum versus occidentem et dimidiam acram ibidem juxta rivulum ab orientali parte: item unam acram juxta Bortheued inter duos siketos: item, unam acram in Thornbank que extendit a strata versus villam de Boulton usque ad mussam, et dimidiam acram juxta Thornheued. ab occidentali parte que extendit a marisco usque ad Whiterais, liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio et exaccione et demanda, sicut aliqua elemosina liberius potest dari, cum omnibus aisiamentis predicte ville de Boulton pertinentibus et cum communi pastura ubique infra divisas de Boulton omnimodis animalibus hominum illorum qui de ipsis predictas terras tenebunt. Ego vero et heredes mei predictas quatuor acras terre . . . . warantizabimus . . . . contra omnes homines inperpetuum. Et in hujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Alano de Penyton, Radulfo de Forsett, Ada de Haverington, Roberto de Bramthwait, Johanne de Dreg, clerico, Petro de Sevenhowes, Ricardo de Punsunby, Jordano de Dreg, David de Kirkeby, et aliis.

278. Carta Ade filii Willelmi de Waybuthethwait de v acris in Bolton cum pertinenciis.

Omnibus . . . . Adam filius Willelmi de Waybuthethwait, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me, pro salute anime mee, antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, quinque acras terre in territorio de Bolton, videlicet, duas acras juxta viam que se extendit versus Kerlingsik, et duas alias acras juxta illas inter viam et mussam, et unam aliam acram in Thornborhe. Tenendas . . . . Ego vero, Adam, et heredes mei predictam terram . . . . contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, hoc excepto quod prefati

monachi libertatem et immunitatem pannagii porcorum hominum suorum in eadem terra manencium defendent et adquietabunt. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Alano de Penyngton, Galfrido falconario, Thoma de Irton, Alexandro de Punsunby, Jordano de Dreg, Willelmo de Punsunby, Ricardo et Alexandro de Renglas, et aliis.[1]

279. Carta Ade fil[ii] Willelmi filii Hugonis de ij acris in Bolton.

Omnibus . . . . Ad[am] fil[ius] Willelmi filii Hugonis, salutem in domino. Sciatis me, pro salute animarum patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre mee de Bolton propinquius jacentes culture Ricardi de Couplandia versus austrum super culturam de Strivland. Habendas . . . . et cum communi pastura ubique in eadem villa omnimodis animalibus propriis hominum predictorum monachorum qui prefatam terram de illis tenebunt. Preterea ego, Ada fil[ius] Willelmi, concessi . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege de Coupland et predictis monachis illas quatuor acras terre vicinas predictis duabus acris, quas Hugo filius Effwardi, avus meus,[1] dedit Petro de Sevenhow[2] in liberum maritagium cum Gunnilda filia sua cum omni jure et servicio meo . . . . sicuti carte predictorum Hugonis et Petri in omnibus testa[n]tur. Hanc vero meam donacionem et concessionem atque confirmacionem ego, Ada, et heredes mei contra omnes inperpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis testibus dominis Hugone de Moreceby, Alano de Peniton, G. falconario et J. filio ejus, Ricardo de

278. [1] In comparing the witnesses here with those of the foregoing charters, the date will be about 1250.

279. [1] For Hugh son of Effward, grandfather of Adam and father of William, see note on No. **275**.

[2] A charter of Peter de Sevenhow is at No. **284**.

Punchunby et Alexandro fratre ejus, Thoma de Urton, Rogero fratre Efwardi, Alexandro fratre ejus, Willelmo Haretaill, Jurdano et Henrico f[iliis] Richeri, Michaele de Neuton et Roberto fratre ejus, et aliis.

280. Carta Alani filii Ricardi de Coupland de xxx fallis terre in Bolton.

Omnibus . . . . Alanus filius Ricardi de Coupland,[1] salutem eternam in domino. Noveritis me dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege, Couplandie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus triginta fallas terre mee arabilis in villa et in territorio de Bolton que jacent subtus Setikonoc,[2] scilicet, inter viam et terram quam Alanus de Wesmerland tenet de sancto Johanne, Jerlm̄. Tenendas . . . . Et ego, predictus Alanus, et heredes mei totam predictam terram . . . . defendemus inperpetuum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Nicholao de Moreceby, Ricardo Flandrenci, Thoma de Cleterne, militibus, Nicholao de Irton, Willelmo de Puncunby, Waltero de Sevenhouse, et aliis.

281. Carta Johannis Langliver de medietate tocius terre de Botell.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes de Langliver, salutem. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Johanni de Boyvill et heredibus ejus vel assignatis medietatem warde[1] tocius terre

280. [1] For Alan son of Richard de Coupland, see notes on Nos. **227-8**.

[2] The name appears as Seteknoc or Seteknot in No. **273**.

281. [1] The partition of the wardship of the land in Bootle belonging to Adam of Waberthwaite deceased, except the marriage of his heirs, is worthy of note. The date is about 1255. Thomas son of Lambert de Multon received seisin of his father's lands on 10 January 1247 (*Fine Rolls*, ii. 5, Rec. Com.) and John Lanlauerd was one of his tenants in 1256 (Feet of F. Cumb., 40 Hen. III., No. 69). Of the witnesses, John de Musgrafe and John Luveles only occur here, and John Delamore, here and in No. **409**.

de Botell cum pertinenciis, que fuit domini Ade [de] Waithbuthwait et quam habui de dono domini Thome de Multon. Tenendam et habendam predictam medietatem warde predicto Johanni de Boyvill et heredibus suis vel assignatis, cum omnibus pertinenciis, exitibus et escaetis ad predictam terram pertinentibus usque ad rectam etatem heredum predicti Ade de Waithbutwait, excepto maritagio predictorum heredum. Pro hac siquidem donacione et concessione dedit michi pre manibus prefatus Johannes de Boyvill quinque marcas argenti. Ego siquidem et heredes mei . . . . warantizabimus. Et si forte ego vel heredes [mei] defectu warancie domini Thome de Multon vel heredum suorum simus prepediti, predictus Johannes et heredes sui vel assignati michi et heredibus meis auxilium et consilium quantum ad medietatem dicte warde pertinet ad jus nostrum impetrandum et defendendum prestabunt. Et in hujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Wydone de Boyvill, domino Johanne Delamore, Roberto de Vallibus, Johanne de Gosforth, Johanne de Musgrafe, Johanne Luveles, et multis aliis.

282. Carta Johannis Langliver de j acra que fuit Ricardi de Mora.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes de Langliver, salutem. Noverit me dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre mee de dominico meo in terra que fuit Ricardi de Mora, scilicet, que jacet in crofto Odonis versus partem aquilonem, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servicio, consuetudine et exaccione, cum communi pastura et cum omnibus aisiamentis predicte terre pertinentibus octo animalibus et triginta ovibus et duobus equis. Et ut hec mea donacio rata et stabilis permaneat eam sigilli mei apposicione coroboravi. Hiis testibus Nicholao tunc abbate de Caldra, Willelmo

decano persona de Egremund, Radulpho de Metheop', Gilberto persona de Botel, Ada de Yton, Alexandro de Yton, et multis aliis.[1]

283. CARTA WALTERI SEVENHOWS DE J ACRA IN EADEM CUM PERTINENCIIS IN BOTELLTON.

OMNIBUS . . . . Walterus de Sevenhows,[1] eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me vendidisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Yvoni filio Huberti de Hirton unam acram terre de dominio meo in territorio de Botelltun cum omnibus pertinenciis et aisiamentis ad unam acram terre pertinentibus, illam, videlicet, que jacet in sarcello Roberti et extendens se parte australi in longitudine a terra predicti Walteri usque rivulum de Morethait[2] parte orientali et parte boriali: in latitudine a terra ejusdem Walteri usque terram Willelmi Denhi parte occidentali. Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim Deo et beate Bege et sanctis monachis ibidem servientibus iiij denarios de eadem firma quam exibet pro terra in qua manet. Et ego, Walterus, et heredes mei vel mei assignati warantizabimus predictam acram terre predicto Yvoni et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas inperpetuum. Et in hujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Thoma de Irton,

282. [1] Of the witnesses here, Ralf de Midhop, Adam de Hytun, Alexander de Hytun, together with the grantor John de Langelyue Erghe, appear as parties to a deed, whereby Cicely, widow of Edward de Cornay, granted to her son John de Cornay all her lands in the vill of Quitebec given to the said Cicely in frank marriage (D. of L. Charters, Box A., No. 327). Nicholas abbot of Calder is witness to a deed dated January 1250 (*D. K. Rep.*, xxxvi. 183).

283. [1] For another charter of Walter de Sevenhows, see No. **169**. This member (Ives son of Hubert) of the family of Irton only occurs here in this Register.

[2] Now Murthwait (note on No. **271**).

Johanne falconario, Thoma de Sevenhows, Petro de Sevenhows, Benedicto fal[conario], Willelmo filio Dune, et multis aliis.[3]

284. Carta Petri de Sevenhows de quatuor acris in eadem.

Omnibus . . . . Petrus de Sevenhou, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, de consilio et consensu Gunnilde uxoris mee, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus illas quatuor acras terre mee in territorio de Bolton quas Hugo filius Efward, pater dicte Gunnilde uxoris mee,[1] michi dedit cum eadem in liberum maritagium, et unam schalingam in Butoft, prout carta dicti Hugonis testatur. Habendas . . . . in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus communibus et aisiamentis et pertinenciis predicte ville de Bolton adjacentibus et cum communi pastura ubique in eadem villa omnimodis animalibus et averiis propriis hominum illorum qui predictam terram et schalingam de sepedictis monachis tenebunt. Hanc vero meam donacionem et concessionem ego et heredes mei prenominate virgini sancte Bege et dictis monachis contra omnes inperpetuum warantizabimus. Et in cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo le Brun tunc senescallo Coupland [ie] Hugone de Moreceby, G[alfrido] falconario et Johanne fratre ejus, Ricardo de Punchunby et Alexandro fratre ejus, Thoma de Irton, Roberto de Bramthait, Nicholao de Moreceby, Johanne de Boyvill, Johanne de Dreg clerico, et aliis.[2]

285. Carta Johannis Scharp de j acra in eadem.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Johannes Scharp[1] perpetuus

[3] Date about 1270-80.

284. [1] See No. **279** and note on No. **275**.

[2] This deed is much earlier than the last: perhaps about 1250.

285. [1] Rector of Whicham in 1371 (Nos. **319**, **326-7**).

vicarius de Dalton, dedi, ... dominis Leonardo de Malton, Johanni del Banc, et Radulpho Bell, capellanis, unam acram terre vocatam le Couperacre in Boltonheued,[2] quam habui ex dono Willelmi Scharp, jacentem inter terram Ricardi de Coupland ex parte boriali et terram vocatam Fleteland ex parte australi. Habendam . . . . Et ego vero, predictus Johannes Scharp, et heredes mei predictam acram . . . . contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Hudelston, Ricardo Flemyng, militibus, Nicholao de Stanlaw, Alano de Coupland, Willelmo Boyvill, et aliis. Datum apud Egremond, die Sabbati proxim[a] post festum sancte Trinitatis, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi a Conquestu quinto.[3]

286. Carta Ade filii Richeri de terris inter Barkerhals et Helhepule.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Ada filius Richeri,[1] dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Willelmo filio meo pro homagio et servicio suo terciam partem tocius terre mee quam teneo de fratribus Hospitalis de Jerlm̄ inter Barkerhals et Helhepul.[2] Tenendam et habendam ei et heredibus suis de

[2] Bolton Head (O.S., lxxviij. N.E.).

[3] 7 June, 1382.

286. [1] Adam son of Richer de Caldra : see the charter of William his son, mentioned here, at No. **166**.

[2] Places in Millom. On 13 June 1300 a fine was paid by the abbot of Kaldir for the alienation in mortmain to that abbot and convent by John de Hudeleston of 8½ acres of land and 1 acre of meadow in Botill and a place in Milnum called Barkerhals, containing 9½ acres of land and 1½ acre of meadow (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1292-1301, p. 519). William de Boivilla granted to the monks of Furness all the land of Melis of Kirksantan with the moiety of the fisheries of the water of Helupul, with estovers in his wood of Kirksanton and free suit to his mill there (Anct. D., L. No. 462). This grant was afterwards confirmed by Robert his son, for

me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, in boscis et planis et assartis et pasturis et omnibus aliis aisiamentis et libertatibus ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis annuatim quatuor denarios ad festum beati Bartholomei pro omni servicio, consuetudine et demanda. Hanc vero terram ego et heredes mei prefatis Willelmo et heredibus suis contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto signum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Thoma persona de Botill, Edwardo de Cornay, Alexandro de Yton, Ada de Yton, Johanne de Morthing, Thoma Corbet, Willelmo de Osmunderlaw, Johanne de Boyvilla, et aliis.[3]

287. Carta Willelmi filii Waldeu' (*sic*) de tercia parte unius acre in Morthaitbec.

Notum sit omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ego, Willelmus filius Wald[evi], dedi et concessi et carta mea confirmavi Alano fratri meo terciam partem acre mee quam teneo de sancta Bega, jacentem juxta Morthaitbec, et ex una parte versus mare et ex alia parte versus montes. Tenendam et habendam liberam ab omni servicio, exceptis duobus denariis quos persolvet michi vel heredibus meis annuatim, scilicet, unum denarium ad Pentecosten, et unum denarium ad festum sancti Martini. Alanus, quando voluerit, super illam partem terre edificabit mansionem suam: et ego, Willelmus filius Willelmi,[1] vel heredes mei warantizabimus Alano fratri meo vel heredibus suis illam partem terre cum

the soul of his father and the soul of Ralf de Boivilla his brother, to the use of the poor in the secular infirmary at Furness (*Ibid.*, No. 463), both grants being in the last quarter of the twelfth century.

[3] The probable date is about 1230-1240.

287. [1] Probably a scribal error for *Waldevi*. William son of Waldeve occurs as a witness in No. **435**

omnibus aisiamentis ad terciam partem illius acre pertinentibus inperpetuum. Et ut hec mea donacio rata et perfecta permaneat eam sigilli mei apposicione corroboravi. Hiis testibus Galfrido fol[conario] de Gosford, Thoma de Irton, Alexandro de Punchunby, Petro de Sevenhow, Jordano de Dreg, Henrico de Aynthorn, et multis aliis.

288. CARTA RICARDI FILII JOHANNIS DE PUNCUNBY DE TOTA TERRA IN WIDEKELDFLAT CUM ALIIS AISI[A]MENTIS MULTIS.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego, Ricardus filius Johannis de Puncunby,[1] dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram de

288. [1] This Register supplies valuable materials for the early history of the manor of Ponsonby. The names of John son of Puncon or Ponson and Richer son of Punzun appear often as witnesses (Nos. **87, 232, 323**): in other places as John son of Ponce (*Pontii*) and Richer son of Ponce (Anct. D., L. No. 546: D. of L., Cart. Misc., ii. 11). In 1177 John was indebted to the Exchequer for a fine of forty marks for failing to produce his pledge before the justices, a circumstance which apparently indicates the date of his succession (*P. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 347): he gave the church of Ponsonby to the hospital founded at Conishead, which gift was afterwards confirmed by Richard his son (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 556). Richard son of John son of Punzun endowed the same house with all the land by the brook of Saithegile near the stonebridge and as the path leads from the bridge to the church and as the deep trench runs by the highway towards the west, and so beyond the meadow to the boundary which passes the fence of the churchyard towards the south, and then to the land of the church towards the west, and then to the middle of Crocland, as the furrow of the plough is marked by stones as it passes over Mosouflat to the peatmoss to the bounds of the land given by his father: thus their boundary reaches to the Calder, and so back to Saithegile, the file of the Calder being the boundary of the whole land. Permission was also given to the brethren to inclose the heath of Haukesker for the profit of the house (*Ibid.*, vi. 558).

Widekeldeflat usque ad terram que fuit Pagani, et ita in ascensum usque ad Ulvescrophe descendit ad moram versus ecclesiam et per moram sicut descendit usque ad siketum, et de siketo usque ad fossatum ultra domum Willelmi et sicut fossatum ascendit versus grangiam Haymeri, et sicut idem fossatum tendit ad predictam terram Pagani, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum communi pastura, in bosco et in plano, in pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis aisiamentis eidem ville de Punchunby pertinentibus, scilicet, quatraginta averiis et centum ovibus et xij porcis et sex equis cum sequela omnium eorum unius anni, pro anima domini Ricardi de Lucy et pro salute anime mee et animabus patris et matris et omnium antecessorum meorum. Ita libere et quiete et honorifice sicut aliqua elemosina liberius tenetur et possidetur. Et hanc vero donacionem ego et heredes mei jam dictis monachis contra omnes homines warantizabimus inperpetuum. Hiis testibus G. abbate de Caldra, Augustino priore de Conneghehevede, Willelmo de Millum, Roberto de Wilton, Angetino filio Duranti, Galfrido falcon[ario], Johanne Flamengo, Ada filio Richeri, et aliis.[2]

289. Carta ejusdem de iij acris terre in eadem.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Ricardus filius Johannis de Puncunby salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre de dominio meo, unam, scilicet, acram infra sartum meum juxta domum que fuit Hayuirig et duas acras in Qwhitekeldflat propinquiores juxta eandem domum versus austrum, et totum pratum quod jacet

[2] The date must be very early in the thirteenth century, perhaps about 1202. G. abbot of Caldra and Augustine prior of Conneghehevede only occur here in the Register.

infra predictas acras pro anima domini mei Ricardi de Lucy et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni servicio seculari, consuetudine et exaccione, cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis ville de Punchunby et cum communi pastura dicte ville, scilicet, quatraginta averiis cum sequela unius anni et sexaginta ovibus cum sequela unius anni et decem suibus cum sequela unius anni et viginti capris cum sequela unius anni et quatuor equabus cum sequela unius anni. Hanc donacionem feci sepedictis monachis quando corpus domini mei Ricardi de Lucy translatum fuit in ecclesiam sancte Marie et sancte Bege virginis. Ego vero et heredes mei hanc terram cum supradictis aisiamentis et libertatibus prefatis monachis contra omnes homines inperpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis testibus Ascat[ino] filio Durandi, Roberto de Wilton, Hugone de Moreceby, Willelmo filio Hugonis, Ricardo de Cletern, Rogero filio Eward, Ricardo Collan, Johanne Marscald, Roberto filio Rogeri, Gilberto preposito, David de Kirkeby, Willelmo et Roberto servientibus prioris sancte Bege, et multis aliis.[1]

289. [1] This deed is several years later than the last, though Anketin son of Durand is a witness of both. The date is almost certain to be 1212-3, when Richard de Lucy, his feudal superior, was buried in the church of St. Bees (*Rot. Litt. Pat.*, p. 96[b]: *Rot. de Oblat.*, pp. 474-5, Rec. Com.). It was probably this Richard son of John, not the Richard son of William de Punchunby of No. **296**, who may be identified with Richard de Puncunebi of the Duchy of Lancaster charter whereby he granted to Robert de Bastuntwait lands in the vill of Ponsonby in frank marriage with Godyt his daughter (Box A., No. 322). The witnesses of the grant, Lambert de Muleton, Richard de Caupilland, Ralf de Feritate, Richard Brun, Hugh de Moricebi, Alan de Penitun, Gilbert de Feritate, and William dean of Wirkingtun, all agree with the period of Richard son of John. These dower lands were afterwards bestowed in free alms on the canons of Conishead, comprising one ploughland and 24 acres (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 558).

290. CARTA RICARDI FILII JOHANNIS PUNCUNBY DE IJ BOVATIS TERRE IN PUNCHUNBY.

SCIANT omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Ricardus filius Johannis de Punchunby, cum consilio heredum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duas bovatas terre in Punchunby et unum toftum in Scart,[1] et insuper de augmento quinque acras terre, scilicet, unam acram juxta terram que fuit Roberti Cuglēpem et quatuor acras in Ulvescroft et in Ardekin, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in bosco et in plano, in pratis et in pastura, in aquis, in molendinis et in omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus que ad eandem villam pertinent, liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio, exaccione et consuetudine. Insuper quidem dedi et concessi predictis monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam in eadem villa pasturam ad centum oves cum sequela unius anni. Hanc donacionem ego, Ricardus, et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines, et adquietabimus omne forinsecum servicium[2] in omnibus. Hiis testibus domino Alano de Pennington, domino Hugone de Moreceby, domino Roberto de Wilton, Roberto de Brampthwait, Willelmo Haretaill, Willelmo de Punchunby, Jurdano de Dreg, David de Kirkeby, et multis aliis.

291. CARTA RICARDI FILII JOHANNIS DE PUNCHUNBY DE TERRIS IN EADEM.

UNIVERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens

290. [1] Now Scargreen. In the fourteenth century Waldeve de Scarth released to John son of his brother Adam de Scarth all his rights in Scarth in the vill of Ponsonby (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.*, x. App. iv. 225).

[2] For the signification of this term in Cumberland, see *V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 322-4.

scriptum pervenerit, Ricardus filius Johannis de Punchunby, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, ad peticionem domini Rad[ulfi],[1] prioris sancte Bege, et ejusdem loci humilis conventus, quoddam proprium excambium cum eis fecisse de quadam parte terre elemosine, scilicet, duarum bovatarum quas eisdem monachis antea incartavi, scilicet, quod eis dedi quinque acras terre et dimidiam de dominico meo super Langland,[2] videlicet, pro quibusdam parcellis predictarum bovatarum in campo separatim jacentibus in hiis locis subscriptis, scilicet, dimidiam acram in Calderbank, et dimidiam acram in Moshouflat, et dimidiam acram [in] Crocland, et dimidiam acram in Kirkebergh, et dimidiam acram in Northschoh, et dimidiam [acram] ad Likrestinge, et unam acram in Aldegail, et dimidiam acram ad Apiltrewaht, et unam percatam ad Lauerdeshou, et dimidiam acram juxta aulam,[3] et unam percatam ad Whitekelde. Ita, scilicet, quod ego, Ricardus filius Johannis, et heredes mei prefatum excambium de predictis quinque acris terre mee et dimidia super Langland[es] prenominatis priori et monachis contra omnes homines inperpetuum warantizabimus, scilicet, secundum omnes easdem libertates unde carta predictarum bovatarum loquetur. Predicti eciam prior et monachi prefatas parcellas terre sue prenominatis Ricardo et heredibus suis inperpetuum warantizabunt. Hiis testibus Asketillo filio Duranti, Willelmo de Gurdune, Roberto de Wilton, Ada de Haverington, Thoma de Botell, Willelmo persona de Wirkinton, Benedicto de Rotington, Ricardo de Cleterge, Johanne clerico de Dreg, Benedicto persona de Wathebunthwait, et multis aliis.[4]

291. [1] Prior Ralf only occurs here in this Register.

[2] In respect of these lands there is a note in the margin in the original hand: *Quere confirmacionem Nicholai Staynlowe de eadem in x° folio subsequente.* See Nos. **328-9**.

[3] This refers to the old hall of Ponsonby on the Gosforth side of the parish.

[4] The date can scarcely be later than 1220.

292. CARTA SYMONIS ABBATIS DE TERRIS IN PUNCHUNBY, V.S. CONVENTUI.

OMNIBUS . . . . Simon miseracione divina abbas sancte Marie, Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem eternam in domino. Noverit . . . . nos concessisse . . . . Johanni filio Roberti le Riche de Bouilton in Coupland et heredibus suis totam terram quam habemus de dono Ricardi filii Johannis de Punzunby in eadem villa, sicut carte ejusdem Ricardi quas de dicta terra habemus plenius testantur. Tenendam . . . . que in cartis dicti Ricardi de Punzunby quas de predicta terra, sicut predictum est, penes nos habemus, continentur. Reddendo inde annuatim celle nostre de sancta Bega inperpetuum quinque solidos et sex denarios ad duos terminos, medietatem ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Hoc eis concedimus quamdiu se erga nos legaliter habuerint et predictum censum bene reddiderint. Si vero contingat quod predictus Johannes vel heredes sui predictam terram vi vel racione amiserint non dabimus eis escambium. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Raygate et Gilberto de Wirkington, militibus, Ricardo de Multon, tunc senescallo domini abbatis, magistro Johanne de Aseby, Roberto de Cuton, Johanne de Thwaites, et aliis. Datum apud Eboracum[1] die mercurii proxim[a] post festum sancti Valentini marteris, anno gracie m° cc° lxx°.

293. CARTA JOHANNIS FILII ROBERTI LE RICHE DE BOUILTON DE EADEM.

UNIVERSIS Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes filius Roberti le Riche de Bouilton in Coupland, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me habere cartam domini abbatis et conventus sancte Marie, Eboraci in hec verba : Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens

292. [1] 18 February, 1271.

scriptum visuris vel audituris, Simon[1] miseracione divina abbas sancte Marie, Eboraci, etc., *as in No.* 292.

294. CARTA ALEXANDRI FILII RICARDI DE PUNCHUNBY DE J RODA TERRE ET PRATO ADJACENTE CUM MULTIS LIBERTATIBUS.

SCIANT omnes presentes et futuri quod ego, Alexander filius Ricardi[1] de Punchunby, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, specialiter vero luminati (*sic*) illius ecclesie, unam rodam terre et eo amplius cum parvo prato adjacente versus rivum, scilicet, totam terram illam in Linflat quam Benedictus Bercarius tenuit de me inter terram prioris sancte Bege et terram Willelmi Haretaill, cum

293. [1] Simon de Warrewik, abbot of York 1258-96 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 538).

294. [1] In 1243 Jollan abbot of Calder had a plea with Alexander de Punzuneby touching 40 acres of pasture in Holegate and the suit of Alexander and his men of Ponsonby at the abbot's mill in Calder, and pasture for 208 animals, 45 mares and 510 sheep, 170 goats and 48 swine in Ponsonby. The 40 acres of pasture were situated within the boundaries from Lower (*minori*) Staynpik eastward by the brook of Scalderscogh as far as Frithebek and thence to the Calder, and so downward to the place where Helgatebek falls into the Calder, and thence upward to Lower Staynpik. Alexander admitted the abbot's claim, as those rights and privileges were granted by Richard de Ponsonby, father of Alexander, whose heir he was (Feet of F. Cumb., 27 Hen. III., No. 34). An exchange of land in Ponsonby took place in 1246 between Prior John of Conishead and Abbot Jollan of Calder. Prior John quit-claimed the whole vill of Holegate in the abbot's wood of Calderdale and all claim to common in an aldergrove (*alneto*) in Ponsonby opposite the said abbey towards the south, with liberty to inclose the aldergrove with a ditch (*fossato*) or hedge (*haya*). In return Abbot Jollan granted to the house of Conishead 20 acres of land in Ponsonby, to wit, 17 acres on Calderbank and 3 acres in Linflat (*Ibid.*, 31 Hen. III., No. 54[b]).

pastura decem averiis, viginti ovibus, decem capris, quatuor porcis, uni equo, cum tota sequela sua unius anni. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus Roberto de Wilton, Ricardo de Cletergh, Johanne clerico de Dreg, domino Willelmo de Wirkinton, tunc decano, Gilberto de Wirkinton, clerico, Willelmo Haretaill, et aliis.[2]

295. Carta Johannis filii Willelmi de Punchunby de iij acris in Punchunby.

Omnibus . . . Johannes filius Willelmi de Punchunby,[1] salutem. Noveritis me dedisse . . . . Ricardo, fratri meo, et heredibus suis de corpore suo exeuntibus pro humagio et servicio suo, tres acras terre mee, cum pertinenciis suis in villa et in territorio de Punchunby, illas, scilicet, tres acras que jacent super Harthkyn propinquiores juxta moram cum omnibus edificiis super predictas tres acras plantatis, cum omnibus libertatibus, communiis et aisiamentis ad tantam terram pertinentibus infra villam et extra sine ullo retenemento. Tenendas . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis duodecem denarios argenti pro omni servicio, exaccione et demanda videlicet, sex denarios ad Pentecosten et sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Et sciendum est quod nec predictus Ricardus nec heredes sui predictas tres acras

[2] The date of the deed will fall between 1230 and 1240.

295. [1] John son of Puncun and William his son, Daniel son of Michael, Hugh son of Efward, William Chorbet, Peter de Kyrchesantun, and Agnes wife of Benedict de Penintuna are among the witnesses of a grant from Robert de Boivilla and Margaret his wife and their son William with his brothers to the monks of Furness of a moiety of Newby which Waldeve son of Ethmund gave to the said Robert in free marriage with his daughter. The grantor, his wife and children had therefor the right of sepulture in the cemetery of the abbey. When the monks took the land they gave Margaret six marks of silver and a gold ring, because the said land was her marriage portion (Anct. D., L. No. 475). This deed shows the relationships of the parties here and in the next charter.

vendent et alienabunt de me et heredibus meis dummodo nos tantum pro eis dare voluerimus quantum voluerint alii. Et ego, predictus Johannes et heredes mei . . . . predictas tres acras . . . . warantizabimus inperpetuum. Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Cletergh, Johanne de Langliverg, Roberto de Lamplogh, militibus, Ricardo Flandrensi, Johanne falcon[er], Willelmo de Punchunby, Johanne filio David, et aliis.

296. Ricardus filius Willelmi de Punchunby de iij acris et edificiis in eadem.

Omnibus . . . . Ricardus filius Willelmi de Punchunby, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Johanni filio Roberti filii Ade[1] tres acras terre cum pertinenciis in Punsunby et cum omnibus edificiis super eandem constructis, illas, scilicet, tres acras terre quas habui ex dono Johannis de Punsunby, fratris mei. Tenendas . . . . faciendo dominis feodi servicia debita que de illa terra tenentur. Pro hac autem donacione mea dedit michi predictus Johannes quatuor marcas argenti pre manibus in mea magna necessitate. Et ego, Ricardus, et heredes mei dictas tres acras terre . . . . contra omnes inperpetuum warantizabimus. Et ut hec mea donacio robur optineat firmitatis hoc presens scriptum sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo le Flemyng, Alano de Coupland, domino Willelmo de Cletergh, Willelmo de Weyburghthwait, Willelmo de Morthing, Waltero de Seuenhous, et aliis.[2]

297. Carta ejusdem de totis terris et tenementis in Punchunby.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes filius Willelmi de Punzunby,

296. [1] This is John son of Robert le Riche of Bouilton in Coupland mentioned in Nos. **292-3**, **298**.

[2] The dates of this and the foregoing deed cannot be long before 1270. See date of next deed.

salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . Deo, beate Marie, abbati et conventui sancte Marie, Eboraci, et monachis apud cellam de sancta Bega ibidem Deo servientibus et eorum successoribus inperpetuum totum jus vel clameum quod habui vel quoquomodo habere potui in omnibus terris et tenementis cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in predicta Punzunby in Coupland. Ita, scilicet, quod ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius per nos sive nomine nostro in predictis terris vel tenementis nec in aliqua eorum parte cum suis pertinenciis nullomodo jus vel clameum habere, exigere vel vendicare poterimus inperpetuum. Et ne ego vel heredes mei vel aliquis alius nomine nostro contra hoc instrumentum vel factum in aliquo possimus inposterum evenire in contrarium in perpetue (*sic*) concessionis remissionis et quiete clamacionis et perpetue firmitatis testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum sexto Idus Februarii, anno regni regis Henrici filii Regis Johannis I° quinto. Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkinton, Thoma de Cleter, Ricardo Flemyng, militibus. Roberto de Warwik, Simone de Hoton, Hugone de Moreceby, Roberto de Haverington, Roberto de Brampthwait, et aliis.[1]

298. Carta Johannis filii Roberti le Riche de Bouilton de totis terris et edificiis in Punchunby.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes filius Roberti le Riche de Bouilton, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me reddidisse, ... Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram cum edificiis desuper constructis et totum pratum cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in Punzunby, quamquidem terram et quod pratum quondam tenui de eisdem monachis in eadem villa. Tenenda . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkinton, Roberto de

297. [1] 8 February, 1271.

Haverington, Ricardo le Flammanc, militibus, Roberto de Lamplogh, Ricardo de Cletere, Willelmo de Punzunby, Roberto le fauconer de Gosford, Johanne de Gedneye, Alexandro de Hale, et aliis.[1]

299. Carta Ade filii Ketelli de j acra terre in Hale.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Adam filius Ketelli,[1] cum consilio et assensu heredum meorum et amicorum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre in Hale cum communi pastura, scilicet, decem averiis et triginta ovibus et duobus equis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ab omni terreno servicio et consuetudine liberam et quietam. Ego autem et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis monachis predictam elemosinam contra omnes homines. Hanc donacionem feci pro salute mea et heredum meorum et omnium parentum meorum. Hiis testibus Alano filio Ketelli, Willelmo fratre ejus, Anketino filio Durandi, Alexandro de Caldra, Gilberto de Haverington, Michaele capellano, Nicholao filio Anket[ini], et multis aliis.

300. Carta Willelmi capellani filii Henrici dispensatoris de dimidia roda et vij virgatis in Hale.[1]

298. [1] From the grantor and witnesses, the date must be about the same as the foregoing.

299. [1] No evidence has been discovered in this Register to confirm the assumption that Adam son of Ketell was a brother of the more famous Alan son of Ketel, but the inference is probable. It is certain that Alan had three brothers, Benedict, Michael and William (Nos. **29, 31**). Adam son of Ketell appears only in this charter and in No. **226**. He is the first owner of Hale that has been met with, but see Adam son of Ywan in the next deed. The date here is about 1210.

300. [1] This is a shortened form of the deed that follows.

301. Carta Willelmi capellani filii Henrici de eisdem.

Sciant presentes et futuri has literas visuri vel audituri quod ego, Willelmus capellanus, filius Henrici dispensatoris de Hale, dedi, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi et in ligia potestate mea assignavi Petro alumpno et assignato meo et heredibus suis de corpore suo provenientibus unam acram et dimidiam rodam et septem virgatas terre in Hale quas Adam filius Ywani[1] michi et assignatis meis dedit. Tenendas et habendas de sancta Bega et de priore et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus prenotato Petro et heredibus suis de corpore suo provenientibus, libere, quiete, pacifice, honorifice, in feodo et hereditate cum omnibus aisiamentis, libertatibus et communibus suis dicte terre pertinentibus que continentur in carta Ade filii Ywani quam michi dedit de predicta terra cum pertinenciis. Reddendo inde annuatim ecclesie sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus quatuor denarios in die sancte Bege pro omni servicio, consuetudine et seculari exaccione et demanda. Si vero dictus Petrus heredem de proprio corpore non habuerit, Adam frater dicti Petri heres ejus erit. Ita, videlicet, quod dictus Petrus predictam terram nec communia nec aisiamenta ad dictam terram pertinencia nunquam alienabit nec aliquo modo elongabit a predicto Ada fratre suo. Et

301. [1] Adam son of Ywan cannot be identified with Adam son of Ketell in No. **299.** To a charter of Richard de Boisvilla, by which ten acres of land in Culdretun were given to the abbey of Caldra, the two last witnesses are Adam son of Ketell and yuuain de Hale (Illus. Doc. No. xxxiv). On Monday the feast of St. Clement the Pope, 33 Edw. I. (23 November, 1304), Quenilda, daughter of Adam son of Huyan de Hale, widow, released to Robert son of Sir Richard de Cletern her right in one acre of land in the town of Botil, which she had by the gift of John de Hale, and which used to pay to the true heirs of Hale a pair of gloves yearly (Anct. D., A. 12023).

ut hec mea donacio, concessio et presentis carte mee confirmacio et assignacio robur optineat perpetue firmitatis presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus Hugone de Moreceby, Roberto de Wilton, Ricardo de Cleterk, David de Swaluehirst, Alexandro de Puncunby, Ada de Wasebuche[thwait], et aliis.

302. Carta Agnetis et Cecilie fil[iarum] Willelmi capellani de tota terra sua in villa de Hale.

Omnibus . . . . Agnes et Alicia,[1] filie Willelmi capellani de Hale, salutem in domino. Noveritis nos dedisse . . . . Johanni capellano de Hale et assignatis suis totam terram quam habuimus in villa de Hale ex dono Petri fratris[2] nostri et quam habuit ex dono Willelmi patris nostri. Tenendam . . . . sicut carta Ade filii Iwani, donatoris patris nostri, quam idem Johannes inde habet, plenius testatur. In cujus rei . . . . Testibus Helya ballivo Coupland, dominis Johanne de Langliver, Ricardo de Cletergh, militibus, Ricardo Flandrensi, Johanne de Gosford, Willelmo de Punchunby, et aliis.[3]

303. Convencio inter priorem et Johannem de Hale de libertatibus.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes de Hale, salutem eternam in domino. Noverit universitas vestra talem convencionem esse factam inter me ex una parte et priorem et homines suos de sancta Bega ex alia parte, videlicet, si averia dictorum prioris et hominum suorum racionabiliter capta

302 [1] Alicia is given as Cecilia in the rubric as well as in the table of contents.

[2] In No. **301** William the chaplain calls Peter his *alumpnus et assignatus* and names Adam as his *frater* : here Agnes and Alice call him their *frater*. In No. **305** Adam speaks of William as *pater meus*. Peter was probably William's step-son, that is, half-brother of Adam, Agnes and Alice.

[3] The date appears to be about 1260-70.

fuerint in pastura mea de Hale et inparcata, predicti prior et homines sui dabunt in escata[1] pro quinque averiis unum denarium ; et in yeme pro decem, unum denarium ; et pro equis, quod justum fuerit secundum visum patrie. Si vero dicta averia capta fuerint in blado vel prato, restituent dampnum secundum visum proborum et legalium vicinorum. Si vero equi capti fuerint in blado vel prato et non possunt capi, et probetur per testimonium legalium virorum quod fecerint dampnum, adquietabunt dampnum secundum consuetudinem patrie. Ut hec convencio rata sit et stabilis inperpetuum presenti scripto sigillum meum unacum sigillo dicti prioris apposui. Hiis testibus domino Patricio filio Thome, domino Hugone de Moreceby, domino Ricardo de Cleter, Johanne de Langliver, domino Wydo[ne] de Boyvill, magistro Ada de Hale, Johanne de Boyvill, Thoma de Irton, et aliis.[2]

304. Carta Johannis de Hale sive obligacio de xls.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes de Hale,[1] salutem in domino.

303. [1] *Escata*, an escheat, seems unusual in this connexion : it is probably a scribal error for *estate*, in summer, as antithetical of *in yeme*.

[2] From the witnesses the date cannot be made later than the middle of the thirteenth century.

304. [1] On 26 May, 1266, a commission was issued reciting that the King had granted the lands of John de Hale to Ralf de Bethum by reason of his trespasses and that the said John had afterwards many times offered to stand his trial in the King's courts : that Ralf was opposing the presentation of the King and of the said John to the church of Hale which belonged to the said lands : the King now orders an inquiry by jury of the vicinage of Hale what patron (*advocatus*) in time of peace presented the last parson now deceased to the church, whether the advowson belongs to the said lands and whether Ralf had seisin thereof by the King's mandate (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1258-66, pp. 665-6). Early in the fourteenth century the manor and advowson were held in moiety by Agnes and Constance (*Custancia*), daughters of Alexander de

Noverit me obligasse priori sancte Bege et hominibus suis de sancta Bega in solucione quatraginta solidorum ad fabricam beati Petri[2] quandocunque et quociensunque aliquam transgressionem dicto priori vel hominibus suis, ego vel heredes mei vel aliquis ex parte nostra fecerimus. Ita, scilicet, quod si dictus prior vel monachi ejusdem domus per se vel per duos homines legales suos transgressionem aliquam per me vel per aliquem heredum meorum vel per aliquem de hominibus meis eis factam, ut prescriptum est, probare poterunt omni cavillacione, excepcione postposita seu regia prohibicione jure canonico et causa civili. Et ad majorem securitatem hujus obligacionis fideliter observandam, ego vero, predictus Johannes, pro me et heredibus meis, tactis sacrosanctis et super armillam sancte Bege,[3] corporali me prestiti juramento. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Patricio filio Thome, domino Hugone de Moreceby, domino Ricardo de Cleter, domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Wydone de Boyvill, magistro Ada de Hale, Johanne de Boyvill, Thoma de Irton, et aliis.[4]

305. Carta Ade filii Willelmi capellani de Hale de tota terra sua in Hale cum pertinenciis.

Omnibus . . . . Adam filius Willelmi capellani de Hale, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me concessisse

Hale, the former being the wife of Robert de Cletergh, and the latter, of William de Punsunby. By a series of fines and grants the advowson was obtained by the canons of Conishead, to whom it was appropriated on 18 May 1345, the archdeacon of Richmond reserving to himself a yearly pension of 6s. 8d. out of the church (D. of L. Charters, Box A., No. 417). See Illus. Doc. No. xxxv., and Feet of F. Cumb., 14 Edw. II., Nos. 13, 14.

[2] York Minster.

[3] For an account of this relic and its uses, see my narrative in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 179-81.

[4] The date is soon after the middle of the thirteenth century.

. . . . Johanni filio Radulfi de Kirkebride, capellano, totum jus et clameum quod habui vel aliquo jure habere potui in tota terra quam Willelmus pater meus tenuit de domo sancte Bege in villa de Hale cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine aliquo retenemento. Tenendum . . . . Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Lamplogh, Ricardo le Flemyng, Johanne le Falconer, Thoma de Cleter, Willelmo de Punzunby, Waltero de Sevenhous, Roberto de Wilton, et aliis.

306. Carta Johannis filii Radulfi de Kirkebryd de j acra et dimidia roda et vij virgatis terre in Hale.

Universis . . . . Johannes filius Radulfi de Kirkebride capellanus, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et monachis apud cellam sancte Bege Deo servientibus inperpetuum totum jus et clameum quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in una acra terre et dimidia roda et vij virgatis terre quam habui de dono Ade filii Willelmi capellani de Hale in eadem cum . . . . libertatibus contentis in carta Ade filii Iwin, primi donatoris. Ita, scilicet, quod ego nec heredes mei . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto, Thoma de Cleter, Ricardo le Flemyng, militibus, Roberto de Haverington, Hugone de Moreceby, Willelmo de Punsunby, Thoma de Hale, et aliis.

307. Carta Johannis de Hale de dimidia acra terre in Hale.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes de Hale, salutem eternam in domino. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Deo et sancte Bege de Coupland et Michaeli molen[dinario] et heredibus suis, scilicet, de lumbis suis et de utero femine sue egressibus, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, dimidiam acram terre mee de dominico meo in villa et

in territorio de Hale,[1] scilicet, illam dimidiam acram terre que se extendit a veteri fossato de stagno molendini usque Suremire[2] propinquior more de terra arabili. Tenendam . . . de sancta Bega . . . Reddendo inde annuatim sancte Bege ad festum sancte Bege tres denarios pro omni servicio cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis ad predictam villam pertinentibus et omnibus et ubicunque vicini sui communicabunt, scilicet, cum omnibus animalibus propriis, bobus, vaccis et ovibus et uno equo. Ego vero et heredes mei predictam dimidiam acram . . . . predicte domui sancte Bege contra omnes homines warantizabimus inperpetuum. Hiis testibus Ricardo le Flemayn, Alexandro de Punchunby, Roberto de Wilton, David de Swaluhirst, Johanne de Gosford, Thoma Matfelun, et aliis.

308. Carta Alani filii Waldeui de ij bovatis terre in Gosford.

Alanus[1] filius Waldeui, omnibus hominibus suis tam

307. [1] The last we hear of John de Hale is contained in an agreement, dated in 1301, between the monks of Furness, of the one part, and Adam, Robert and John, sons of John de Hale, and their sister Cicely, of the other part, witnessing that the said children quitclaimed all right of action against the convent for the death of their father, John de Hale, and that the convent granted to the said Adam de Hale the land his father held of them at farm in Arnolfby for the remainder of the term (Anct. D. L. No. 453). According to the valuation of the temporalities of Furness Abbey in 1292, the yearly rent of Arnolby in Coupland was ten shillings (*Furness Coucher*, ed. Atkinson, p. 634). It is now called Arnaby, a hamlet in the township of Millom Above (O. S., lxxxviij. n.e.).

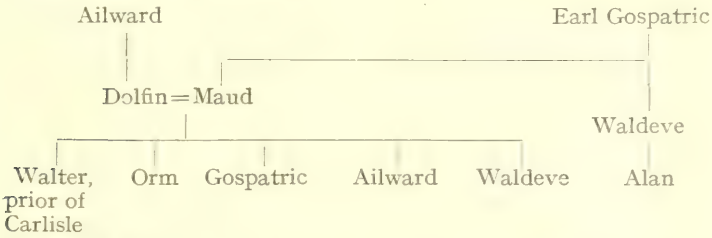
[2] The site of the mill near Mill-bridge is there, but Sourmire has not been identified.

308. [1] For Alan son of Waldeve, see the notes on Nos. **22** and **49**. Emma his wife is only mentioned here. The witnesses of Alan's four deeds in this Register (Nos. **22, 49, 308, 454**) should

presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege de Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima mea et pro anima uxoris mee, Emme, concessisse in perpetuam elemosinam duas bovatas terre in Goseford[2] solutas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio. Preterea sciendum est quod ego et heredes mei predictam terram adquietabimus apud omnes advocatos perpetuo. Testibus Waltero priore Carl[eolensi], Gosp[atricio] fratre suo, Gospatricio filio Horm, Radulfo de Lund, Uctredo filio Uct[redi], Chetello filio Ulfchil, Phintor dapifero, Udardo capellano, Adelwaldo clerico.

309. CARTA ROBERTI DE WALL' DE IJ BOVATIS TERRE IN GOSFORD.

be compared Illus. Doc. No. XIII, when we get this pedigree of Walter, prior of Carlisle :



In No. **22** Walter is only styled *presbyter*, being the earliest grant by Alan in the Register. It is open to debate whether this person, being of local parentage, was the famous Walter the priest who endowed the priory of Carlisle with all his possessions when he took the religious habit in that house. Phintor, the steward of Cockermouth, may be identified with the Finthor who paid five marks to the Exchequer in 1158 as recorded in the first extant Pipe Roll of Henry II. For Adelwald the clerk, see Alan's charter and compare it with that of his father Waldeve in *Cart. Prior. de Gyseburne* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 318-19.

[2] The compiler of the Register noted in the margin against the two oxgangs of land : *Creditur quod iacent apud Flemingshall, Gosford.*

UNIVERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis et fidelibus, Robertus[1] de Wall', in vero salutari salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et domui sancte Bege virginis in Couplandia monachisque ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum duas bovatas terre in Gosford, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Tenendas de me et de heredibus meis liberam et quietam, ab omni seculari exaccione exemptam. Hiis testibus Hugone de Morevill, Ada de Ireby, magistro Nigello, Roberto capellano, Ricardo filio Ade, Ricardo de Beauchamp, Roberto clerico.[2]

309. [1] This Robert de Vallibus will be the Robert who succeeded his father Hubert as second lord of Gillesland about 1165 (Pipe Roll, 11 Hen. II.), and who died without issue in 1195 (*Ibid.*, 6 Ric. I.) when his brother Ranulf succeeded him. It can scarcely be Robert son of Ranulf, the fourth lord of Gillesland, who was a minor and in Archbishop Hubert's ward on the death of Ranulf in 1199 (*Ibid.*, 1 John). Though this Robert appears to have had full possession in 1206 when he was assessed to scutage, Hugh de Morevill, one of the witnesses here, will not admit of so late a date, as he died in 1202 (*Ibid.*, 4 John). Adam de Ireby, another of the witnesses, who witnessed two of Hugh's charters to the canons of Lanercost (Reg. MS., ii. 12, 17), was dead before 1211 when Juliana his widow made an agreement with William de Thoresby touching land in Eistapelith and Blenecarun (*Pedes Finium*, pp. 14-5. Rec. Com.). Hugh de Morvill and Richard de Bellocampo are witnesses to a charter of Thomas son of Gospatric in this Register (No. **61**), and Richard son of Adam is associated with transactions in Gillesland (Reg. of Lanercost, MS., ii. 12, v. 21).

[2] The witnesses favour the identification of the grantor with the family of Gillesland, but the identification is established by an agreement made by Robert de Vallibus II., with the consent of Hubert his son and heir, with Bishop Walter of Carlisle in 1228, whereby the said Robert leased to the Bishop for sixteen years, beginning at Easter, 1228, all his lands in Cumberland together with the fee of Coupland at the yearly rent of 80 marks (*Cal. of*

310. CARTA ADE DE NEWTONA DE IIJ ACRIS TERRE IN GOSFORD.

OMNIBUS sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris, Adam de Neuton,[1] eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis me, consilio et assensu Godithe, uxoris mee, et heredum meorum, dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre et tres per[ti]catas cum pertinenciis et aisiamentis ad villam de Gosford pertinentibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, scilicet, terram illam que jacet intra terram meam et terram Galfridi falconar[ii] de Gosford versus aquilonem. Preterea dicti monachi habebunt communem pasturam octo bobus et duodecim vaccis et sequele earum duorum annorum et sexaginta ovibus, et viginti capris, et tribus suibus et sequele omni earum duorum annorum. Ego vero et heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus Hugone de Moreceby, Roberto de Wilton, Radulfo de Forsete, tunc senescaldo domini Thome de Multon, Johanne clerico de Dreg, Johanne de Boyvill, Ricardo de Punchunby, et Alexandro filio ejus, et multis aliis.

311. CARTA GALFRIDI FALCONARII DE J ACRA IN GOSFORD.

UNIVERSIS sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens

Chart., i. 76-7). In 1295 "the fee of Coupland" consisted of free tenements in Gosforth, Hale, Bolton, Santon and Irton, held in demesne by the lord of Gillesland of the lord of Coupland (Inq. p.m. 33 Edw. I., No. 62). For the connexion of the first Hubert de Vallibus with Gosforth, see No. **323**.

310. [1] See note on No. **109**. Goditha, wife of Adam de Neuton, is found only here.

scriptum pervenerit, Galfridus[1] falconar[ius] salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego, cum consensu Grec[ie], uxoxris mee, et Johannis heredis mei, dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre de dominico meo supra Gillibanc, porrectam ab oriente versus occidentem a strata regia usque ad Gillebec juxta terram Languse, et pasturam decem vaccis cum sequela sua unius anni, et triginta ovibus matricibus cum sequelis suis unius anni, et decem capris cum sequelis suis unius anni, et duabus equabus cum sequelis suis unius anni, et duabus suibus cum sequelis suis unius anni, cum communa infra divisas de Gosford, in bosco, in campo, in mora, cum communibus aisiamentis ad unam acram pertinentibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero et heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus Thoma de Irton, Ricardo de Punchunby, Alexandro de Punchunby, Petro de Sevenhows, Jordano de Dreg, Waltero de Sevenhous, et multis aliis.

311. [1] The family of Falconer, le Faukenere, or Falconar, has frequent mention in this Register. Geoffrey, the grantor, who flourished in the first half of the thirteenth century, is the earliest and called Geoffrey de Gosford the falconer in No. **312** : he was succeeded by John his son, John falconar de Gosford, as named in his charter (No. **315**). Benedict falconar is a witness to No. **283**. John the falconer is best known in this Register as John de Gosford. In No. **318** we have a charter of Robert son of William son of Roger de Gosford, who must not be identified with the Robert de Goseford who is returned in 1295 as holding £10 of land by homage in Gosford (Inq. p. m. 23 Edw. I., No. 62). The inquest after Robert's death was taken on 1 April 1316 when the heirs to the manor of Goseford were declared as John son of Agnes de Estholm, a minor ; Mariota, the wife of Alan Bad *alias* Badde, aged 30 ; Isabel, the wife of Henry Hosecok *alias* Husecok, aged 26 : Joan the wife of Adam de Garth, aged 24 : and Ellen, late the wife of William de Kirkebi, aged 25, the daughters of the deceased (Inq. p.m. 9 Edw. II., No. 17).

312. Carta Galfridi de Gosforde falconarii de ij acris terre in Gosford cum pertinenciis.

Omnibus . . . . Galfridus de Gosford falconar[ius], salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, de consensu Grecie, uxoris mee, pro salute animarum nostrarum et omnium antecessorum et successorum nostrorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et sancte Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, duas acras terre arabilis cum pertinenciis in Gosford, illas, scilicet, que jacent exterius super culturam de Gillebanc, unde una extremitas inde extendit versus austrum, reliqua versus boriam, cum communi pastura propriis averiis hominis eorum qui de eis predictam terram pro tempore tenebit, cum omnibus aliis communibus aisiamentis ville de Gosford pertinentibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego vero et heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo le Brun, tunc senescallo Coupland[ie], domino Hugone de Moreceby, Radulfo de Forsett', Ada de Haverington, Johanne de Dreg, Jurdano de Dreg, Ada de Kirkeby, Roberto de Broumthwit, et multis aliis.

313. Carta Grecie de Gosford de ij acris terre in Gosford.

Omnibus . . . . Grecia de Gosford, salutem in domino. Noveritis me, in viduitate et libera potestate mea, dedisse . . . . Deo et sancte Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre mee in villa de Gosford, scilicet, propinquiores adjacentes terre que fuit Ade de Neuton in eadem villa versus aquilonem, et unam perticatam terre in valle sub eadem terra propinquius adjacentem terre que fuit dicti Ade ultra viam. Tenendam . . . . et cum communi pastura duorum tenencium suorum predictam terram tenencium. Salvo tamen hoc quod licebit michi et heredibus meis vastum meum colere et appruare, salu[a] sufficienti pastura dictis

tenentibus suis et libero introitu et exitu. Ego siquidem Grecia et heredes mei . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Ricardo de Cleterne, domino Rogero de Lamploggh, Roberto de Brampthwait, Johanne de Boyvill, Alexandro de Punzunby, David de Swaluhirst, Johanne de Hale.

314. CARTA EJUSDEM DE L. ACRIS TERRE IN GOSFORD.

OMNIBUS . . . . Grecia de Gosford,[1] quondam uxor Galfridi falconar[ii], salutem. Noverit . . . . me, in viduitate et libera potestate mea concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo et sancte Bege servientibus totam terram que Hubertus de Val[2] dedit predictis monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam in Gosford, scilicet, quinquaginta acras terre cum racionabili communa, ut carta predicti Huberti testatur, infra has divisas, scilicet, a secundo vado supra domum Ade filii Richeri[3] et usque ad Crucem[4] (scilicet,

314. [1] That Grecia de Gosford should confirm in her widowhood a grant of Hubert de Val suggests either that she was the lady of whom Hubert's land was held or that she was herself a descendant of the grantor. The former assumption cannot be entertained according to note 2 on No. **309**: and the latter appears to be the case here. Grace of Gosforth, wife of Geoffrey the falconer, was probably Grecia sister of Robert de Vallibus the Second. When Robert was in prison in 1213, Alice de Vallibus, his mother, Grace his sister, Hubert his son and Roland his bastard brother were accepted as security for his liberation (*Rot. Litt. Pat.*, p. 96, Rec. Com.). On 1 November, 1213, Grace, who was in ward, was delivered to Alice de Vallibus her mother (*Ibid.*, p. 105). Geoffrey the falconer was a witness to a grant of land in Hayton near Brampton to the canons of Lanercost by Robert de Vallibus, son of Ranulf (Reg. of Lanercost, MS., ii. 5): if the above suggestion is well founded Geoffrey was Robert's brother-in-law.

[2] For Hubert de Val or Vallibus, see note on No. **323**.

[3] For Adam son of Richer, see notes on Nos. **166** and **286**.

[4] In the margin opposite *ad Crucem* the scribe has added: *Ista crux dicte Grecie(?) quod stetit ad finem crofti versus occidentem.*

versus aquilonem) quasi linea a Cruce ad viam (scilicet, ex transverso) et per viam ascendentem (scilicet, per divisam)[5] ad Canchem et a Canche[6] usque ad sicum propinquiorem domui Ade predicti et per sicum ascendentem usque ad viam et per viam descendentem usque ad divisam que est inter terram ecclesie sancte Marie de Gosford et terram sancte Bege et per sicum descendentem ad divisas de Neuton et per divisas de Neuton descenden[tes] usque ad rivum qui ducit ad Neuton et per rivum predictum ascendentem usque ad predictum vadum supra domum predicte Ade. Preterea dedi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et sancte Bege, intuitu caritatis, et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum et pro anima Galfridi mariti mei, totam terram que est infra has prescriptas divisas, que, scilicet, superhabundat predictas quinquaginta acras et communam, quantum pertinet ad tantam terram in villa de Gosford. Ego siquidem et heredes mei inveniemus predictis monachis et hominibus suis racionabilem exitum quando exierent de predicta terra sua usque ad communam predicte ville de Gosford et predictam terram cum pertinenciis predictis monachis contra omnes homines inperpetuum warantizabimus et ab omni seculari servicio defendemus et adquietabimus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Patricio filio Thome, domino Wydone de Boyvill, domino Roberto de Lamplogh, domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Hugone de Moreceby, domino Ada de Haverington, domino Ricardo de Cleter, Roberto de Branwait, Nicholao de Moreceby, Johanne de Boyvill, et multis aliis.[7]

315. Carta Johannis falcon[er] de j acra terre in Gosford cum pertinenciis.

[5] The portions within brackets are interlineations by a later hand.

[6] For this word, see note on No. **117**.

[7] The witnesses suggest a date between 1240 and 1250.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Johannes falconar[ius] de Gosford,[1] dedi . . . . Petro filio Henrici de Aynthorn et heredibus suis vel assignatis unam acram terre mee quam Willelmus filius Jordani quondam tenuit de me, jacentem propriorem alte More ex parte aquilonari et terre mee ex parte australi, cujus unum capud extendit versus turbariam ex parte orientali et aliud capud extendit versus Grucocgile ex parte occidentali, cum omni communi pastura de Gosford xij averiis, duobus jumentis, uno equo, quinquaginta ovibus, viginti capris, quatuor porcis, cum sequela omni predictorum animalium unius anni. Et sciendum quod dictus Petrus et heredes sui vel assignati pasturabunt cum hominibus meis et hominibus sancte Bege cum omnibus prenominatis catellis et racionabile estoverium habebunt omni communi bosco predicte ville de Gosford pertinente. Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim priori sancte Bege et ejusdem loci conventui sex denarios, scilicet, ad Pentecosten, pro omni servicio, accione, et demanda. Et ego, predictus Johannes, et heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Elya persona de Gosford, Willelmo de Punzunby, Waltero de Sevenhous, et aliis.[2]

316. CARTA ADE FILII RICARDI DE GILL' DE J ACRA IN GOSFORD.

UNIVERSIS . . . . Adam filius Ricardi[1] de Gill', salutem in domino sempiternam. Vestra noverit universitas me dedisse . . . . Willelmo filio Ricardi de Caldra[2] et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis unum messuagium et unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in villa de Gosford

315. [1] For John the falconer of Gosforth, see note on No. **311**.

[2] The date will fall about 1270-80.

316. [1] The grantor is probably the same as Adam son of Richer in No. **286**.

[2] For his charter, see next deed.

jacentem inter terram domini[3] de Gosford et terram quam Robertus carpenter de Santon[4] quondam tenuit, cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis ad predictam terram spectantibus. Tenenda . . . . de priore de sancta Bega et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim predicto priori et monachis sex denarios argenti ad duos anni terminos, scilicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omnibus serviciis. Ego vero dictus Adam et heredes mei . . . . defendemus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Willelmo de Punchunby, Nicholao de Sevenhous, Roberto de Gosford, Johanne de Gednay, Ricardo de Northeburgh, Nicholao de Irton, Alexandro de Sevenhous, et multis aliis.

317. Carta Willelmi filii Ricardi de j messuagio et j acra in Gosford.

Universis . . . . Willelmus filius Ricardi de Caldra, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Roberto filio Willelmi filii Rogeri[1] et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis unum messuagium et unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in villa de Gosford jacencia inter terram domini de Gosford et terram quam Robertus

[3] The lord of Gosford at this time was probably John the falconer or perhaps Robert de Gosford who appears as one of the witnesses. If the latter supposition be right the date of the deed will be late in the thirteenth century, but see note on the next deed.

[4] Santon a hamlet of Irton near Gosforth.

317. [1] Though styled Robert son of William son of Roger de Gosford in No. **318**, he must be distinguished from Robert de Gosford, lord of the manor of Gosforth, who is a witness of both deeds. The latter was dead before 5 February, 1316, when his lands were taken into the King's hand (*Cal. of Fine R.*, ii. 270). In the following September his lands were divided equally among his five daughters (*Ibid.*, p. 302) whose names are given in note 1 to No. **311**.

carpenter de Santon quondam tenuit cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis et libertatibus ad predictam terram infra villam de Gosford vel extra quoquomodo spectantibus. Tenenda . . . . de priore de sancta Bega . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim predictis priori et monachis sex denarios argenti ad duos anni terminos, scilicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omnibus serviciis et demandis . . . . Hiis testibus fratre Hugone[2] tunc priore de sancta Bega, Roberto de Gosford, Willelmo de Punzunby, Laurencio de Kirkby, Nicholao de Sevenhous, Ricardo de Warde, et aliis.[3]

318. Carta Roberti fil. Willelmi fil. Rogeri de j messuagio et j acra in Gosford.

Universis . . . . Robertus filius Willelmi filii Rogeri de Gosford salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . quieta clamasse domino J. abbati monasterii beate Marie Eboraci et fratri Alano de Nesse[1] priori sancte Bege et celle eiusdem et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Marie servientibus unum messuagium et unam acram terre cum pertinenciis in villa de Gosford jacent[em] inter terram domini de Gosford et terram quam Robertus Carpentarius de Santon quondam tenuit tanquam jus ecclesie beate Marie Eboraci et Celle sancte Bege in Coupland cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis et libertatibus ad predictam terram infra villam de Gosford

[2] Hugh de Cumpton, prior of St. Bees. For the approximate date of his priorate, see No. **235** where his name occurs under date 21 November, 1301.

[3] The date of this deed will be about the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century.

318. [1] For the date of Alan de Nesse, prior of St. Bees, see note on No. **256**. As John de Gylling was abbot of St. Mary, York, 1303-1313, the date of this deed will fall between these years, but perhaps nearer the latter.

et extra quoquomodo spectantibus. Tenenda . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne le Flemyng, domino Ricardo de Cletern, domino Johanne de Lamplou, militibus, Roberto de Gosford, Roberto de Rotington, Roberto de Harrais, Johanne de Perdishou, Ricardo Ward, et aliis.

319. Carta Michaelis de Brokholebank de omnibus terris, pratis et edificiis cum pertinenciis in Growcocgill in Gosford.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Michael de Brokholebanc, dedi . . . . dominis Johanne Scharp, rectori ecclesie de Whitingham,[1] et Thome Lilling, capellano, omnia tenementa mea et terras cum pratis, edificiis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis que et quas habui in Growcogill in villa de Gosford. Habenda . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Bampton, Ricardo Flemyng, militibus, Willelmo de Cleter, Willelmo Boyvill, Alano de Coupland, Nicholao de Sevenhous, et aliis. Datum apud Gosford in crastino sancti Marci evangeliste, anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum quatragesimo quinto.[2]

320. Carta ejusdem de terris in eadem.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Michael de Brocholbanc, dedi . . . . Thome de Lawswater [et] Randulpho Bell, capellanis, unum toftum cum duabus acris et dimidia terre arabilis in Growcogill in villa de Gosford. Habendum . . . . Hiis testibus Alano de Coupland, Nicholao de Stanlawe, Willelmo Boyvill, Nicholao de Sevenhous, Roberto de Punsonby, et aliis. Datum apud Gosford, die lune proximo post festum Conversionis sancti Pauli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum tercio decimo.[1]

319. [1] Afterwards vicar of Dalton in Furness (Nos. **285**, **326-7**).

[2] 26 April, 1371.

320. [1] 31 January, 1390.

321. Carta Thome Lawswater de terris in eadem.

Sciant . . . . quod nos, Thomas de Lawswater et Radulphus Bell, capellani, dedimus . . . . Nicholao de Staingrefe, vicario ecclesie de Kirkeby in Lonsdale, Thome de Brunby,[1] vicario ecclesie sancti Laurencii in Apylby, Willelmo de Gascoigne, capellano, et Johanni Thonour duo tofta et duas acras dimidiam terre arabilis cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in villa de Gosford. Habenda . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Willelmo de Culwen et Thoma de Lamplogh, militibus, Alano de Coupland, Nicholao de Stanlawe, Willelmo de Boyvill, Johanne de Frisington, et aliis. Datum apud Gosford in festo sancti Mathei apostoli, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum sexto decimo.[2]

322. Carta Michaelis de Brochobank de seisina de terris in Gosford.

Pateat universis per presentes quod ego, Michael de Brocholbank, assignavi et in loco meo constitui dilectum michi in Christo Johannem Cady, attornatum meum, ad deliberandam plenam seisinam Thome de Lawswater et Radulpho Bell, capellanis, de omnibus terris et tenementis meis in Gosford, prout in quadam carta feoffamenti plenius testatur, ratum at gratum habiturus . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud Gosford, die lune proxim[a] ante festum Purificacionis beate Marie, anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post Conquestum tercio decimo.[1]

323. Carta Savarici de l. acris terre in Gosford.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint literas has

321. [1] For these two vicars, see Nos. **251, 260-62**.
[2] 21 September, 1392.
322. [1] 31 January, 1390. This is the same date as No. **320**, though calculated from different feasts.

quod ego, Sav[aricus][1] abbas ecclesie sancte Marie, Eboraci, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri concessi et dedi Richero filio Punzun[2] et heredibus suis tenere de nobis in feudo et hereditate l acras terre in Gosford quas Hubertus de Vallibus[3] Deo et sancte Marie et celle sancte Bege in elemosinam dedit, pro qua terra tam ipse Richerus quam heredes sui reddent monachis nostris de sancta Bega v solidos per annum, dimidium ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum sancti Martini. Hoc autem eis concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerint et predictum censum bene reddiderint. Si vero forte contigerit eos vi vel racione prefatam terram amittere non dabimus eis escambium.

324. Carta Grecie de Gosford de quinque acris terre in villa de Gosford.

Omnibus . . . . Grecia de Gosford[1], salutem. Noverit

323. [1] Savaric, abbot of St. Mary, York, 1132-1161.

[2] For Richer son of Punzun, see note 6 on No. **87.**

[3] Hubert de Vallibus, Vals, Vaus or Vaux, was enfeoffed of the barony of Gillesland by Henry II. in 1158 and died in 1165 when his son Robert de Vallibus succeeded him. See the facsimiles of the charters of enfeoffment in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 306, 320. It is not known how Hubert came to Gosforth, but it is possible that his fee there was an appurtenant of Gillesland though held of Egremont as it appears at a subsequent date (No. **309**, note 2). In that case the grant would fall between 1158 and 1161. His charter has not been preserved. Hubert was at the Court of the Empress Maud before the accession of Henry II. (*Cal of Doc. France*, pp. 72, 208, ed. Round). Robert de Vals was an undertenant at the time of Domesday Survey in Norfolk and elsewhere (Ellis, *Introduction*, ii. 307, 398) and another Robert de Vallibus was paying a fine in 1130 for having his wife's inheritance in that county (*Pipe Roll*, p. 92, Rec. Com.). The name is probably derived from the *terram et feodum de Vallibus* in Normandy which King John, on 14 July, 1199, confirmed to the abbey of St. Jean de Falaise (*Rot. Chart.*, p. 5, Rec. Com.).

324. [1] For Grecia or Grace of Gosforth, wife of Geoffrey the falconer, see note 1 on No. **314.**

universitas vestra me in propria viduitate mea consessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem [Deo] servientibus quinque acras terre mee in villa de Gosford super Helewynherge,[2] scilicet, duas acras et dimidiam que jacent inter terram que quondam fuit Alexandri filii Godenild et terram hospitalis Jerosolomitani ex parte australi et unam acram et dimidiam in buttis versus moram et unam acram juxta predictam terram hospitalis ex parte aquilonari, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum communi pastura . . . . Hiis testibus

325. Carta Thome filii Huberti de Neuton de IIIJ acris terre in Gosford.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Thomas filius Huberti de Neuton, dedi . . . . Deo et ecclesie beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege virgini et monachis apud sanctam Begam Deo et beate Marie et beate Bege servientibus quatuor acras terre cum pertinenciis in Gosford, illas, scilicet, quas habui de dono Huberti patris mei et jacent in Neuton juxta magnam viam que ducit de Dreg versus Groucokgile ex parte orientali et abuttant versus Stellerun super terram quam pater meus dedit predicte ecclesie sancte Bege ex parte australi. Tenendas . . . . cum communi pastura et omnibus aliis aysiamentis ad tantam terram in predicta villa de Gosford pertinentibus, ita quod ego vel heredes mei . . . . nichil preter preces et oraciones de predicta terra exigere valeamus. Et ego, Thomas, et heredes mei predictas quatuor acras terre . . . . defendemus. Et ut hec mea donacio perpetuam

[2] In Nos. **110-11, 118,** we have the *fons sancte Helene* in Gosforth. On 29 January, 1285, Alan de Pouncounbi demised all his land in Elwenecroftt in the vill of Pouncounbi to Adam le younger of Eskedale and his heirs (Illus. Doc. No. LXX.). Here we have Helewynherge. All these places cannot have been far from each other.

habeat firmitatem presentem cartam sigilli mei apposicione[1] munivi. Hiis testibus.[2]

326. Carta Johannis Scharpe de terris in Crocokgill in [Gosford].[1]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Johannes Scharpe,[2] vicarius de Dalton, quondam rector ecclesie de Whytyngham, dedi . . . . dominis Leonardo de Malton, Thome de Lowswatyr et Radulpho Belle, capellanis, omnes terras et tenementa cum pratis, edificiis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis que et quas habui in Corkekyll in villa de Egremont ex dono et feofamento Thome de Lyllyng, capellani, et Nicholai Gybson de Kyrkebybeghoc. Habend[a] . . . . Hiis testibus Gylberto de Culwen, Roberto de Bampton, militibus, Alano de Cowpland, Willelmo de Boyvill, Johanne de Fresyngton, Stephano filio Johannis, Henrico de Crakplace, et aliis.

327. Carta Leonardi de Malton, Thome de Lowswater et Radulphi Bell, capellanorum, de terris in Crokokgill.

Sciant . . . . quod nos, Leonardus de Malton, Thomas de Lowswater et Radulphus Belle, capellani, dedimus . . . . Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnes terras et tenementa cum pratis, edificiis et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis que et quas habuimus in Korkekyl in villa de Egremont ex dono et feofa-

325. [1] *Apponere* in the manuscript.

[2] This deed is very similar to Nos. **124, 125**.

326. [1] Supplied from the table of contents, but in the body of the deed it stands as in the vill of Egremont. There is evidently confusion with Grucocgil in Gosforth as in previous deed.

[2] John Scharpe, rector of Whicham in 1371 (No. **319**) and vicar of Dalton in Furness in 1382 (No. **285**).

mento domini Johannis de Scharpe, vicarii de Dalton, quondam rectoris ecclesie de Whytyngham. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus domino Willelmo Culwen, domino Willelmo de Legh, domino Roberto Bampton, militibus, Willelmo Hudylston, Ricardo Hyrton, Ricardo Braystons, Christofero Cowpland, et multis aliis.[1]

328. Confirmacio Nicholai de Staynlow de vi acris terre in Ponzunby cum pertinenciis.

Omnibus . . . . Nicholaus Staynlowe,[1] salutem in domino. Noveritis me remisisse . . . . inperpetuum abbati monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventui ac priori celle sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et successoribus suis totum jus meum et clameum que habui, habeo seu aliquo modo in futurum habere potero in vj acris terre cum per-

327. [1] This deed is the necessary sequel of the last and must be dated about 1390.

328. [1] The Stanleys were settled at Greysouthen in the lordship of Cockermouth as early as the middle of the thirteenth century. On 20 May 1354 Thomas de Auisthwait demised the manor of Auisthwait, now Dalegarth, in Eskdale, to Nicholas son of John de Stanlowe and Constance his wife, daughter of Adam son of Thomas de Auisthwait (Illus. Doc. No. lxxv.), a manor which had been granted to Benedict son of Ketel, ancestor of the said Thomas, by Henry son of Arthur, lord of Millom (*Ibid.*, No. xxii.). In 1387 Nicholas enfeoffed trustees of the manors of Auisthwait and Ponsonby and about the same date settled certain lands in Embleton on his son Thomas de Stanlawe and Margaret his wife, and in 1425 Stanlawehall in Emmelton and the manors of Ponsonby and Auisthwait passed to Nicholas de Stanlawe, son and heir of Thomas de Stanlawe, who is the grantor of the two charters in this Register. Much more will be found about the succession of this family at Dalegarth and Ponsonby in the Illustrative Documents. The residential seat was at Dalegarth, and Ponsonby was utilized as the dower-house for the widowed members of the family.

tinenciis in Langakyrs[2] in Ponsunby, prout inter [terram] prioris de Cuneshed et terram dominicam ibidem et abuttant super Langrig et Scharthgate que nuper habuerunt ex dono et feofamento antecessorum meorum, pro anima mea et parentum meorum et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, libere et quiete ab omni terreno servicio, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ita vero quod nec ego, predictus Nicholaus, nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius, nomine nostro, aliquid jus seu clameum in predictis sex acris terre cum pertinenciis nec in aliqua parcella earundum de cetero exigere seu vendicare poterimus in futurum, sed ab omni accione juris seu clamei simus exclusi inperpetuum . . . . Hiis testibus Ricardo Staynlowe, Willelmo Ponsunby, Thoma Moghton, Thoma Panal, Willelmo Moghton, et aliis multis. Datum infra cellam sancte Bege predicte quinto decimo die mensis Junii, anno domini millesimo cccc° xl° iiij^to^.[3]

329. Carta ejusdem Nicholai de terris in Punzunby.

Sciant . . . .quod ego, Nicholaus Staynlowe, ob salutem anime mee, desiderans implere voluntatem antecessorum meorum penes terras et libertates concessas abbati et conventui de Caldra et priori de sancta Bega ac priori de Cuneshed,[1] ne a summo judice in penis purgatorii injuria vindicetur facta abbati predicto et prioribus predictis, confirmo omnes terras et libertates quas predicti abbas et priores habent in dominio de Ponsunby et, in quantum possum, ratifico libenterque dono secundum quod continetur in cartis vel indenturis predictorum abbatis

[2] For an interesting deed in English, touching Langakyrs, between the priories of St. Bees and Conishead, see Illus. Doc. No. lxxxvj.

[3] 15 June, 1444.

329. [1] For gifts to Conishead by the family of Ponsonby, "ancestors" of Nicholas Staynlowe, see Dugdale, *Mon.*, vj. 558.

ac priorum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus Thoma de Gosford, rectore ecclesie de Egremont, Christofero Flemyng, Willelmo Ponsunby, Ricardo de Staynlowe, Roberto de Staynlowe, Johanne Gwhytsyd, Jacobo Gybson, et aliis. Datum apud Ponsunby secundo die mensis Octobris, anno domini millesimo cccc° xl° primo.[2]

330. Carta Michaelis filii Alani de Staynburn de v perticatis terre et j tofto cum aliis.

Omnibus . . . . Michael filius Alani de Staynburn, salutem. Universitati vestre notificetur me concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege de Couplandia et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus et clameum quod ego vel heredes mei unquam habuimus vel habere poterimus in quinque perticatis terre in tofto Willelmi de porta in Staynburn[1] atque in domo Alani molend[inarii] sita in vico infra predictam portam versus austrum et eciam in domo quam Gillus Mariner[2] tenuit et similiter in communa quam petebamus infra parcum

[2] 2 October, 1441.

330. [1] Stainburn, a township in the parish of Workington (O. S., liii. s.e.), came to the monks by gift of Waldeve, lord of the neighbouring fee of Allerdale. The charter is not extant, but the gift was confirmed by William Meschin, lord of Coupland (No. **2**), in whose fee it was situated, at the foundation of the priory. This series of deeds (Nos. **330-349**) introduces the names of the earliest tenants of the township, among whom the family of Stainburn was predominant. In the early part of the thirteenth century the township was a fully organised territorial unit, with a park or demesne lands in the hands of the monks, a mill, town-fields, meadow, country (*territorium*), common, and other adjuncts. The vill consisted of a street inclosed on either side with a gate, the usual form of villages in Cumberland, of which the towngate is a common feature in local folk speech. The gates served the twofold purpose of restraining cattle and protecting the inhabitants. The manor of Stainburn was burnt by Robert Bruce in 1315 (Leland, *Collectanea*, i. 24).

[2] May be read as Marmer.

dicti prioris in eadem villa. Ita vero quod sine omni contradiccione mei vel heredum meorum licebit priori et dictis monachis facere nova frusseta et omnia alia comoda sua ubicunque et quandocunque voluerint infra territorium de Staynburn ad voluntatem eorum. . . . . Hiis testibus domino Willelmo persona de Wirkinton, tunc decano Couplandie, domino Patricio filio Thome, Roberto de Wilton, Henrico de Dene, Roberto de Bramthait, Willelmo de Craycouthen, Waltero filio Aylm[eri], Ada de Kirkeby, Johanne de Dreg, clerico, et aliis.[3]

331. Carta Willelmi filii Michaelis de Staynburn de totis terris suis in Owirthgat.

Universis . . . . Willelmus filius Michaelis de Steynbourne, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me concessisse . . . . Deo et beate [Bege] in Coupland ac priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam quam habui in loco qui vocatur ultra vicum *Anglice* Owirthgate, que, scilicet, terra jacet inter terram que vocatur Gilmoreboug ex parte una et terram que vocatur Priorhouue[1] ex parte altera. Item pratum subtus Bigbere cum pertinenciis in villa de Staynbourn et unum denarium annui redditus que ego recepi de tenemento quod Robertus filius Roberti de me tenuit in eadem villa de Staynburn. Habenda . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Camerton, Thoma de Ribton, Benedicto de Clifton, Adam Wyntscales, Willelmo de Neuton, et multis aliis.

332. Carta perquisita per N[icholaum] priorem de Staynburn.[1]

[3] William, parson of Workington, and Patrick son of Thomas, lord of Workington, identify the date of this deed as about 1220.

331. [1] Now Prior How (O. S., liii. n.e.).

332. [1] The title of this deed is singular as giving no indication of its contents. Nicholas de Langeton was prior of St. Bees about 1258-1282. It is noted in the margin that *carta perquisita est per dominum priorem de Staynburn.*

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Michael filius Alani, consensu et assensu heredum meorum, dedi . . . . Thome, filio meo, unam acram et dimidiam terre mee in villa de Staynburn, scilicet, iij rodas que sunt in Avena'croftes et dimidiam acram infra gilam sub Cruce que est inter Staynburn et Wirkington et unam rodam ultra Brakanberscahe. Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis j denarium ad Natale domini pro omni servicio . . . Hiis testibus Henrico de Haverington, Thoma de Stubscales, Thoma filio Dolfyn, Willelmo filio meo primogenito, Roberto cementario, Thoma filio Michaelis, Ada fratre ejus, Thoma filio Ricardi, Ada fratre ejus, Michaele de Haverington, clerico, et aliis.

333. CARTA THOME FILII MICHAELIS FILII ALANI DE STAYNBURN DE J ACRA CUM PERTINENCIIS IN EADEM.[1]

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Thomas filius Michaelis filii Alani de Staynborn, dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam quam pater meus michi dedit in predicta villa de Staynborn sine aliquo retenemento, scilicet, unam acram et dimidiam terre cum pertinenciis in predicta villa de Staynborn, videlicet, tres rodas jacentes in Avena'croft[es] et dimidiam acram infra gilam sub Cruce que est inter Staynborn et Wirkinton et unam rodam terre jacentem ultra Brakanbergscahe. Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad Natale domini pro omni servicio, exaccione et demanda. Ego vero, predictus Thomas, et heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Nicholao de Moreceby, Johanne de Camberton, Michaele de Haverington, militibus, Henrico de Dene, Roberto de

333. [1] The folios of the Register, on which this deed is written, have been misplaced in binding: fol. 141 should follow fol. 138 and precede fols. 139-140, and then the right sequence continues.

Bramthwait, Roberto filio suo, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Gosford, Willelmo de Punzunby, Roberto de Wilton, Henrico de Bollethor, Alexandro Matfelun, et aliis.

334. Licencia regis Edwardi de terris.

Edwardus, Dei gracia, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri statutum sit quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicujus ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licencia nostra et capitalis domini, de quo res illa imediate tenetur. Volentes tamen dilectis nobis in Christo, abbati et conventui beate Marie, Eboraci, graciam facere specialem, concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Johanni filio Ade de Whitgyft quod ipse quinque tofta et quatuor bovatas terre cum pertinenciis in Staynburn, que sunt de feodo dictorum abbatis et conventus et que triginta et octo solidos valent per annum, sicut per inquisicionem quam per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Gerardum Salveyn, escaetorem nostrum ultra Trentam, fieri fecimus, est compertum dare posset et assignare eisdem abbati et conventui. Habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis inperpetuum in parte satisfaccionis ducentarum libratarum terre per annum quam celebris memorie dominus E[dwardus], quondam rex Anglie, pater noster, in parliamento suo apud Lincoln[iam] eisdem abbati et conventui per peticionem ipsorum coram ipso patre nostro et consilio suo ibidem exhibitam et in Cancellaria nostra retornatam et ad inquisicionem Margarete, regine Anglie, tunc consortis sue, concessit de feodo eorundem abbatis et conventus sibi et domui sue in feodo adquirendas sicut per indorsamentum peticionis predicte constat evidenter, et eisdem abbati et conventui quod ipsi predicta tofta et terram cum pertinenciis a

prefato Johanne recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis inperpetuum, sicut predictum est, tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus specialem. Nollentes quod predictus Johannes vel heredes sui seu prefatus abbas et conventus aut successores, racione statuti predicti, per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionetur in aliquo vel gravetur. Salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Langel[iam] octavo die Decembris, anno regni nostri secundo.[1]

335. Carta Michaelis de Staynburn de v acris et messuagiis in Staynburn.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Michael de Staynburn, concessi et ad firmam dimisi Patricio filio Gilberti et heredibus suis vel assignatis quinque acras terre in villa de Staynburn cum messuagiis quas Alanus filius Thome quondam de me tenuit in eadem villa usque ad terminum viginti annorum completorum. Tenendas . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis triginta denarios argenti, scilicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini et inveniendo tamen michi et heredibus meis in quolibet autumpno unum hominem tribus diebus in opere nostro pro omni servicio, consuetudine, exaccione et demanda michi et heredibus meis pertinentibus. Salvo tamen forinseco domini regis et abbatis Eboraci, quantum pertinet ad tantas terras in eadem villa. Et sciendum est quod si predictus Patricius vel aliquis suorum in dicta terra manens in misericordia

334. [1] This grant, dated 8 Dec. 1308, has been entered on Pat. Roll, 2 Edw. ii. pt. ii. m. 16. The previous licence of Edw. I., dated at Lincoln on 22 Feb. 1301, is enrolled on Pat. Roll, 29 Edw. I. m. 27. See the deeds of John son of Adam de Whitgyft in Nos. **345-7**.

mea cessiderint, dabunt nisi sex denarios, et si pro sanguinis effusione cessiderint, dabunt duodecim denarios. Ego vero, Michael, et heredes mei . . . . Ad finem vero predicti termini prefate terre cum messuagiis et pertinenciis, sicut dictum est, michi et heredibus meis ab ipso Patricio et heredibus suis vel assignatis remanebunt quiete. Actum in anno gracie m° cc° xl° septimo ad festum sancti Martini in yeme.[1] In hujus rei testimonium hoc presens scriptum sigilli mei apposicione roboravi. Testibus Patricio filio T[home],[2] Ada de Haverington, Roberto de Bramthwait, Thoma filio Dolfin, Thoma de Stubescal, Ada de Clifton, M. clerico, et aliis.

336. Carta Ade filii Michaelis de terris et libertatibus in Kirkecrossan et Wyndscal[e].[1]

Omnibus visuris vel audituris has literas, Adam filius Michaelis, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et domui sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram illam in Kirkecrossan[2] que jacet inter terram

335. [1] 11 Nov., 1247.

[2] Patrick son of Thomas, lord of Workington, See his charters, touching Stainburn, Nos. **343-4**.

336. [1] Winscales, a township adjoining Stainburn on the south, is not mentioned in the deed or table of contents.

[2] Kirkecrossan, Kirkbycrossan in No. **38**, and Kyrcros in No. **74**, does not appear on the map, but the site must have been near Stainburn or Winscales, as appears by the name of the grantor, a member of the family of Stainburn, who settled at and took the name of Winscales. Kirkecrossan has an ecclesiastical flavour as if the claim that there was once a free chapel in that district had some justification. Early in the fifteenth century, however, it was accepted that the chapel of Stainburn was only an oratory built by the monks of St. Bees for their own convenience (Illus. Doc. No. lxxxiv.). Crossbarrow (O. S., liv. s.w.) is not far off.

hospitalis sancti Johannis[3] et croftum[4] Matilde, que quondam fuit uxor patris mei, cum tofto et edificio ad capud ejusdem terre adversus austrum, et cum communi pastura ejusdem ville, scilicet, xij averiis cum sequela unius anni, et xxx^ta^ ovibus cum sequela unius anni, et iiij^or^ suibus cum sequela unius anni, et duabus equabus cum sequela unius anni, et cum omnibus aliis communibus aisiamentis ejusdem ville. Et si ita contingat quod prefati monachi aliquando non habeant numerum plenum in aliquo genere predictorum animalium, licitum erit eis perficere numerum de quibuscunque animalibus. Ego siquidem et heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus Hugone de Moreceby, Ada de Haverington, Willelmo de Hothweit, Willelmo persona de Wirkinton,[5] Alano de Steynburn, Michaele et Roberto filiis ejus, Hugone de Brensti, Gilberto filio Ailmeri, et multis aliis.

337. Carta Willelmi filii Wa[l]def de Yuebank de v acris cum pertinenciis in Wynnebanc.

Omnibus . . . . Willelmus filius Waldef de Yuebanc, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me et pro heredibus meis vel meis assignatis quietas clamasse Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quinque acras terre in Wynnebanc cum omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus in pascuis et planis dictam terram spectantibus, pro salute anime mee et parentum meorum ab omni seculari servicio, quiet[a clamacione] et demanda. Et ut dicta quieta clamacio rata sit . . . . Hiis testibus domino Elya, ballivo de Egremond,[1] domino

[3] The Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem had land in other places in Coupland (No. **324**).

[4] *Crofton* in the MS.

[5] This witness identifies the deed as early in the thirteenth century.

337. [1] The *floruit* of Elyas, bailiff of Egremont, was about 1258. See No. **418**.

Roberto de Lamplow, Roberto de Bramthwait, Nicholao de Moreceby, Henrico de Dene, Michaele de Haverington, Willelmo de Kirkebistephan, Clemente, clerico, et aliis.

338. Convencio de pastura in Staynburn.

Anno Incarnacionis Domini millesimo ducentesimo vicesimo septimo, in octabis Pasche facta est hec convencio inter dominum Robertum,[1] abbatem, et conventum sancte Marie, Eboraci, et monachos dictorum abbatis et conventus apud sanctam Begam commorantes, ex parte una, et dominum Patricium filium Thome de Wirkinton, ex altera, videlicet, quod dictus Patricius, pro salute anime sue et uxoris sue et omnium parentum suorum, remisit et quietum clamavit, a se et heredibus suis inperpetuum Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et dictis abbati et conventui et priori et monachis eorundem apud sanctam Begam Deo servientibus, totum jus et clameum quod habuit vel habere potuit in turbara et pastura, de quibus convencio fuit inter ipsos, quas dicti abbas et monachi asserebant spectare ad liberum tenementum suum de Staynburn infra subscriptas divisas ; scilicet, a Gylderstainflatt sicut divisa inter terram de Wirkinton et Gilderstainflat extendit se liniariter ultra Ellerbec, ascendendo usque magnum lapidem et grisium versus Wyndscales, et sic a magno lapide liniriter ultra Hungerig usque ad locum in occidentali capite de Traneberimos, et a salceto occidentalis capitis ejusdem Traneberimos per profundius descendendo in Kaulegile, et inde per rivulum de Kaulegill descendendo in Lostric per eundem rivulum de Kaulegile usque ad Armategill, et ita descend[en]do usque in Ellerbec, et per Ellerbec descendendo usque ad prenominatas divisas de Gilderstanflat inter terram de

338. [1] The date of the agreement, 18 April, 1227, identifies this abbot as Robert de Longo Campo (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, iii. 538).

Wirkinton et de Stainburn versus occidentem.[2] Ita quidem quod licebit dictis abbati et monachis et eorum hominibus de Staynburn de predictis turbera et pastura infra prenominatas divisas omnia commoda sua in omnibus ad libitum suum facere inperpetuum sine qualibet contradiccione et impedimento dicti Patricii et heredum suorum, hoc tamen excepto quod ipsi eandem terram de qua contencio inter ipsos mota fuit aratro ad culturam non reducent nec in eadem aliquid edificium struent. Et sciendum est quod averia de Wirkinton tantummodo pasturare poterunt inperpetuum infra jam dictas divisas sine impedimento prefatorum abbatis et monachorum et hominum suorum de Stainburn. Et sciendum est quod homines de Wirkinton infra prenominatas divisas nullum opus manuale facient. Ut autem omnia hec supradicta firma et inconcussa inperpetuum permaneant et fideliter hinc inde observentur pro dictis abbate et monachis presenti pagine appositum est signum capituli beate Marie, Eboraci. In testimonium et alteri pagine secundum eandem formam script[ur ?]e appositum est signum dicti Patricii pro se et heredibus suis in testimonium. Hiis testibus Willelmo, persona de Wirkinton, Roberto de Wilton, Ada de Haverington, Roberto de Forset, Ricardo de Cleter, Henrico de Dene, Roberto de Bramthwait, Michaele de Clifton, Walthevo de Clifton, et aliis.[3]

339. Carta Willelmi filii Michaelis de terra in Staynburn.[1]

[2] Several of the place-names mentioned in these bounds can still be traced on the ordnance map, *e.g.* Ellerbeck, the great graystone or the Cut Stone, Hungerig or Hunday Cottage, Kaule or Gale, and Lostric or Lostrigg Beck.

[3] The witnesses to this deed have been supplied from a subsequent folio of the Register, as the folios have been misplaced by the binder. See note on No. **333**.

339. [1] This deed was intended to follow No. **333**, but was misplaced in the binding of the Register.

UNIVERSIS . . . . Willelmus filius Michaelis de Staynburn,[2] salutem. Noveritis me concessisse . . . . Deo et sancte Bege in Coupland ac priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram quam Michael, pater meus, de Staynborn vendidit Roberto filio Roberti de Staynburn infra campum de Steynburn. Preterea concessi . . . . predictis priori et monachis unum denarium de annuo redditu, quem predicti prior et monachi pro eodem tenemento michi annuatim solverunt. Habend[am] . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Haverington, Johanne de Ireby, Roberto de Bramthait, Rogero,[3] rectore ecclesie de Wirkinton, Roberto de Ufflait, Radulfo de Lamplogh, Ada de Clifton, Thoma de Cleter, Thoma de Brigham.

340. CARTA AGNETIS FILIE SYMONIS FILII GILBERTI DE WIRKINTON DE TERRA IN EADEM STAYNBURN.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Agnes filia Simonis filii Gilberti de Wirkynton,[1] quondam uxor Roberti filii Roberti de Staynborn, in viduitate mea et libera potestate, dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege, Couplandie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam in Sitbrandan[2] in territorio de Staynburn et totum jus quod unquam habui vel unquam habere potui in dicta terra, nomine dotis, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in

[2] At Martinmas, 1279, William son of Michael de Staneburn acquired four oxgangs of land in Staneburn for life from Adam son of Gilbert de Staneburn, with reversion to Adam and his heirs and with warranty against the heirs of William (Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. I. No. 14).

[3] Roger de Seleby, rector of Workington, 1247-1258 (Nos. **214**. **356-7**).

340. [1] Simon son of Gilbert supplies a new link in the pedigree of Curwen of Workington. The marriage of his daughter with a Stainburn is interesting.

[2] This place does not now appear on the ordnance sheet.

eadem villa, pro quadam summa pecunie quam Nicholaus,[3] tunc prior sancte Bege, in mea maxima necessitate michi dedit premanibus. Tenenda . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo de Cleter, domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Elya, tunc ballivo de Egremond, domino Michaele de Haverington, domino Nicholao de Moreceby, Willelmo filio Michaelis de Steinburn, Alexandro Matfelun, et aliis.

341. Carta Gilberti filii Gilberti de ij bovatis terre in Stubscalis et v acris in Qwynnebank.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Gilbertus[1] filius Gilberti, per assensum Gilberti, heredis mei, et amicorum meorum, dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duas bovatas terre in Stubscales,[2] libere, quiete ab omni terre servicio, pro anime mee salute et omnium antecessorum meorum, illas, scilicet, bovatas quas pater meus dedit illis pro salute anime sue, cum omnibus pertinenciis . . . . Volo autem et precipio ut homines sui qui manent in eadem terra habeant porcos suos proprios in bosco meo sine pannagio. Item dedi predictis monachis quinque acras terre in Winnebanc[3]

[3] Nicholas de Langeton, prior of St. Bees, taken with Elyas, bailiff of Egremont, gives the date of the deed about 1260.

341. [1] Lord of Distington and Dundraw, whose family were benefactors of local monastic institutions. Gilbert son of Serlo paid a fine to the sheriff of Cumberland in 1178 (Pipe R., 24 Hen. II.) and about the same time gave the advowson of the church of Distington to the Canons of Lanercost (Reg. of Lanercost, MS. viii. 17, 18). The donor of the above benefaction to St. Bees, better known as Gilbert son of Gilbert of Dundraw, gave land in Distington to the monks of Holmcultram (Reg. of Holmcultram, MS. ff. 64-6). The descendants of Gilbert son of Serlo in the male line came to an end before 1230, when his possessions were divided among his four daughters (Feet of Fines, 15 Hen. III. No. 12).

[2] Stubsgill in Distington (O. S., lxi. N.E.).

[3] Now perhaps represented by Whins. See No. **337**.

et communam pasture mecum et cum hominibus meis ad xxx. vaccas et ad sexaginta oves cum sequela duorum annorum cum omnibus aliis aisiamentis. Et sciendum est quod ego, Gilbertus, et heredes mei warantizabimus . . . . Hiis testibus Roberto de Haverington, Michaele filio Hac, Alano de Stainburn, Michaele presbitero, Willelmo et Roberto filiis suis, Waldelfo de Moreceby, Ricardo preposito, Gilberto serviente, Willelmo de Hothwait, et aliis.[4]

342. Carta Thome de Newton de pastura in Staynburn.

Omnibus . . . . Thomas de Neuton,[1] eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me ex concensu et assensu Johanne, sponse mee, concessisse . . . . Deo et sancte Marie et abbati et conventui de Eboraco et priori et monachis sancte Bege totam pasturam et turbar-[am] que fuit in contencione inter eos, ex una parte, et dominum Patricium filium Thome,[2] ex altera, scilicet, inter villam de Wirkinton et villam de Stainburne. Habendas et tenendas predictas pasturam et turbaram predictis abbati et conventui et priori et monachis de sancta Bega et hominibus suis de Stainburn, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, scilicet infra subscriptas divisas ;[3] scilicet, a Gilderstainflat sicut divisa inter terram de Wirkinton et Gilderstainflat se extendit linialiter ultra Ellerbec usque magnum lapidem et grisum versus Wyndscales, et sic a magno lapide linialiter ultra Hungerig usque ad salsetum in occidentali parte de Tranbermose,

[4] The date of the deed is about 1210.

342. [1] The donor held Kirkbycrossan (No. **38**) and Rutgart (No. **74**) probably in right of his wife, as appears by the terms of the three deeds.

[2] Lord of Workington.

[3] The identification of these bounds has been discussed in No. **338**, note 2.

et a salceto occidentalis capitis ejusdem Tranbermosse per profundius descendendo in Cauegile, et inde per rivulum de Cauegill descendendo in Lostrick, et ita ascendendo de Lostrich per eundem rivulum de Caluegille usque ad Armetgile, et ita descendendo usque in Ellerbec et per Ellerbec descendendo usque ad prenominatas divisas de Gilderstainflat inter terram de Wirkinton et de Stainburn versus occidentem et in omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis et commodis infra prescriptas divisas, sicut carta domini Patricii filii Thome, quam inde habuit, plenius testatur. Ego siquidem Thomas et Johanna, sponsa mea, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, tactis sacrosanctis sancte Bege, vnanimus[4] quod nos vel heredes nostri querelam vel impedimentum de dicta pastura et turbara contra dictos abbatem et conventum et priorem et monachos et homines eorum de Stainburn inperpetuum non movebimus. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Patricio filio Thome, domino Hugone de Moreceby, domino Roberto de Lamplogh, domino Johanne de Langliver, Roberto de Bramthwait, Nicholao de Moreceby, Johanne de Boyvill, Johanne de Hale, David de Swaluhirst, Willelmo coco, et aliis.[5]

343. Carta Patricii filii Thome de Wirkinton de pastura inter Wirkinton et Staynburn.

Omnibus . . . . Patricius filius Thome de Wirkinton, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit . . . . me, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et liberorum meorum et omnium parentum meorum, remisisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et abbati et conventui sancte Marie, Eboraci, et priori et monachis dictorum abbatis et conventus in cella sancte Bege Deo servientibus totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in turbera et

[4] Perhaps meant for *unanimamus*.

[5] The date of this deed is about 1227.

pastura de quibus contencio fuit inter me et ipsos, quas turberam et pasturam dicti abbas et monachi asserebant esse liberum tenementum suum de Stainburn infra subscriptas divisas, scilicet, a Gilderstainflat sicut divisa inter terram de Wirkintona et Gilderstainflat extendit se linialiter usque Ellerbec ascendendo usque magnum lapidem et grisium versus Wyndscales, et sic a magno lapide liniariter ultra Hungerig usque ad salcetum in occidentali capite de Tranberimos, et a salceto occidentalis capitis ejusdem Tranberimos per profundius descendendo in Kavelegile, et inde per rivulum de Cavelegile descendendo in Lostric, et ita ascendendo de Lostric per eundem rivulum de Cavelgile usque ad Armetgile, et ita descendendo usque in Ellerbec et per Ellerbec descendendo usque ad prenominatas divisas de Gilderstainflat inter terram de Wirkinton et de Stainburn versus occidentem. Ita quidem quod licebit dictis abbati et monachis et eorum hominibus de Stainburn de predictis turbera et pastura infra prenominatas divisas omnia commoda sua in omnibus ad libitum suum facere inperpetuum sine qualibet contradiccione et impedimento mei et heredum meorum ; hoc tamen excepto quod ipsi eandem terram de qua contencio inter nos mota fuit aratro ad culturam non reducent, nec in eadem aliquod edificium struent. Et sciendum est quod averia hominum meorum de Wirkinton tantummodo pasturare inperpetuum poterunt infra jam dictas divisas sine impedimento prefatorum abbatis et monachorum et hominum suorum de Stainburne. Et sciendum est quod homines mei de Wirkinton infra predictas divisas nullum opus manuale facient. Ut autem omnia predicta firma et inconcussa permaneant inperpetuum et fideliter observentur, ego, Patricius, pro me et heredibus meis presenti pagine sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus Willelmo decano Coupland, Roberto de Wilton, Ada de Haverington, Thoma de Haverington, Radulpho de Forseit, tunc senescaldo

Coupland, Johanne de Dreg, clerico, Ricardo de Alenburgh, Thoma de Stubscales, Roberto de Bramthwait, Roberto de Welp, Michaele de Clifton, et aliis.[1]

344. Carta Patricii filii Thome de Wyndescale et Staynburn.

Omnibus . . . . Patricius filius Thome, salutem. Noveritis me, caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege, Coupland, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine aliquo retenemento, quam habui de dono Thome filii Willelmi de Alneburgh et quam idem Thomas habuit de dono Ade filii Michaelis de Wynscales[1] in territorio de Wyndscales, scilicet, per has divisas de quodam fossato quod se extendit in siketum quod descendit in Hothekeld usque Gilderscholh, ad unam fossam que ibi ad certitudinem divisarum predicte terre facta est, et de predicta fossa ex transverso per alias fossas usque ad unam viam que vocatur Holgate, et sic descendendo per eandem viam usque Ellerbec, et ita de Ellerbec ascendendo usque ad divisas de Stainburn, et ab illis divisis indirectum usque ad quandam petram que vocatur Graistane, et ab eadem petra ex transverso usque ad prenominatum siketum, et ab illo siketo ascendendo usque ad predictam fossam, et quatuor acras prati que jacent subtus quendam fontem qui vocatur Hothekeld,[2] . . . . cum communa pasture et

343. [1] Note in lower margin: *Memorandum de carta Patricii fil. Thome de tota terra sua in territorio de Wynskal ut patet.* The date of the above deed synchronises with that of No. **342**.

344. [1] For the identification of Adam, son of Michael de Wynscales, see No. **336**, note 2.

[2] The nomenclature of this deed is very interesting. In Hothkeld we have the name of a keld, spring or well: in Holgate, the *via*, way or street: *fossatum*, the dug ditch, is distinguished from

cum omnibus libertatibus et communibus aisiamentis, quantum pertinet ad predictam terram in dicto territorio de Wyndscales . . . . Salva michi et heredibus meis et hominibus nostris de Wirkinton communi pastura infra predictas divisas post blada et prata asportata sine dolo quamdiu campi ejusdem provincie indefensum ponantur. Concessi eciam pro me et heredibus meis quod possint claudere et tensare[3] boscum suum infra predictas divisas pro voluntate sua, salvo jure aliorum. Ita tamen quod si predicti monachi blada yemalia infra predictas divisas seminaverint, bene licebit eis ipsa blada tensare cum sufficiente claustura circa predicta blada. Preterea si contingat aliquem de hominibus meis vel heredum meorum infra predictas divisas transgressionem aliquam facere sive in blado sive in prato sive in bosco, ego et heredes mei vel ballivi nostri de Wirkinton sine placito illam transgressionem emendare faciemus per visum legalium hominum vicinorum, et si ille cui inponitur transgressio inde racionabiliter adquietare non poterit. Et si contingat quod homines mei vel heredum meorum transgressionem sibi inpositam emendare infra dictas divisas vel inde se adquietare noluerint, bene licebit dictis monachis emendacionem ab eis querere ubi voluerint sine contradiccione mei vel heredum meorum.

siketum, a natural watercourse, and from *fossa*, a dyke or bank of earth formed from the upcast of the ditch. In the *fossa* we have an early instance of inclosure for the purpose of marking the boundaries of adjacent estates. The place-names betoken an early Norse settlement. The termination of Gilderschoh is now represented by High and Low Scaw and Schoose (O. S., liii. S.E.), the latter of which was associated with the agricultural experiments of John Christian Curwen, M.P.

[3] *Tensare* is an uncommon word with the meaning of *protegere*, to defend, protect. Note the previous word *indefensum* used adverbially of the fields of the district. For its meaning as exacting a tax for protection, see *Annales Monastici* (R. S.), iii. 241.

Ego vero et heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Ricardo de Cletern, domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Roberto de Lamplogh, domino Johanne de Camberton, domino Elya, tunc ballivo de Egremond, domino Rogero, persona de Wirkinton, Roberto de Bramthwait, Nicholao de Moreceby. Michaele de Haverington, Michaele de eadem, clerico de Clifton, Ada filio Dene, et aliis.[4]

345. Carta Johannis filii Ade de Whitgift de terris in Staynburn.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Johannes filius Ade de Whitgift,[1] dedi . . . . religiosis viris, dominis meis, Johanni de Gilling,[2] abbati monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventui quinque tofta et quatuor bovatas terre cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in villa de Stainburn que fuit de feodo dictorum abbatis et conventus, dominorum meorum, sine ullo retenemento michi et heredibus meis. Habenda . . . . cum communi pastura et cum omnibus libertatibus . . . . ad predicta tofta et quatuor bovatas terre infra villam de Staynburn et extra qualitercumque pertinentibus . . . . Faciendo inde capitalibus dominis feodi servicia inde debita et consueta. Et ego vero, Johannes filius Ade predictus, et heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Culwen, Johanne de Haverington, Ricardo de Cleter, militibus, Roberto de Bampton, Johanne de Eglesfeld, Roberto de Harrays, Waltero de Plumland, Thoma de Louthir, et aliis.

[4] Roger de Seleby, parson of Workington, taken with Elyas, bailiff of Egremont, give the date of the deed about 1258, or a little earlier.

345. [1] Adam de Whitgift had been a landowner in Stainburn (No. **108**).

[2] John de Gilling, sometime prior of Wetheral, was abbot of St. Mary, York, from 1303 to 1313 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 538, 581). This deed is about the same date as the two which follow, viz., 2 January, 1308-9.

346. LITERA J[OHANNIS] DE WITTEGIFT DE ATTORNATO DE SEISINA DE TERRIS IN STAYNBURN.

UNIVERSIS . . . . quod ego, Johannes filius Ade de Whitgift, facio et constituo dilectos michi in Christo magistrum Willelmum de Bampton vel Ranulphum de Osmunderlaw, attornatos meos et eorum alterum per se et pono loco meo ad tradendam . . . . seisinam plenam religiosis viris, abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, vel eorum procuratori seu attornato, eorum nomine, de quinque toftis et quatuor bovatis terre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in villa de Stainburn. Habenda . . . . Datum Eboraci ij Januarii anno domini m° ccc° octavo.

347. CARTA JOHANNIS FILII ADE DE QWITGIFT DE IIIJ^or^ BOVATIS TERRE CUM PERTINENCIIS IN STAYNBURN.

OMNIBUS . . . . Johannes filius Ade de Whitgift, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . religiosis viris, domino Johanni de Gilling, abbati monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventui et eorum successoribus totum jus et clameum quod habeo, habui seu aliquo modo habere potero in quinque toftis et iiij^or^ bovatis terre cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in villa de Stainburne, que et quas dicti religiosi habuerunt et tenuerunt ex concessione et dimissione mea ad terminum annorum. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei . . . . Et ego vero, Johannes filius Ade predictus, et heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Culwen, Johanne de Haverington, Ricardo de Cleterne, militibus, Thoma de Louthir, Roberto de Harrays, Roberto de Bampton, Waltero de Plumland, et aliis.

348. CARTA C[LEMENTIS] ABBATIS CONTRA STENULFUM FILIUM VCTHE DE VILLA DE STAYNBURNE.

SCIANT omnes qui viderint vel audier[int] literas has

quod ego, Clemens,[1] abbas ecclesie beate Marie, Eboraci, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi et dedi Steinulfo filio Vcthe in vita sua tenere de nobis medietatem ville nostre de Steinburn, sicut pater suus ante eum tenuit, cum eadem consuetudine et servicio quo ille eam tenuit. Reddet autem prefatus Steinulfus ecclesie nostre unoquoque anno pro eadem tenura xj solidos, dimidium in festo beati Martini et dimidium ad Pentecosten. Hoc ei concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerit et prescriptum censum bene reddiderit. Si vero contigerit eum supranominatam tenuram vi vel judicio amittere, non dabimus ei excambium. Testibus hiis Goscelino capellano, Galfrido portario, Willelmo constabulario.

349. Carta C[lementis] abbatis contra Alanum de Staynburn.

Notum sit omnibus legentibus vel audientibus literas has quod ego, C[lemens], abbas beate Marie, Eboraci, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi, dedi Alano filio Willelmi de Stainburn tenere de nobis in vita sua tantum medietatem[1] ejusdem ville sicut pater suus tenuit. Reddet autem nobis idem Alanus pro supradicta medietate annuatim xj solidos, dimidium ad Pente-

348. [1] This and the next deed are the earliest documents in the collection respecting Stainburn, except the abstract of the grant to the monks by Waldeve son of Gospatric (No. **2**). The date of both deeds must be before 18 Aug. 1184, when Abbot Clement died (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 538). In the margin: *Contra Steinnulfum filium Vche super villa de Staynburn.*

349. [1] According to the confirmation of Waldeve's grant by King Stephen, as recited on the Patent Roll (8 Henry IV. pt. ii. m. 21) of 1407 (Illus. Doc. No. lxxxiv.), the whole vill of Stainburn comprised only three ploughlands. It would appear that in the latter part of the twelfth century the vill was held by two tenants in equal portions, one of whom had adopted the territorial name.

costen et dimidium in festo sancti Martini. Hoc eis concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habueri[n]t et prescriptum censum bene reddiderint. Si vero contigerit eum predictam terram vi vel racione amittere non dabimus ei escambium. Testibus hiis Thoma,[2] sacerdote de Wirkinton, Ricardo capellano, Thoma de Holceby, Radulfo de Kirkeby, Willelmo de Santon, et aliis multis.[3]

350. Carta Ade filii Suani de Aynerset.[1]

351. Carta Willelmi filii Dunecani de eadem cum pertinenciis.[1]

352. Carta David [regis] Scott[orum] de Enresete.[1]

353. Carta Lamberti Skarlet de vj d[enariis] in Anand[ia.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Lambertus Scarlet de Anand[ia], salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie, Eboraci, et domui sancte Bege in Coupland[ia] et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus,

[2] Thomas, parson of Workington, is a witness to No. **165**, and as *presbiter* of Workington, to a deed of Grace, wife of Thomas son of Gospatric, to the monks of Holmcultram, as recorded in the Register of that house.

[3] For the date, see the note to previous deed. In the margin we have *Contra Alanum de Stainburn.*

350. [1] Duplicate of No. **41**, with slight textual variations, *Suuani* for *Suwani*, *Enrescenset* for *Enereseiset*, and *Dunedag* for *Dunadag*.

351. [1] Duplicate of No. **40** with the variation of *Aynerset* for *Ainreseta*.

352. [1] Duplicate of No. **39**. There is little textual variation in the two deeds, except the omission of *Testibus* before *Waltero* and the order of the witnesses.

in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sex denarios annuatim de quodam tofto, quod emi de Rogero Pacok in predicta villa, jacente juxta domum meam quam teneo de hospitali de Anandia. Reddendo annuatim in die sancte Bege[1] virginis dictum redditum super magnum altare sue ecclesie, omni occasione postposita. Et si ita contingat, quod absit, quod ego vel heredes mei in solucione dicti redditus defecerimus, liceat eis in partibus suis super me vel heredes meos namiare. Ego vero et heredes mei dictum redditum, sicut prenominatum est, predicto domui et monachis prenominatis contra omnes homines warantizabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus. Et ut hec mea donacio et concessio rata et stabilis inperpetuum permaneat, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus Waltero Longg, Johanne, persona de Castellomilch, Hugone Thramel, Johanne Ruffo, magistro Roberto, Bernardo filio Roberti, Roberto decano, Reginaldo de Crofell, et aliis.

354. Dimissio C[lementis] abbatis de Andirsete.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint literas has quod ego, Clemens, abbas ecclesie sancte Marie, Eboraci, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi et dedi Simoni de Boyvilla et heredibus suis tenere de nobis in feudo et hereditate terram nostram, que vocatur Andersetta. Reddendo ecclesie nostre annuatim dimidiam marcam argenti, dimidiam ad Pentecosten et dimidiam ad festum sancti Martini. Hoc autem eis concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habueri[n]t et predictum censum bene reddiderint. Si vero forte contigerit eos prefatam terram vi vel racione amittere, non dabimus eis escambium.[1]

353. [1] For the day of St. Bega the virgin, see note on No. **227**.

354. [1] This lease of "Andersetta" is probably the first after its conveyance to St. Bees as recorded in Nos. **39-41**. Simon de Boyvilla only occurs here in the Register, but it was probably he

355. CARTA MICHAELIS DE CLIFTON DE TERRIS IN CLIFTONA, WYNSATH, ROCHELAND, ET ALIIS.

SCIANT omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Michael filius Gamaliel[is] de Clifton,[1] dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quinque acras de dominico meo in villa de Clifton,[2] scilicet, duas acras super parva Wynsath, et unam acram super Rocheland, et in capite de parva Wynsath unam acram, et super Seglandes

who witnessed a charter of Adam de Montebegon in the *Reg. of Wetherhal*, p. 368. Adam married a daughter of Adam son of Suan who confirmed " Enereseiset " to the monks as in No. **41**. Simon de Aynnerset, Ainresete or Ainerset is often found as a witness in the Coupland deeds of the Duchy of Lancaster early in the thirteenth century. Clement abbot of York, the grantor, is dated 1161-84.

355. [1] Gamel de Clifton witnessed the *recognicio* of the chapel of Clifton (No. **99**) in the early part of the thirteenth century. A person of this name appears, with John de Dene, a witness to Alice de Romili's charter at No. **490**. and in a transaction touching a ploughland in Helton (Flecket) in the parish of Askham, Westmorland, against Nicholas de Morevill in 1197-1202 (*Pipe Rolls of Westmorland*, pp. 177, 189). Though called Gamaliel in this charter, there is little doubt that Gamel is meant. This is the only deed in the Register by Michael, but his name as Michael de Clifton is found among the witnesses at Nos. **338**, **343**.

[2] The township of Clifton, though in the parish of Workington and subject to the parish church, was not parcel of the manor of Workington. It was one of the Five Towns, given by William Meschin to Waldeve son of Earl Gospatric (No. **498**), which formed the Honor of Cockermouth. The manor of Clifton was a dependent of Lorton, parcel of the Honor. In a survey of 1578 the manor of Great Clifton with its members, Stainburn and Little Clifton, is set out in numerical order as the third of the *Quinque Ville*. The township had two vills, known as Great Clifton, High Clifton or Kirkclifton, and Clifton, Low Clifton or Little Clifton.

tres rodas, et super Witebuttes unam rodam. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus domino P[atricio] filio Thome de Wirkinton, Ada de Haverington, Roberto de Bramthwait, Nicholao de Moreceby, Thoma de Stubscales, Thoma filio Dolfin, Willelmo Graicsuthen, Michaele clerico, et aliis.[3]

356. Carta Ade de Clifton de terris in eadem Clifton.

Noverint universi quod ego, Adam de Clifton,[1] concessi et dimisi, anno domini m° cc° l° septimo,[2] in crastino Purificacionis apud sanctam Begam, priori dicti loci pro quadam summa pecunie, quam michi solvit premanibus, duas acras prati in territorio meo de Clifton, scilicet, in prato quod vocatur Braithemire, qua parte in dicta Braithemire voluerit eligere usque ad terminum tresdecim annorum plene completorum. Et ad hanc convencionem fideliter observandam meam fidem astrinxi et sigillum meum apposui. Et dictus prior consimili scripture signum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus domino Rogero,[3] rectore ecclesie de Wirkinton, Willelmo dispensatore, Willelmo filio Michaelis de Stainburn, Willelmo de sancta Bega, clerico, Thoma filio Syeric, et aliis.

357. Carta ejusdem de eadem.

Noverint universi quod ego, Adam de Clifton, concessi et dimisi, anno domini m° cc° l° septimo, in crastino

[3] The witnesses suggest the date 1235-45.

356. [1] Adam de Clifton appears as Adam son of Michael de Clifton in Nos. **358-9**, **362**, but No. **360** is given by Adam son of Ranulf de Clifton. At the latter place Ranulf is probably an error for Michael. Compare the witnesses of the deeds and the property involved in this group of charters. Adam son of Ranulf does not occur again in the Register.

[2] 3 February, 1258.

[3] For Roger de Seleby, rector of Workington, see note on No. **214**.

Purificacionis apud sanctam Begam, priori dicti loci pro quadam summa pecunie quam michi solvit premanibus, duas acras prati in territorio meo de Clifton, scilicet, in prato quod vocatur Brayzemyre, quacunque parte in dicta Braizemire voluerit eligere, usque ad terminum decem annorum plene completorum . . . . Hiis testibus domino Rogero, rectore ecclesie de Wirkinton, Willelmo dispensatore, Willelmo de sancta Bega, clerico, Thoma filio Siric, et aliis.[1]

358. Carta Ade filii Michaelis de Clifton de v acris cum pertinenciis in Clifton et parva Wyndscalis et aliis.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Adam filius Michaelis de Clifton[1], dedi . . . . Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quinque acras terre de dominico meo in villa de Clifton, scilicet, duas acras super parva Wyndscal[es], et unam acram super Rocheland, et in capite de parva Wynscales unam acram, et super Seglandes tres rodas, et super Witebuttes unam rodam. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus domino P[atricio] filio Thome de Wirkinton, Ada de Haverington, Roberto de Bramthwait, Nicholao

357. [1] This deed is a duplicate of the last, except in the matter of the term of the lease and a slight variation of the witnesses.

358. [1] Adam son of Michael de Clifton conveyed to Hugh son of Michael de Hothwait 19½ acres of his demesne (de dominio meo) and ½ acre of meadow in the vill of Clifton for his free service, viz., 16½ acres in Scaleberg and 3 acres in Meleberg and ½ acre of meadow in Briggethorfin, by the render of a pound of cumin or 3d. at the Assumption. "Hiis testibus Patrico filio Thome de Wirkinton, Thoma de Camberton, Nicholao de Moricebi, Michaele de Haverington, Roberto de Vluet, Henrico de Dene, Alexandro de Ribeton, Roberto de Bramthwet, Rogero de Satmirthat, Patrico de Clifton, Rogero de Dene, Roberto filio Ade de Bramthwet et multis aliis." (Original deed at Hesleyside).

de Moreceby, Thoma de Stubescales, Thoma filio Dolfyn, Willelmo de Craicsuthen, Michaele clerico, et aliis.

359. Carta Ade filii Michaelis de diversis terris in locis diversis.

Omnibus . . . . Adam filius Michaelis de Clifton, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me, divine caritatis intuitu et pro salute animarum patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus tria messuagia in quibus homines manebunt et croftum in terra de Clifton quod Waldeuus de Bank de me quandoque tenuit, et unam rodam et octo virgatas terre que jacent inter croftum Thome filii Walteri et terram sancti Johannis,[1] . . . . Hiis testibus domino Patricio filio Thome, domino Rogero, rectore ecclesie de Wyrkinton, domino Johanne de Camberton, Alexandro de Ribton, Ricardo capellano de Wirkinton, et multis aliis.

360. Quieta clamacio Ade filii Ranulfi de Cliftona de terris et tenementis in Cliftona.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Adam filius Ranulfi[1] de Clifton, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedi . . . . Deo et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus sex acras et dimidiam acram terre mee cum una roda et dimidia prati in villa de Clifton, quas Adam Bogas quondam tenuit in eadem villa, scilicet, in crofto et tofto quondam dicti Ade quinque rodas, et duas acras et dimidiam terre que jacent super Segland de Hothaches, et tres rodas et dimidiam super parva Wynsath, et in capite australi prefati crofti unam

359. [1] Perhaps the land of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem which often appears in this Register.

360. [1] See note on No. **356**.

rodam, et in Withebuthes dimidiam acram, et super Rotheland unam rodam, et in buttes juxta Morp[lat]h unam rodam, cum una roda et dimidia prati in parte orientali de Braithemire. Preterea dedi eisdem unam rodam super Withebutes et unam rodam terre super Rothelandes. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus domino Patricio filio Thome de Wirkinton,[2] domino Ada de Haverington, tunc decano de Coupland, Roberto de Bramthwait, Johanne de Camberton, Willelmo de Craicsuthen, Thoma de Clifton, Ada fabro, Benedicto fratre suo, Michaele clerico, et aliis.

361. Carta Roberti filii Thome Dreghailitill de terris in Clifton.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Robertus filius Thome Dreghailitill, dedi, concessi . . . . Deo et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus vel clameum quod habui vel habere potui in sex acris terre et dimidia cum una roda et dimidia prati in villa de Clifton, quas Adam Bogays quondam tenuit in eadem villa, scilicet, in tofto et crofto quondam dicti Ade quinque rodas, et in duabus acris et dimidia que jacent super Seglandes de Hotaches, et in tribus rodis et dimidia super parva Wynsath, et una roda in capite australi prefati crofti, et dimidia acra in Witebutes, et in una roda super Rotheland et in una roda in buttes juxta Morplath, cum una roda prati et dimidia in parte orientali in Brathemire. Ita, scilicet, quod nec ego nec aliqui hered[um] . . . . Testibus domino Patricio filio Thome de Wirkington, domino Ada de Haverington, Roberto de Bramthwait, Johanne de Camberton, Willelmo de Craicsuthen, Ada fabro, Benedicto fratre suo, M[ichaele] clerico, et aliis.

[2] For the date of Patrick son of Thomas, 1212-1250, see note on No. **38**.

362. Quieta clamacio Ade filii Dehe de diversis terris in Clifton, etc.

Universis . . . . Adam filius Dehe, salutem in domino. Noveritis me resignasse . . . . Deo et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Bege servientibus totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in xj acris terre et dimidia et una roda prati et dimidia cum pertinenciis in Clifton, quasquidem predicti monachi habuerunt de dono Ade filii Michaelis[1] et Roberti filii Thome,[2] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, prout eorum carte testantur plenius et proportant, et quas ego, Adam filius Dehe, aliquando tenui de predictis monachis per annuum servicium sex denariorum pro omni servicio. . . . . Et ad majorem hujus rei stabilitatem et securitatem, Cecilia, sponsa mea, inspectis et tactis sacrosanctis reliquiis beate Bege, juravit se nunquam in predictis terra et prato aliquod jus futuris temporibus petituram. Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkinton, domino Johanne de Camerton, Ada filio Michaelis de Clifton, Roberto de Bramthwait, Roberto de Haverington. H. de Moreceby, Willelmo de Steynburn, et aliis.[3]

363. Carta C[lementis] abbatis contra Thomam de Dene de capella de Clifton.

Sciant omnes qui viderunt vel audierunt literas has quod ego, Clemens, abbas ecclesie sancte Marie, Eboraci, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi T[home], clerico de Dene, tenere de nobis in vita sua

362. [1] Adam son of Michael de Clifton whose charter is at No. **358**.

[2] Robert son of Thomas de Dreghailitill, whose charter is at No. **361**.

[3] This deed is later than the others of this group, perhaps between 1265 and 1275.

capellam de Clifton[1] in elemosinam cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Reddet autem nobis idem Thomas pro predictâ capellâ annuatim xvj nummos ad festum sancti Martini. Hoc ei concedimus quamdiu se fidelem nobis exiguerit et predictum censum bene reddiderit. Testibus hiis Gamello decano, Rogero presbitero, Roberto presbitero, Alano preposito.

364. Carta Benedicti Rotingtona de Stokbrikholmes.

Omnibus . . . . Benedictus de Rotington,[1] eternam in domino salutem. Noverit . . . . me, caritatis intuitu, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram de

363. [1] In the margin there is a note that the deed *habetur sub cera. Contra Thomam clericum de Dene de capella de Clifton.* Of the early history of this chapel there is much in the Register (Nos. **98-100**, **107**, **216**). In addition it may be noted that in 1263 Bishop Robert of Carlisle had a plea in the King's Court against James, parson of Dene, " wherefore " he held a plea in the Court Christian of the advowson of the church of Clifton against the prohibition (Curia Regis R. No. 173, m. 5d.). It is known from a deed at Cockermouth Castle that James was presented to the church of Dean by William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, before this date, but the position of Bishop Robert is not so certain. The dispute can scarcely refer to the Clifton in Westmorland, over which the Bishop had jurisdiction, for that church belonged to the canons of Wartre, having been given to them by Ralf Engaine (*Abbrev. Placit.*, p. 22, Rec. Com.). The pension due to the monks out of the chapel of Clifton was exacted so late as 1396 (*Cal. of Papal Lett.*, v. 4).

364. [1] Benedict de Rotington was the grantor of several deeds in this Register; among them, Nos. **414-24**. He was lord of Rottington, a township near the village of St. Bees held by Reiner when the priory was founded (No. **2**). Charters of Benedict son of Benedict de Rotington are at Nos. **425-6**: of Ranulf de Rotington, who was a contemporary of Priors John and Daniel at the beginning of the thirteenth century, at Nos. **430**, **437**.

Stokbrigiholm[2] in Fors, cum omnibus pertinenciis, et servicium Johannis de Boyvill quid michi facere debuit pro predicta terra. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus domino Wydone de Boyvill, Radulfo de Bethun, Roberto de Bramthwait, Ada de Hitun, Hugone Corbet, Willelmo de Kirkebystephan, Benedicto Corbet, et aliis.[3]

365. Carta ejusdem de Stokbrigholm.

Omnibus . . . . Benedictus de Rotington, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit . . . . me, divine caritatis intuitu, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram de Stocbrigholm in Fors, cum omnibus pertinenciis, et servicium Johannis de Boyvill quod mihi facere debuit pro predicta terra. Dedi sequidem eisdem ad incrementum quandam partem terre mee in Fors infra has divisas, scilicet, a vado desursum pontem de Stocbrigholm versus austrum lineariter per sulcum factum per carucam ex transverso usque ad altam viam versus occidentem, et sic per altam viam usque ad rivulum qui est divisa inter Fors et Botle, et sic ascendendo per illum rivulum usque ad divisas de Stocbrigholm. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus domino Wydone de Boyvill, Radulfo de Bethun, Roberto de Bramthwait, Roberto de Hothwait, Willelmo de Kirkbistephan, Ada de Hitun, et aliis.

366. Carta Johannis Hudilston de eadem terra.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Johannes filius Johannis de

[2] Not Stockbridge near Eskmeals in the northern part of the parish of Bootle, but a place now represented on the map by Holegill Bridge near the boundary between Bootle and Whitbeck. See the additional particulars in the next charter. Fors here is not Monk Foss which belonged to the monks of Furness of the gift of Godard de Boivilla (Illus. Doc. No. xx.), but Hall Foss further north near to the boundary of Bootle.

[3] The witnesses here agree with those in No. **420**, which is dated in 1247.

Hodilston,[1] concessi . . . . abbati sancte Marie, Eboraci, et suis successoribus et ecclesie sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo et sancte Bege servientibus inperpetuum sex denarios argenti ad festum sancti Michaelis annuatim percipiendos de toto illo tenemento de Stocbrigholm, una cum terra et prato de Welmire in Fors, quequidem Agnes filia Michaelis clerici de Cornay quondam tenuit de eisdem monachis. Tenendos . . . . Et si contingat tenentes dictum tenementum in solucione dicti annui redditus sex denariorum ad terminum prescriptum cessare, licitum erit predictis monachis et eorum hominibus absque ullo impedimento mei vel heredum meorum tenementum illud ingredi et tenentes predictos distringere per omnia bona mobilia et immobilia infra tenementum illud inventa, donec sibi plenarie fuerit satisfactum de dicto redditu sex denariorum. . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkinton, tunc vicecomite

366 [1] John son of John de Hodilston, lord of Millom, was summoned to do military service in person against the Welsh in 1276 (Close, 5 Edw. I. m. 12d.); in 1287 granted pasturage in Millom to the monks of Calder (Illus. Doc. No. LVIIJ): in 1292 freed the monks of Furness of suit at his court of Millom, of pannage and puture, of Bode and Wyttenesman, services formerly claimed in respect of their land of Botherulkill in Coupland, with free passage over all his land except Anneys (Anct. D., L. No. 458): in 1300 gave to the abbey of Calder land in Bootle and a place in Millom called Barkerhals (Pat. 28 Edw. I. m. 13: Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. I. No. 172). Sir John was at the siege of Caerlaverock in 1300 in the division of the earl of Lincoln (*Roll of Caerlaverock*, pp. 3-4, ed. Wright), when for arms *rouge portoit frettez de argent*, and joined in 1301 in the famous letter of the barons to the Pope to which his seal bearing a fret is attached (Palgrave, *Parl. Writs*, i. 103-4: *Rep. on the Dignity of a Peer*, iii. App. 126: *The Ancestor*, viii. 105). In 1303 he was commissioned as one of the arrayers of horse and foot in Cumb. and Westmor. for the defence of the march while the King was engaged beyond the Forth (Pat. 31 Edw. I. m. 20). For his father, see note on next charter.

Cumbrie,[2] Alano de Coupland, Alano de Penyton, Roberto de Haverington, Ricardo le Flemanc, Johanne de Kirkebyrelithe, Ricardo de Brocton, militibus, Willelmo de Twetys, Willelmo de Wayburthwait, Johanne de Morthing, et aliis.

367. Convencio inter Johannem Hodilston et abbatem de Gresholmes.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Johannes de Hodelston[1], et Johanna, uxor mea, nosmetipsos presenti scripto obligamus abbati et conventui sancte Marie, Eboraci, quod convencioni inite inter priorem sancte Bege et nos super Gressholmes inter Hesk et Audene[2] in Coupland firmiter sine dolo et fraude stabimus, ut quam cito in Coupland

[2] Gilbert de Wirkinton or Corwen was sheriff from 1278 to Easter 1283, though ordered to be removed from office on 6 Dec. 1282 (*V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 314). The date of the deed belongs to this period.

367. [1] Adam de Millum, the last of the heirs male of Godard de Boivilla in possession of the lordship, released all his right in the advowson of the church of Millom to the monks of Furness by deed, dated at Millum on 23 Dec. 1230 (Anct. D., L. No. 459). He must have succeeded his brother William son of Henry son of Arthur some years before, for in 1229 he was party to a suit in company with John and Richard de Morthing about a tenement in Whitbeck (Pat. 13 Hen. III. m. 5d.). On Adam's death, the lordship passed to Joan his daughter and heir who married John de Hodleston, to whom Henry III. granted a weekly market and yearly fair at his manor of Millom in 1251 (Chart. R. 35 Hen. III. m. 4). With the consent of Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Adam de Milnum, he confirmed certain charters of his predecessors to the monks of Holmcultram (Reg. MS. ff. 62-3). John cannot have lived long after this, for Joan, then the wife of Robert de Lathum, had a suit with the lord of Egremont in 1256 about the liberties of Millom (Feet of F. Cumb. 40 Hen. III. No. 64).

[2] Scribal error for Dudene, now Duddon.

venerimus predictam terram, scilicet, Gresholmes,[3] dictis abbati et conventui faciemus secundum formam convencionis facte inter dictum priorem et nos restitui, ne dilacio sub spe pacis reformande per consilium nostrum a Ricardo Campyn, procuratore nostro, coram judicibus in causa inter dictos abbatem et conventum ventilata petita et homines nostros eisdem abbati et conventui delusoria videatur. Preterea si contingat me, Johannem de Hudelston, presenti scripto obligatum, eandem terram de Gressholmes dictis abbati et conventui, casu interveniente, non posse restituere, aliam terram tanti valoris sibi in Coupland vel valorem tocius terre, scilicet, Gressholme, eis faciam restitui. Item si contingat me viam universe carnis ingressurum ante istius obligacionis inplecionem, uxor mea, scilicet, Johanna, secundum formam istius obligacionis unacum me obligata sine fraude et dolo eidem obligacioni fidem adhibebit, ut quod a me adimpleri non potuit ab ea compleatur, omni renunciando privilegio, si quid sit per quod mulieribus subvenitur. Et ego, Johannes, similiter, renuncio cujuslibet auxilii remedio ad quod quoad inpungnacionem istius obligacionis recursus poterit haberi. Et ad majorem securitatem ut omnis dolus vel fraus conquiescat, ego, Johannes de Hudelston, et Johanna, uxor mea, presenti obligacioni sigilla nostra apposuimus. Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Alneto, monacho sancte Marie, Eboraci, Gilberto de Leirton, monacho ejusdem domus, Rogero de Scaitheburg, clerico, Ricardo Campion de Fenton, et aliis. Ista convencio facta fuit in vigilia Conversionis sancti Pauli apostoli apud Eboracum, anno gracie m° cc° l° primo.[4]

[3] Now Grassoms on the uplands above Bootle where there are cairns, near to which is a quadrangular area 200 paces by 100, surrounded by an earthen dyke about 4 feet high faced with stones, having a ditch on the outside. It is probably the "curia" or inclosure of a medieval farmstead. The place is called Grassoms on the Inclosure Map of 1857.

[4] 24 January, 1252.

368. Carta Johannis filii Johannis de Hudilston de j placea cum pertinenciis in Millum.[1]

369. Concordia inter Robertum abbatem et Michaelem de Staynburn de xvj bovatis terre.

Hec est finalis concordia[1] facta in curia domini regis apud Karliolum in crastino Nativitatis beate Marie virginis, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis undecimo,[2] coram Symone de Hale et Willelmo de Eboraco, justiciariis itinerantibus, et aliis domini regis fidelibus, tunc ibidem presentibus, inter Robertum abbatem monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et Michaelem de Staynburn[3] de xvj bovatis terre cum pertinenciis de Staynburn, unde placitum fuit in eadem curia, scilicet, quod predictus Michael recognovit totam predictam terram cum pertinenciis esse jus ipsius abbatis et ecclesie sue de Eboraco. Et pro hac recognicione, fine et concordia idem abbas eidem Michaeli iiij bovatas terre cum pertinenciis de eadem terra, illas, scilicet, quas Alanus de Staynburn, pater ipsius Michaelis, tenuit in dominico de eodem abbate in eadem villa. Habendas et tenendas eidem Michaeli et heredibus et successoribus suis de eodem abbate et ecclesia sancte Marie de Eboraco inperpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim eidem abbati et successoribus suis et ecclesie predicte ij solidos ad duos anni terminos, scilicet, ad Pentecosten xij d. et ad festum sancti Martini xij d. pro omni servicio et exaccione. Et pro hac concessione idem Michael remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis eidem abbati et successoribus suis et

368. [1] Duplicate of No. **59**.

369. [1] This is a copy of Feet of Fines, Cumberland, 11 Hen. III. No. 10.

[2] 9 September, 1227.

[3] For charters of Michael son of Alan de Stainburn, see Nos. **330**, **332**, **335**. This charter should follow No. **349**. For the dislocation of the order, see the table of contents.

ecclesie predicte totum jus et clameum quod habuit in supplus[agio] tocius ville de Staynburn cum pertinenciis inperpetuum. Et idem Michael et ejus heredes molent totum bladum suum ad molendinum abbatis ipsius in Staynburn ad vicessimum primum tolfatum[4] sine contradiccione vel impedimento ipsius abbatis vel successorum suorum inperpetuum.

370. Bunde Franchisie sancte Bege.[1]

In primis incipiendo a litore maris juxta Culderton,[2] in assendendo per murum lapideum in quo crux franchisie setuatur usque le Ellergyll,[3] et sic per dictam Ellergyll usque Craikhowe et Snelehow whynnys,[4] et sic versus orientem usque Wynewell, et deinde usque ubi Ellerbec crosse setuatur juxta viam tendentem ad Egremonde, et

[4] At the same session of the justices in Carlisle an agreement was made between Robert son of Thomas and Patrick de Uluesby touching land in Uluesby, whereby Robert and his heirs were obliged to grind all their corn of the said land at Patrick's mill in the said town to the twentieth *tolfatum* : in another agreement with William son of Richard, touching land in the same town, Robert undertook to grind his demesne corn of Uluesby at William's mill of Uluesby to the twentieth *tolfatum* (Feet of F. Cumb. 11 Hen. III., Nos. 11a, 11b). In the *Chartulary of Ramsey* (R. S. iii. 280-81), we have mention of " unum tolfat de frumento et unam ringam avenæ." The word denotes a small measure of some sort.

370. [1] This bounder of the franchise of St. Bees has been inserted in the Register between books viij. and ix., but it is not indexed in the table of contents. It is a late transcript by a scribe imperfectly acquainted with Latin : in one place at least he got muddled and apparently did not follow his copy with accuracy. The most interesting feature is the record of the method used by the monks in marking the bounds with sculptured crosses. By diligent search some of these might be recovered. Several of the place-names are easily identified.

[2] Coulderton (O. S., lxxij. s.w.).

[3] Ellergill Beck.

[4] Snellings.

deinde usque stangnum vocatum Goseterne,[5] et a Goseterne lenialiter per magnos lapides positos in vasto usque signum sancte Bege insculptum in lapide positum in via tendentem versus Cleter[6] et saltem extra bundas de Egremunde, et a dicta lapide sic insculpto usque crucem vocatam Coltman crosse, quondam Jordani crosse, et deinde versus orientem usque lapidem insculptum ut supra jacentem juxta Coltman kylne et juxta divisas de Walton[7] et per dictas divisas usque quoddam siketum qui dissendit in Bigryggyll[8] et per dictum gyll ad Lynthwaite[9] et tunc assendendo per eundem ad quoddam siketum quod . . . . Bigryggyll ad Brasewykegyll et per eundem ad Skalegyll[10] et per eundem ad quoddam siketum quod dividit Guderby[11] et terram prioris sancte Bege, vocatam Kyrkebyskales, modo in tenura Roberti . . . . Et per dictum siketum versus Northest ad divisas de Hensynghame et tunc assendendo et dissendendo semper per easdem divisas ad Kekyll, et per Kelyll[12] ad Prestgyll, et per Prestgyll ex transverso per mediam more vocatam Wythmore ad le bec stanez modo inclusum in clausura vocata Arras parke, et per dictos le bec stanez ad siketum extra dictam inclaus[? uram] quod dissendit in quoddam magnum lez ultra et juxta Howthwaitt,[13] modo vocatum Brakenthwaitt, et sic per dictum lez gyll in mare juxta Whithawyn.

[5] This must be Ravelsaye Tarn (O. S., lxxij. N.E.).

[6] A guide stone still marks the situation at the Cleator road end.

[7] High Walton, where there is a guide stone.

[8] This appears now at Parkhouse Gill (O. S., lxvij. S.E.).

[9] Linethwaite.

[10] Still on the map.

[11] Gutterby (O. S., lxvij. S.E.)

[12] An error for Kekyll, the river Keekle : Prestgyll is Priestgill : Wythmore is Whillimoor : Arras Parke is Harras Park.

[13] By this document Hothwaite is identified as Brackenthwaite, the site of which is now occupied by the streets of Whitehaven opposite Bransty Railway Station. See note on No. **12**.

371. WILLELMUS,[1] permissione divina, abbas monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventus, rectores ac proprietarii ecclesie parochialis beate Bege in Cowplandia, archidiaconatus Richmundie, Eboracensisque dioceseos, universis et singulis presentes literas inspecturis vel audituris, salutem. Cum sicut certa relacione accepimus villa sive hameletta de Enerdale[2], parochia sancte Bege predicte, per sex miliaria plus minusve ab eadem matrici ecclesia parochiali notoria distat, adeo quod

371. [1] William Thornton, the last abbot of St. Mary, York, 1530-39: previously prior of Wetheral: retired on a pension at the dissolution.

[2] By No. **9** Ranulf Meschin, son of the founder of St. Bees, enfeoffed the monks of the manor of Avenderdale: they had already the tithes of the whole chase of Coupland Fells. But no chapel of Ennerdale is mentioned in the charter of Archbishop Roger (1154-81) at No. **107**. By the charter of Abbot William the chapel was raised to the rank of a parochial chapelry, the right of burial having been conceded. Taken with No. **389** we have two singularly interesting instances of the growth of dependent chapels to the status of parish churches. At an earlier date the chapel of Eskdale was treated in a similar way. In 1445 the inhabitants of the valley of Eschdale stated that the houses or farms (*domus sive mansiones*) which they inhabited were ten miles or more distant from the parish church of St. Bees (*sancte Bigie*) in the deanery of Coupland, and that there intervened two broad (*grossis*) waters and three streams (*riuulis*) which swelled in rainy and winter weather, so that they could not conveniently go thither for christenings, burials, divine offices, sacraments and sacramentals: adding that the rector of the said church had sufficient for his support, and that if the chapel of St. Catherine the Virgin, situate in the said valley, were erected into a parish church, and if they were allowed to have burials therein and in its cemetery, and a baptismal font, it would be a great benefit. The abbot of Caldyr, to whom the petition was referred, was instructed that if the facts were as stated and if the priest of the chapel was willing, he was to erect the said chapel into a parish church, with cemetery, font, bell-tower and bells and other parochial *insignia*, after due compensation had been made to the mother church (*Cal. of Papal Lett.*, ix. 480-81).

incole sive inhabitantes villam sive hamelettam hujusmodi mortuorum corpora ibidem decedencia ad ecclesiam parochialem predictam pro congrua sepultura eorundem tum propter longa viarum itenera, tum propter alios inopinatos et fortuitos casus qui frequencius in vectura cadaverum hujusmodi contingunt : dicti inhabitantes enormiter gravantur et molestantur ac laboribus et expensis indebitis afficiuntur et cruciantur. Nos eorum desideriis in hac parte inclinati ac laboribus et expensis hujusmodi quam intime compacientes incolis et inhabitantibus predictis quatenus citra nostrum dampnum aut ecclesie parochialis sancte Bege predicte aliquali prejudicio jus sepulture infra capellam predictam ac cimiterium eidem contingimus pro futuris temporibus obtinere libere et licete valeantur consensum nostrum pariter et assensum impartimur per presentes. Proviso semper quod capelle hujusmodi per curatum idoneum amovibilem ad nominacionem nostram sive prioris celle nostre sancte Bege predicte deputandum et assignandum et nostro arbitrio prout libet removendum ac dictorum inhabitancium ville sive hamelette predicte sumptibus sustentandum perpetuo deserviatur. Insuper dicti inhabitantes ipsam capellam plene et integre tam in navi quam in cancello reparabunt ac omnia et singula ornamenta sacerdotalia, calces, et libros ac quecunque alia dicte capelle seu altari ejusdem congruencia ac cemiterii ejusdem indaginem sumptibus suis propriis sustentabunt ac manutenebunt : ac eciam omnia onera tam in decimis, oblacionibus, ac singulis obvencionibus quam matricis ecclesie reparacionibus et ornamentis necessariis ac sustentacionibus quibuscunque, sicut alii parochiani absque ulla diminucione seu subtraccione sive detencione, more solito et prius consueto, bene et fideliter persolvant. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune presentibus apposuimus. Datum in domo nostra capitulari

octavo die mensis Septembris, anno domini millesimo quingentesimo trigesimo quarto.[3]

372. Carta Ricardi Lucy de Wyndergh et Witt-ofthaven et ceteris libertatibus.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego, Richardus de Lucy,[1] pro salute anime mee et pro salute Ade, uxoris mee, et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et ecclesie sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Marie et beate Bege servientibus totam terram que vocatur Salter[2] et terram que vocatur Wyndergh[3] et totam terram de Whithothavene, sicut continetur infra divisas[4] suas, videlicet, incipiendo ubi rivulus, qui est divisa inter Hothayte et Bransty, cadit in mare, ascendendo rivulum illum usque ad divisas de Hothaite, sequendo divisas de Hothate usque ad gilam que est divisa inter Corkekyll et Hothate, sequendo gilam illam usque in rivulum qui est divisa inter Preston et Hensyngham, sequendo rivulum illum in mare, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et totum forinsecum servicium

[3] 8 September, 1534. The deed is not mentioned in the table of contents: it is inserted in the Register without title between books viii. and ix. like the previous deed.

372. [1] On Richard de Lucy, lord of Coupland, and Ada de Morvill his wife, see note on No. **29**.

[2] Given to the monks by Gospatric son of Orm (No. **33**).

[3] For Winder which is contiguous to Salter (O. S., lxviii. N.W.) see note on No. **30**. Richard de Lucy appears to have been the first donor of Winder, unless it had been included in Gospatric's charter under Salter.

[4] The vill of Whitehaven was a very early territorial unit, whereof the bounds are here given. For its existence as a port in the early part of the twelfth century, see Nos. **12-3**. All the bounds are still on the map except Hothwaite, afterwards called Brackenthwaite, the situation of which has been identified (No. **12**).

quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Ita quod dictas terras teneant solutas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio, sicuti aliqua elemosina liberius potest teneri et confirmari. Et volo quod si averia monachorum sancte Bege in forestam meam prohibitam venerint vel intraverint sine escapio, et sine causa mei vel heredum meorum quieta redibunt. Preterea hec omnia prenominata et omnes elemosinas et beneficia et omnes donaciones ab antecessoribus meis et a probis hominibus meis, prefatis monachis collatas et inperpetuum conserandas (*sic*), in puram et perpetuam elemosinam confirmavi secundum tenorem cartarum suarum. Hiis testibus Henrico filio Arthuri, Willelmo filio ejus, Willelmo filio Ketelli, Johanne, persona de Botyll, Willelmo de Boyvill, Radulfo Cobed,[5] Roberto de Wiltona, Ada de Lamploghe, Willelmo de Plumlunde, Rogero filio Ranardi,[6] Raginaldo Malet, et multis aliis.[7]

373. Carta ejusdem de eisdem.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Ricardus de Lucy, pro salute anime mee et pro salute Ade, uxoris mee, et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et ecclesie sancte Bege de Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Marie et beate Bege servientibus terram que

[5] Though written as Gobett in the next charter, both are meant for Corbet. This Ralf was lord of Whicham in 1187 (No. **78**).

[6] An error for Eward or Edward: see next charter. Roger son of Eward witnessed the charters of Ansellus de Furnesia and Alexander de Hytona touching land in Dreg which was ultimately given to the chapel of St. Peter there (Illus. Doc. Nos. xvi.-xviii.). All the witnesses are well-known men except perhaps the last.

[7] The date of the deed falls between 1200 and 1213 while Richard de Lucy was lord of the district, but from Henry son of Arthur, lord of Millom, nearer the earlier date.

vocatur Saltere, et terram que vocatur Wynderge, et totam terram de Whithothavene, et terram que vocatur Flatth,[1] cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et totum forinsecum servicium quietum clamavi de me et heredibus meis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et quod homines sui de Couplandia inperpetuum sint quieti de pannagio omnium porcorum suorum in omnibus boscis et terris meis in Couplandia, ubi pannagium ad me pertinet, sine omni redditu et servicio michi vel heredibus meis inde faciendo. Ita quod dictas terras teneant solutas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio, sicuti aliqua elemosina liberius potest teneri et confirmari. Et volo quod si averia monachorum sancte Bege in forestam meam prohibitam venerint vel intraverint sine escapis et sine causa mei vel heredum meorum quieta redibunt. Preterea hec omnia prenominata et omnes elemosinas et beneficia et omnes donaciones ab antecessoribus meis et a probis hominibus meis monachis prefatis collatas et inperpetuum conferendas, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam confirmavi secundum tenorem cartarum suarum. Hiis testibus Henrico filio Artur, Willelmo filio ejus, Willelmo filio Ketelli, Johanne, persona de Botyll, Willelmo de Boyvilla, Radulfo Gobett,[2] Roberto de Milton,[3] Ada de Lamplo, Willelmo de Plumlund, Rogero filio Eward, Reginaldo Malet, et multis aliis.

373. [1] For the place del Flat in Whitehaven, see note on No. **162.** Thomas Denton, writing in 1688, says of "ye Flat" that "at ye south east end of this town stands a stately new pile of building, lately erected by ye said Sir John Lowther, called the Flatt, which is the new manor house or capital messuage, the former capital messuage standing at the west end of ye town at ye foot of ye rock" (Perambulation of Cumberland, MS. f. 29).

[2] Meant for Corbet, see note on previous charter.

[3] An error for Wilton: see previous charter. Robert took his name from Wilton, a township in the parish of Hale.

374. CONCORDIA DE WYNDERGH [ET] SALTERGH.

CUM contencio mota esset inter dominum Symonem, abbatem sancte Marie, Eboraci, ex una parte, et dominum Thomam filium Lamberti de Moleton,[1] dominum de Coupland, ex altera, de hoc quod idem Thomas clamabat facere districciones in terris ipsius abbatis in Saltergh et Wyndergh in comitatu Cumberl[andie] pro tribus solidatis et sex denariis annui redditus de Cornagio et pastu serviencium et pro witnesman et pro summonitoribus[2] inveniendis ad faciendum districciones, summoniciones et

374. [1] On Thomas son of Lambert de Multon, see note on No. **51**.

[2] The baronial customs or services of cornage, noutgeld or horngeld, serjeants' food, witnessman and summoner *secundum usum Caupeland* are native customs of great interest too lengthy to be discussed here. For cornage, see my argument in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 312-331 : for serjeants' food, which survived in Cumberland till a recent date, and for witnessman, compare this deed with Richard de Lucy's charter to Adam de Moserthe about the customs of Mosser and his pleas with Adam son John, Adam de Moserg and Adam de Lamplo about the customs of their respective tenements in Breseko, Moserg, and Morton (Illus. Doc. Nos. XXVIIJ., XXIX.). Mr. Farrer has printed abstracts from a charter at Hornby from Richard de Lucy to Reginald son of Adam touching Braithestaines of a similar nature as that to Adam de Moserthe (*Transactions of C. & W. Archæol. Soc.*, N.S., ii. 331-2). In 1292 John de Hodeleston granted to the monks of Furness quittance of suit at his court of Millum, and of pannage for their hogs and puture of the foresters and of Bode and Wyttenesman, which services were formerly claimed from the monks in respect of their land of Botherulkill in Coupland (Anct. D., L. No. 458). The services of bode and wytnesman are mentioned in the famous English letter of Gospatrik in the eleventh century (Illus Doc. No. IV.). For the customs of the liberty of Coplande, see Illus. Doc. No. XXX. Alan son of Waldeve gave to Uctred a ploughland in Aspatrike that he might be *summonitor* in Allerdale (No. **498**). One of Uctred's successors, called John le Servand, held that land in 1224 by service of making summonses (Coram Rege R., 9 Hen, III. No. 19, m. 33a.).

attachiamenta infra libertatem ipsius Thome in Couplandia, predicta contencio in hunc modum conquievit: videlicet, quod predictus Thomas concessit et hoc presenti scripto confirmavit, pro se et heredibus suis, predicto abbati et successoribus suis et predicte ecclesie sue sancte Marie et ecclesie sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege servientibus inperpetuum omnia predicta tenementa de Salter et Wyndergh cum pertinenciis suis inperpetuum. Et quod predicti Thomas et heredes sui et eorum ballivi de cetero non faciant aliquas districciones in predictis terris racione Cornagii, pastus serviencium, wittnesman, seu pro predictis summonitoribus inveniendis, nec racione alicujus alterius servicii inperpetuum. Set quod predictus abbas et omnes successores sui et monachi de sancta Bega et eorum tenentes habeant et teneant omnes predictas terras et tenementa cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servicio et exaccione inperpetuum. Et adeo pure et libere sicut aliqua elemosina liberius concedi poterit et confirmari. Et pro hac autem concessione et confirmacione predictus abbas, cum assensu capituli sui, dedit, concessit et presenti scripto confirmavit predicto Thome filio Lamberti de Moleton totum servicium de toto tenemento quod Willelmus de Haygate et Alicia, uxor ejus, Johannes de Stanes, Adam de Catgyll, et Cristiana, uxor ejus, prius tenuerunt de predicto abbate et conventu in villa de Egyrmunde sine ullo retinemento. Habendum et tenendum predicto Thome et heredibus suis, bene et in pace inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium parti hujus scripti cirographati penes predictum Thomam residenti, predictus abbas sigillum capituli sui apposuit. Et alteri parti hujus penes predictum abbatem residenti, predictus Thomas sigillum suum pro se et heredibus suis apposuit. Hiis testibus Johanne de Vallibus, Willelmo de Seham, Johanne de Metyngham,

magistro Thoma de Nudyngton, tunc justiciariis domini regis itinerantibus apud Karliolum, dominis Gilberto de Wyrkyngton, tunc vicecomite Cumb[rie], Roberto de Molecastre, Ranulfo de Dakyr, Alano de Orreton, Thoma de Cletergh, Roberto de Haveryngton, Ricardo de Flemmyng, Johanne de Hodelston, Alano de Penygton, militibus, Radulfo de Lamplogh, Hugone de Moresceby, Roberto, clerico, et aliis. Datum apud Carliolum, anno domini millesimo cc° septuagesimo octavo, et anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici septimo.

375. Carta Johannis filii Helye de Stiveton de Wyndergh, etc.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes filius Helie de Stiveton,[1] salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . Deo, beate Marie, abbati et conventui sancte Marie, Eboraci, et monachis apud cellam de sancta Bega ibidem Deo servientibus et eorum successoribus inperpetuum totum jus et clamium quod habui vel quoquomodo habere potui in omnibus terris et tenementis cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in quodam hameletto quod dicitur Wyndergh in Coupland. Ita, scilicet, quod ego nec heredes mei . . . . Et si forsan aliquod scriptum vel instrumentum aliquo tempore inveniatur vel in aliquo loco proferatur per me vel heredes meos vel aliquem alium nomine nostro de predictis terris vel tenementis vel aliqua eorum

375. [1] It is not known how this Yorkshire landowner became interested in the hamlet of Winder in Coupland. He was lord of the manor of Stiveton or Steeton of the parish of Kildwick in Craven and appears to have been the last of his family there. Whitaker gives the succession as Elias, William, Elias, Sir Richard and John (*Hist. of Craven*, pp. 214-5). For the connexion of the second Elias with Lancashire, see Mr. Farrer's note in the *Chartulary of Cockersand* (Chetham Soc), i. 167-8. All the witnesses to the deed are well known Cumberland men, omitting of course the escheator.

parte, volo et per presens scriptum concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod omnino adnichilentur et nullius si[n]t valoris inperpetuum . . . . Datum decimo kalendas Februarii, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis l° quinto.[2] Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Raygate, tunc exchatore domini regis ultra Trentam, Ranulfo de Dakere, Roberto de Molecastre, Alano de Orton, Gylberto de Wyrkyngton, Thoma de Cletere, Ricardo Flemyng, militibus, Roberto de Warwyke, Roberto Tillolf, Symone de Hoton, Thoma de la Chapell, Hugone de Moreceby, Roberto de Haveryngton, Roberto de Bramptwait, Roberto de Wilton, Roberto de Frisyngton, et aliis.

376. Carta Ade filii Walteri filii Trotan de Eglesfeld de iij acris cum pertinenciis in Eglesfeld.

Omnibus . . . . Adam filius Walteri filii Trotan de Eglesfeld,[1] salutem in vero salutari. Noverit . . . . me, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et abbacie sancte Marie, Eboraci, et celle sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, tres acras terre arabilis cum pertinenciis de dominico meo in territorio de Eglesfeld, scilicet, toftum illum qui jacet inter toftum meum et inter toftum Helie filii Thorfyn[2] et totum croftum meum de Lastrikhouhe[3] et totam terram meam que jacet juxta Kyrketoft

[2] 23 January, 1271.

376. [1] This little pedigree will throw the *floruit* of Trotan de Eglesfeld well into the twelfth century. There is much about the family in this group of charters, and from other sources we know that they possessed much land in that district on both sides of the Marron.

[2] There is little doubt that Thorfyn here gave his name to Briggethorfin, the bridge over the Marron, now called Bridgefoot. See note on No. **358**.

[3] Some hill perhaps near Lostrigg beck which joins the Marron at Bridgefoot.

versus partem orientalem, et totam terram meam in Capherou,[4] et totam terram spectantem ad dimidiam carucatam terre mee sub Ulfel. Has vero particulas terre assignavi predictis monachis pro predictis tribus acris cum communi pastura omnimodis animalibus hominis illius qui predictam terram de eis pro tempore tenebit et omnibus aliis aisiamentis predicte ville de Eglesfeld[5] pertinentibus . . . . Hiis testibus domino Hugone de Moresceby, domino Roberto de Viltoun, domino Willelmo de Wirkyngton, tunc decano Couplandie, et Ada fratre ejus, Roberto de Bramthwitt, Jordano de Dreg, David de Kyrkeby, et aliis.[6]

377. Carta Roberti filii Walteri de Eglesfeld de terris et libertatibus in Eglesfeld.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Robertus filius Walteri de Eglesfeld,[1] dedi . . . . Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram

[4] It is difficult to say whether Capherou is now represented by Calva Hill (O. S., liv. s.w.) or Calfhull (O. S., liv. s.e.).

[5] One of the Five Towns given by William Meschin to Waldeve son of Gospatric (No. **498**).

[6] The witnesses suggest 1225 as the approximate date.

377. [1] Brother of Adam, the grantor of the previous charter. Robert son of Walter son of Trothan granted to Elias son of Thorsun de Bland' and his heirs "omnem terram wanabilem in Westwra" belonging to half a ploughland he had in Eglesfeld as the way (*via*) comes from Rauthethuait to Berkelund: also part of his two oxgangs "in certis perticulis del Gail" lying nearer the land of Stefan the clerk towards the east: "et preter hanc unam acram," viz., part of his half ploughland in del Welangside and part of his half ploughland in Sautheberch. If these parts do not make an acre, he will make it for him in the west part of Bracanslate. The yearly render on Michaelmas Day was one penny. "Hiis testibus Alano de Kamerton, Hugone de Moricebi, Roberto de Eclesfeld, Johanne de Brigham, Henrico de Dey [Dene], Benedicto de Clifton, Toma persona de Brigham et multis aliis" (Original deed at Hesleyside).

meam in Loisura et in Rulandes et partem meam que jacet juxta terram Johannis de Brigham in occidentali parte et tendit usque ad Milnbek, cum pastura octo animalium cum sequela trium annorum et triginta ovium cum eadem sequela et quinque suum cum sequela unius anni, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam . . . . Hiis testibus Willelmo de Trifeld,[2] senescallo de Cokyrm[outh], Ricardo de Haleburt, Hugone de Moreseby, H'ere[3] de Dene, Thoma de Loreton, et multis aliis.

378. Carta Roberti filii Roberti de Eglesfeld de terris in eadem.

Omnibus . . . . Robertus filius Roberti de Eglesfeld,[1] salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse . . . . Deo et sancte Bege, Couplandie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus quandam rodam terre in Eglesfeld, scilicet, partem meam in curtis particulis del Gail. Habendam . . . . Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Hautona, tunc ballivo de Cokyrm[outh], domino Ricardo le Brun, tunc ballivo de Egyrmund, Thoma, persona de Brigham, Johanne de Boyvill, Thoma de Watmyrthac,[2] Johanne de Eglesfelde, Michaele de Eglesfeld, et aliis.[3]

[2] The steward of Cockermouth witnessed No. **21** as Driffeld: see also No. **92**.

[3] The omission of the letter *n*, which the sign in the MS. suggests, would favour Henry who occurs as a witness to four charters in this Register. See the witnesses to another of Robert's charters in the above note.

378. [1] The grantor is probably the son of Robert son of Walter de Eglesfeld of the previous charter. The short parcels del Gail mentioned here belonged to the elder Robert. See note on No. **377**.

[2] An error for Satmyrthac, Setmurthy near Cockermouth.

[3] Thomas rector of Brigham is party to No. **105**, which is dated in 1220, but the deed here is later, perhaps about 1230.

379. CARTA THOME FILII HENRICI DE EGLESFELD DE XD. CUM C[ETERIS.]

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego, Thomas filius Henrici de Eglesfeld, teneor in decem denariis argenti priori et monachis de sancta Bega ibidem Deo servientibus ad duos terminos cujuslibet anni solvendis, videlicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, pro quadam terra quam de predictis priore et monachis in territorio de Eglesfeld teneo, scilicet, in Kyrkecroft, jacente propinquius juxta croftum [quod] est Asmi versus orientale, et unam rodam [in] Scortgayle. Et non licebit michi nec heredibus meis dictam terram dare, vendere, vel aliquo modo alienare nisi per consensum et voluntatem dictorum prioris et monachorum. Et si contingat, quod absit, me vel heredes meos predictam terram dare, vendere, vel aliquo modo alienare absque consensu et voluntate predictorum prioris et monachorum, licebit dictis monachis et priori totam predictam terram intrare et possidere absque contradiccione alicujus et impedimento mei et heredum meorum. Et ad majorem securitatem hanc cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus domino Gylberto de Wyrkyngton[1], magistro Roberto de Brauntheuth, Thoma de Brigham, Ed[ward]o de Wilton, Colle de Wirkyngton, Willelmo de Stey[n]borne, Willelmo de Dene, et multis aliis.

380. CARTA MICHAELIS FILII ADE DE EGLESFELD DE TERRIS IN EGLESFELD.

OMNIBUS . . . . Michael filius Ade de Eglesfeld, etern-

379. [1] Among the witnesses of the next charter we have Henry de Eglesfeld and Robert his brother, which seems to connect the grantor with the previous charters. The dates also agree. The present charter is much later than Nos. **376-8, 380.** From Gilbert de Wyrkyngton, the first witness, the deed cannot be much earlier than 1265.

am in domino salutem. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Deo et sancte Bege, Couplandie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus quandam rodam terre in Eglesfeld, scilicet, partem meam in curtis particulis del Gail. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Hautona, tunc ballivo de Cokyrm[outh], domino Ricardo le Brun, tunc ballivo de Egyrmund, Thoma, persona de Brigham, Johanne de Boyvill, Thoma de Watmirthac,[1] Henrico de Eglesfeld, Roberto fratre ejus, et multis aliis.

381. Carta Godithe filie Michaelis de Furnesia de j bovata in eadem cum pertinenciis.

Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego, Goditha[1] filia Michaelis de Furnessia, dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee, unam bovatam terre in Eglesfeld de dominio meo in vita mea, liberam et quietam ab omni servicio preter elemosinas et oraciones ad dominum. Et cum Deus omnipotens vocaverit de hoc mortali seculo me, famulam suam, concedo predictis monachis in memorata villa tres carrucatas terre, unam, videlicet, de meo dominio liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio, et alias duas carrucatas terre quas tenet de me Walterus,[2] homo meus,

380. [1] An error for Satmirthac. For the date, see note on No. **378**, where the witnesses are about the same, of whom Michael de Eglesfeld, the grantor of the present deed, is one.

381. [1] For the grantor's family, see note on No. **68**. Goditha was the second wife of William de Esseby. See note on William at No. **52**. Her brother Marsilius witnesses the grant here and Ansellus or Anselm de Furneis, another brother, is the grantor of No. **466**. Daniel son of Daniel, the grantor of No. **68**, was her nephew. Much about Goditha's family will be found in the abstracts of the charters in the Duchy of Lancaster (*Dep. Keeper, Rep.* xxxvi. App. i. 161-205).

[2] Probably Walter son of Trothan as mentioned in Nos. **376-7**.

liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio preter forense servicium quod idem monachi exinde facturi sunt. Has autem tres carucatas terre tenebunt de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum, ut Willelmus de Eseby, jamdudum dominus et sponsus meus, et ego et heredes mei et antecessores mei sumus participes omnium bonorum que fiunt in domo sancte Bege et in abbathia sancte Marie, Eboraci, eternaliter. Hiis testibus Marsilio, fratre meo, Alberto filio Jurdadi,[3] Symone de Mundegayne, Rogero presbitero, Roberto diacono, Willelmo filio Walteri, et multis aliis.[4]

382. Carta Willelmi comitis Albem[arlie] de Dene et Eglisfeld.

Willelmus,[1] comes Alb[emarlie], omnibus hominibus suis de Coupland, Francis et Anglicis, has literas audientibus vel audituris, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Willelmo de Eseby[2] convencionem inter Rogerum filium Gileberti[3] et Hodardum filium Roberti[4] et ipsum Willelmum factam de terra de Dene et de Eglesfeld, quam de eis tenet, sic[ut] carta illorum testatur et ex mea parte ei dono et confirmo et heredibus suis. Tenendam et habendam de me et de heredibus meis,

[3] This word is not certain: it cannot be *Godardi* or *Odardi*, but it might be *uirdadi*. The name does not appear again in the Register.

[4] As *iamdudum* is taken in the sense of the present, William de Esseby will fix the date about 1170. If William was deceased, the deed will be later.

382. [1] This earl will be William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, who married Cicely, daughter of William fitz Duncan, and died in 1179. For two of his charters touching quittance of Noutegeld, see Nos. **17-8** and note to the former charter.

[2] For William de Eseby, see Nos. **52-4, 75**.

[3] For Roger son of Gilbert, see note on No. **223**.

[4] Hodard son of Robert has not been identified.

liberam et quietam de pannagio et de Noutegeld. Testibus Radulfo de Hamund, Willelmo de Hotergham, Ketello filio Hulf, Herturgo[5] filio Godardi, magistro Rogero, Nicholao clerico, Waltero camerario, Willelmo lepore,[6] Philippo de Petyngton, Anketino filio Rogeri.

383. Quieta clamacio Rogeri filii Gerardi de Mortona de Salter.

Omnibus . . . . Roger filius Gerardi de Mortona,[1] salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et successorum meorum, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in toto manerio de Saltergh cum omnibus pertinenciis ad dictum manerium infra et extra pertinentibus. Tenendum . . . . Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkyngton, domino Nicholao de Moresceby, domino Radulpho de Bethun, domino Michaele de Heryngton, domino Thoma de Cletere, domino Roberto, persona de Lamplou, Radulpho de Lamplou, Benedicto de Rotyngtona, Willelmo de Morthyng, Johanne de Moserie, Roberto de Wiltona, et aliis.

384. Gospatricius filius Horm de omnibus terris suis in Salter cum partinenciis.

[5] Perhaps another form of, or an error for, *Arturo*. The witness must be Arthur son of Godard, lord of Millom.

[6] For the story about Beatrice, "sponsam cujusdam Willelmi cognomento leporis," see the Miracles of St. Bega in Illus. Doc. No. 1. William the hare does not appear again in the Register, but we have William Haretail in Nos. **279**, **290**, **294**, but too late for identification with him.

383. [1] The nature of this deed is explained by a note in the margin: *reddicio Rogeri de Mortona de manerio de Salter : quinta de Salterhg : habetur sub cera : vide aliam cartam fo. 2 precedentem.* Roger de Morton does not occur again in the Register, except as a witness to No. **171** which is dated 21 Sept. 1248. The deed here is perhaps a few years later.

NOTUM sit omnibus legentibus vel audientibus literas has quod ego, Gospatricius filius Horm,[1] pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium liberorum et parentum meorum et pro anima patris et matris mee et omnium predecessorum meorum, dedi Deo et sancte Marie et beate Bege virgini advocatrici mee totam terram que vocatur Salterghe, cum suis pertinenciis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et proprie ministerium altaris ejusdem virginis, liberam, quietam et solutam ab omni terreno servicio. Et volo quod heredes mei warantizent et acquietent hanc donacionem meam inperpetuum. Hanc vero oblacionem supradicte, scilicet, terre feci in prefata ecclesia super altare ejusdem virginis in die Assumpcionis sancte Dei genitricis Marie. Hiis testibus Egeliva, uxore mea, et T[homa] filio et herede meo, Michaele fratre meo, Gilberto filio Serl', Alano filio meo, Reginaldo de Belcamp, R[icardo] filio Truite, Frumbaldo et Radulpho militibus Comitibus,[2] Cetello et Efwardo fil[iis] Ulf', et multis aliis.

385. CARTA WILLELMI DE BOYVILLA DE TERRIS CUM MOLENDINO EJUSDEM.

OMNIBUS Christi fidelibus has literas visuris vel audit-

384. [1] For the grantor, see note on No. **32**.

[2] This deed is a shortened form of No. **33** and has the same witnesses. The text at *militibus Comitibus* is undoubtedly wrong though written out. It should be, as suggested in No. **33**, *militibus Comitisse*, knights of Cicely, countess of Albemarle. Frumbald the knight appears without Ralf as a witness to No. **53**. It is suggested that Frumbald is the same as Girinbald who witnessed No. **233**. Ralf de Cailly or Chailli and William son of Clerenbaud or Clerenbald were knights of the Honor of Skipton in 1166 (*Liber Rubeus*, R. S., p. 431) which would account for their presence in Coupland. On the other hand, see *Pipe Rolls of Lancs.*, pp. 409-10, where Grimbald appears as a witness to a charter about this date, identified by Mr. Farrer as a Lancashire landowner, but why not in Skipton as well?

uris, Willelmus de Boyvilla,[1] salutem. Sciatis quod ego, pro salute anime mee et omnium parentum meorum remisi et quietum clamavi de me et de heredibus meis inperpetuum Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus medietatem tocius terre quam de eis tenui ad terminum vite mee in Salterra cum molendino ejusdem ville et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et cum omnibus aisiamentis infra villam et extra ad eandem terram pertinentibus sine ullo retenemento. Tenendam et habendam inperpetuum libere, integre et quiete sicut liberam elemosinam suam, scilicet, illam medietatem versus austrum sicut extenditur per regiam stratam de Frisintona usque ad Keltonam. Et ne aliquis heredum meorum de predicta terra cum pertinenciis et de molendino predicto predictis monachis molestiam vel impedimentum facere possit inposterum. Hanc cartam meam sigilli mei impressione coroboravi. Hiis testibus Willelmo Pointal, Rogero filio Edwardi, Roberto de Wiltoun, Galfrido falconario, Radulpho Corbett, Willelmo filio Ketelli, Hugone de Moresceby, Ada de Lamplou, Ricardo de Alneburgh, Henrico de Frisington, Ada de Haverington, Willelmo de Hotwhait, Hugone de Brandsty, David serviente.[2]

386. CARTA EJUSDEM DE TOTIS TERRIS SUIS CUM BOSCO ET MOLENDINO EJUSDEM.

OMNIBUS . . . . Willelmus de Boyvilla, salutem. Sciatis quod ego, pro salute anime mee et omnium parentum meorum, remisi et quietam clamavi . . . . Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram

385. [1] It would be hazardous, without more particulars, to identify the grantor with William de Boivilla, lord of Kirksanton. The family name was very common in Coupland and Furness at the beginning of the thirteenth century.

[2] The witnesses here fix the charter in the first decade of the thirteenth century or about that date.

quam de eis tenui in Salterra cum bosco et molendino ejusdem ville cum omnibus melioracionibus et edificiis et omnibus aisiamentis et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis ad eandem terram pertinentibus sine ullo retenemento. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus Anchetino filio Durandi,[1] Ricardo filio ejus, Adam de Lamplou,[2] Ada de Haverington,[3] Hugone de Moreseby,[4] Henrico de Frisington, magistro Alano de Wytingham,[6] Thoma de Botel,[7] Henrico de Hale,[8] Willelmo filio Ketelli,[9] Galfrido falconario,[10] Willelmo filio Hugonis,[11] Ricardo de Puncunby,[12] Ada de Neuton,[13] Roberto de Wilton,[14] Michaele capellano de sancta Bega, Ricardo capellano de Becchermer, Rogero diacono, Roberto de Ketelby, et aliis.

387. Carta Nicholai [de] Moriceby de turbaria in Witemyre.[1]

388. Carta Nicholai de Moriceby de turbaria in Wittemyre.[1]

Universis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Nicholaus de Moreceby, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me inspexisse [cartas meorum] antecessorum de Hensingham in quibus continetur quod abbas sancte Marie, Eboraci, et successores sui et homines sui in Kirkeby, Rotyngton, Sandwath, Preston, Witot-

386. The witnesses to this deed often occur in the Register: (1) lord of Cleter; (2) lord of Lamplugh; (3) lord of Harrington; (4) lord of Moresby; (5) lord of Frizington; (6) parson of Whicham; (7) parson of Bootle; (8) probably parson of Hale; (9) brother of Alan, Michael and Benedict, sons of Ketel of Hensingham and Bolton in Gosforth; (10) lord of Gosford; (11) lord of Kelton; (12) son of Punzun of Ponsonby; (13) lord of Neuton in Gosforth; (14) lord of Wilton in Hale. The date, like that of the previous deed, is early in the thirteenth century.

387. [1] Duplicate of No. **73**.

388. [1] This deed much resembles No. **73** and has the same witnesses.

haven et Hothwait possint fodere turbas in mussa que vocatur Withemyr inperpetuum. Quamquidem concessionem et donacionem ratam et gratam habeo et pro me et heredibus meis inperpetuum confirmo. Volo eciam et concedo, pro me et heredibus meis, dictis abbati et successoribus suis et hominibus suis predictis quod possint fodere turbas per totam mussam predictam ubi melius sibi viderint expedire, et tam in mussa quam super moram meam sictam illas turbas sictare et eas sine impedimento inde cariare singulis annis inperpetuum. Salvo *as in No.* 73.

389. Noverint universi ad quos presentes litere tripartite pervenerint quod cum capella de Lowswater[1], a tempore cujus contrarii memoria hominis non existit, fuerit et fit de presenti capella dependens a matrice ecclesia sancte Bege in Cowplandia et infra fines et limites dicte paroch[ialis] ecclesie sancte Bege notorie situata: In quaquidem capella prior celle sancte Bege predicte pro tempore existens consuevit incolis et inhabitatoribus de Lowsewater diebus duntaxat dominicis in dicta capella capellanum missam celebrantem suis sumptibus invenire:[2] Dicte capelle construccione, librorum, vestimentorum et ornamentorum quorumcumque ecclesiasticorum invencione, emendacione et quociens opus fuerit reparacione,

389. [1] For the early history of this chapel, see Nos. **28-9, 75, 107.**

[2] When Archbishop Wickwane was at St. Bees on 10 May, 1281, he issued his licence to the Bishop of Whithern or other Bishop in communion with York that "possit, ad instanciam unanimem prioris presidentis de Sancta Bega et parochianorum ejusdem loci, capellam de Louswater in eadem parochia, propter vehementem sui distanciam, unacum cimiterio, ad plenum usum sacramentorum et sepulture ecclesiastice, auctoritate nostra, quam cicius placuerit, dedicare: indempnitate matricis ecclesie et dignitate Eboracensis sedis in singulis semper salvis" (*Abp. Wickwane's Register*, p. 120, Surtees Soc.). It apparently did not please the monks to do so for a very long time.

ac ceteris omnimodis oneribus dicte capelle quomodolibet incumbentibus per hujusmodi incolas et inhabitatores hactenus perpetuo supportatis; dicti incole et inhabitatores de Lowsewater, quociens ab hac luce decesserunt, ad dictam ecclesiam sancte Bege matricem pro sepultura ecclesiastica optinenda solebant deferri ac solummodo ibidem hactenus suam optineant sepulturam. Considerantes tamen abbas et conventus monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, qui pro tempore fuerint, fecunde, gracioseque dileccionis sinceritatem quam celebris memorie magnificus et nobilis dominus, dominus Henricus Percy, tunc comes Northumbrie et constabularius Anglie[3] ad dictum monasterium cellamque suam sancte Bege predicte habuit; Ipsius domini contemplacione aliisque causis racionabilibus et legitimis; voluerunt et concesserunt et quantum in eis fuerit consenserunt quod dicta capella de Lowsewater cum cimiterio ejusdem, postquam auctoritate pontificali consecrata fuerit, dicti incole et inhabitatores congruam habeant sepulturam in eisdem, decimis majoribus et minoribus, mortuariis vivis et mortuis, porcionibus, oblacionibus et ceteris obvencionibus quibuscunque ad dictam cellam qualitercumque prevenientibus, ceterisque juribus de jure et consuetudine hactenus debitis et consuetis dicte matrici ecclesie sancte Bege aliis in omnibus

[3] Only two earls of Northumberland of this name are known to have been constables of England. Henry Percy, the first reputed earl, was made constable for life on 30 September, 1399 (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1399-1401, p. 12), was attainted in 1405 (*Ibid.*, 1405-8, p. 24) and was slain at the battle of Bramham Moor three years afterwards. He was lord of Cockermouth in right of his wife Maud de Lucy who died in 1398. His grandson, Henry Percy, the only son of Hotspur, was restored to the forfeited earldom and afterwards created constable of England on 25 May, 1450 (*Ibid.*, 1446-52, p. 326) and was slain at St. Albans in 1455. The fourth earl of this name, under the style only of lord of the Honor of Cokermouthe, when at St. Bees on 11 September, 1473, confirmed certain possessions of the monks (Illus. Doc. No. LXXXV.).

semper salvis : Ac omnibus oneribus dicte capelle reparacione, calicum, librorum, vestimentorum et ornamentorum quorumcumque ecclesiasticorum invencione et quociens opus fuerit emendacione integraliter per hujusmodi incolas et inhabitores perpetuo supportandis. Et in casu quo ipsi incole et inhabitatores capellanum conducticium suis sumptibus et expensis singulis diebus missam et alia divina officia celebraturum ibidem ceteraque sacramenta et sacramentalia eis cum licencia et consensu dicti prioris ministrare valeat, habere voluerint, jurabit quilibet capellanus hujusmodi in suo primo ingressu coram dicto priore ad sancta Dei evangelia per ipsum coporaliter tacta quod dictos incolas et inhabitatores de Loweswater, parochianos veros dicte matricis ecclesie sancte Bege salubriter monebit, hortabitur pro suo posse et inducet tam publice quam privatim quod nihil subtrahent occasione hujusmodi capelle dedicacionis aut consecracionis a dicta sua parochiali ecclesia sancte Bege de decimis, porcionibus, oblacionibus, obvencionibus, proficuis vel proventibus quibuscunque dicte ecclesie sancte Bege debitis et ante ista tempora solvi consuetis, et quam bene, fideliter et integre porciones, oblaciones, obvenciones, proventus et emolumenta quecunque per dictos incolas et inhabitatores seu alios quoscunque in dicta capella oblat[a] sepedicto priori, procuratori ejusdem vel dicti prioris locum tenenti, sine diminucione aliqua reddet integraliter et persolvet, prout in quadam composicione indentata inde confecta plenius continetur. Nichilominus tam abbas monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et prior dicte celle sancte Bege,[4] sencientes se et dictam cellam per dictos incolas et habitatores gravatos, occasione, vidilicet, detencionis cujusdam pensionis annue sex solidorum et octo denariorum, racione indempnitatis dicte celle per prefatos incolas et habitatores singulis [annis] persolvend[e] : ac non solucionum vigiliarum mortuorum

[4] In the margin here : *Querela abbatis et prioris.*

decedencium apud Lowsewater dicte matrici ecclesie per eosdem incolas et inhabitatores per certos annos jam effluxos subtractarum ; ac occasione aliarum injuriarum dicte celle per eosdem, ut asseruit, illatarum, illustri et prepotenti domino, domino Henrico Percy, comiti Northumbrie, domino honoris de Cokermouth, ac in eisdem incolis et habitatoribus jurisdiccionem temporalem notorie exercenti, pro remedio congruo in premissis sibi exhiberi contra dictos incolas [et] inhabitatores suas supplicaciones direxerunt et optulerunt speciales. Prefati quoque incole[5] et habitatores dicto priori in presencia dicti illustris domini aliqua eis gravamina, ut asseruerunt, per illata objecerunt. Idemque illustris dominus inter dictum abbatem, priorem et prefatos incolas et inhabitatores, volens caritatis[6] vinculum conservare, et cum concilio et assensu Willelmi[7] nunc abbatis dicti monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, in premissis finem facere congruum juxta discrecionem ei a Deo datam per sua bona media tractavit, communicavit et de communi consensu dicti Willelmi abbatis, pro se et conventu suo ac priore dicte celle et eorum successoribus et predictorum incolarum et inhabitatorum de Lousewater et eorum successoribus in hac

[5] Likewise here : *Querele incolarum.*

[6] Marginal note : *sententia lata et concordia partium.*

[7] Abbot William creates a chronological difficulty and it so appeared to the compiler of the Register, who wrote in the margin at the commencement of the deed : *Habetur non Registro domini Willelmi Wellys abbatis*, who was abbot of St. Mary, York, from 3 March, 1423 (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1422-9, p. 55) till his consecration as Bishop of Rochester in 1436. No abbot of York, called William, has been found, while either of the earls of Northumberland, mentioned in note 3, held the constableship of England. It is possible that the transaction belongs to the period of the similar deed touching the chapel of Ennerdale (No. **371**). William Thornton was then abbot (1530-39) and a contemporary of Henry Percy, sixth earl of Northumberland (1527-37). The antithesis between Henry Percy *tunc* earl and William *nunc* abbot in the body of the deed is noteworthy.

parte adhibitis subsequencia inperpetuum servanda et inviolabiliter stabilienda decrevit, ordinavit ac statuit sub hac forma: videlicet, quod prior dicte celle sancte Bege pro tempore existens unum capellanum[8] missam celebrantem in dicta capella, diebus duntaxat dominicis, prefatis incolis et habitatoribus sumptibus ipsius prioris, prout fieri consueverit, inveniet. Et prefati incole et habitatores et eorum successores singulis annis futuris predicto priori celleque sancte Bege et successoribus suis dictam pensionem annuam sex solidorum octo denariorum,[9] ratione indempnitatis dicte celle per predictos incolas et habitatores debitam ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme et aliam medietatem ad festum Pentecostes singulis annis futuris, vel infra quadraginta dies post quemlibet terminum dicte solucionis sine aliqua dilacione ulteriori persolvent. Et insuper predicte (*sic*) incole et habitatores de Lousewater et eorum successores unum capellanum honestum et ydoneum missam et alia divina officia in dicta capella singulis annis futuris ipsorum incolarum et habitatorum et successorum suorum sumptibus et expensis invenient. Quiquidem capellanus, postquam admissus fuerit per priorem dicte celle pro tempore existentem et quamdiu tam ipse capellanus quam predicti incole et habitatores et eorum successores omnes et singulas ordinaciones in presenti composicione, fine, ordinacione notatas servaverint, eisdem incolis et habitatoribus de Lousewater et successoribus suis omnia sacramenta et sacramentalia, quociens necessitas fuerit, libere, pure et sine contradiccione dicti prioris aut successorum priorum dicte celle sancte Bege ministrare valeat et ministrabit. Idemque capellanus per dictos incolas et habitatores, quociens fuerit sic conductus in proprio suo ingressu ad serviendum dicte capelle in divinis coram priore dicte celle

[8] In margin: *Capellanus Prioris.*

[9] In margin: *solucio vj*^{s} *viij*^{d}.

sancte Bege ad sancta Dei ewangelia per ipsum corporaliter tacta jurabit quod dictos incolas et inhabitatores de Lousewater, parochianos veros dicte matricis ecclesie sancte Bege, salubriter monebit, hortabitur et pro posse suo inducet tam publice quam privatim quod nihil subtrahent a dicta sua parochiali ecclesia sancte Bege de decimis, porcionibus, vigiliis mortuorum, oblacionibus, obvencionibus, proficuis vel proventibus quibuscumque dicte celle et ecclesie sancte Bege debitis et ante ista tempora solvi consuetis. Et quod idem capellanus bene et fideliter ac integre porciones, oblaciones, mortuorum vigilias, obvenciones, proventus et emolumenta quecunque per dictos incolas seu alios quoscunque in dicta capella oblatas sepedicto priori procuratorive ejusdem vel dicti prioris locum tenenti sine diminucione aliqua reddet integraliter et persolvet. Et in casu quo idem capellanus sic admissus postea reperiatur inhabilis vel infidelis ad regimen cure ibidem exercende vel premissas ordinaciones et earum quamlibet non custodiverit vel inpleverit quod tunc bene licebit dicto priori pro tempore existenti vel alicui alio ad hoc ejus nomine assignato dictis incolis in facie dicte capelle una die dominica vel solempni intra missarum solempnia notificare et intimare quod ipsi incole et habitatores infra dimidium annum ab illa die notificacionis computandum de alio capellano ydoneo ad deserviendum in dicta capella eis provideant. Et si sepedicti incole et habitatores provisionem huiusmodi capellani[10] infra dictum dimidium annum non fecerint et cum dicto priore recipiend[um] dictum suum juramentum ab eodem infra prefatum dimidium annum non optulerint ac dictam pensionem annuam sex solidorum octo denariorum prefato priori aut ejus deputato terminis ad hoc assignatis non persolverint, quod tunc non licebit ulterius dictis incolis seu eorum alicui aliquam in dictis capella vel cimitario eligere vel habere sepulturam

[10] In margin : *Penam ordinatam.*

vel aliqua alia sacramenta seu sacramentalia ibidem recipere, quousque per dictum priorem et de ejus assensu capellanus ydoneus ad huiusmodi onera facienda congrue admittatur. Et dicte pensionis solucio a retro existentis ultra quatuordecim dies post aliquem terminum hujusmodi solucionis assignatum dicto priori debite persolvatur. Sed ad dictam matricem ecclesiam sancte Bege pro sepultura et aliis sacramentis ecclesiasticis ibidem recipiendis ut veri parochiani dicte ecclesie sancte Bege per censuras ecclesiasticas et alia juris remedia licite compelli valeant presenti composicione seu aliis precedentibus in hac parte ordinacionibus in contrarium editis non obstantibus quibuscunque. Volunt insuper et concedunt dicti Wyllelmus, abbas, et conventus ac prior dicte celle pro se et successoribus suis prefatis incolis et habitatoribus et eorum successoribus quod ipsi in dictis capella et cimiterio congruam sumptibus ipsorum incolarum et habitatorum et successorum suorum habeant sepulturam, et quod capellanus ibidem deserviens pro tempore in divinis postquam admissus fuerit per dictum priorem ad regimen dicte cure, ut premissum est, licite, libere et rite omnia alia sacramenta et sacerdotalia dictis incolis et inhabitatoribus ministrare valeat. Quamdiu idem capellanus erga dictum priorem legaliter se habuerit et premissas ordinaciones perimpleverit et predicti incole et habitatores onus in presenti composicione quoquomodo eis injunctum humiliter et devote prefate sue matrici ecclesie sancte Bege et ejusdem loci priori, ut premissum est, persolverint, dictique incole et habitatores de Lousewater et eorum successores, quociens opus fuerit, chorum[11] et navem dicte capelle tam in muris quam in tectura et in omnibus aliis ad hoc requisitis suis propriis sumptibus et expensis singulis annis futuris reparabunt et omnia alia dictam capellam tangencia tam in reparacionibus, calicum, librorum, vestimentorum ac aliorum ornamentorum hon-

[11] In margin: *tam pro reparacione chori etc.*

estorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcunque quam invencione panis[12] immolaticii, vini et cere prefati incole supportabunt. Et cum emendacione indiguerit suis propriis sumptibus emendabunt. Prefati insuper incole et habitatores de Lousewater et successores sui omnia et singula onera dicte ecclesie matrici sancte Bege nichilominus pro tempore ingruencia ut veri filii ejusdem pro porcione sua sustinebunt et contribuent juxta majores et saniores partes parochianorum dicte parochialis ecclesie sancte Bege approbatam discrecionem.[13]

390. CARTA INGERANNI DE CORNNBURGE DE VI ACRIS TERRE CUM PERTINENCIIS IN DERHAM.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Ingeramnus de Cornyburgo[1], dedi . . . . Deo et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus sex acras terre de dominio meo in villa de Derham, cum uno tofto qui jacet juxta domum

[12] In margin: *pro pane et vino etc.*

[13] The deed, which has neither title nor testing clause, is not mentioned in the table of contents, but is inserted in the Register between books IX. and X. Taken with No. **371**, the two deeds throw a welcome light on the ecclesiastical status of chapels in Cumberland during the medieval period.

390. [1] There is little doubt that the grantor came to Dearham by the instrumentality of the canons of Gisburne who had from an early date the rectory of the church and some land there. We have William de Corneburgh witnessing a charter in Westmorland to the monks of Byland (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* X. App. IV. 323): he was probably father of Ingeram the grantor. It was ordered in 1202 that William de Corneburg was not to be impleaded for anything so long as Ingelram, his son and heir, was beyond the sea on the King's business with Robert de Turnham (*Abbrev. Placit.*, Rec. Com. p. 37). Ingelram was alive in 1227 (*Pat. Rolls*, 1225-32, p. 131), but he was dead in 1228 when Mabel his widow was administering the affairs of Bennington in Yorkshire (*Close Rolls*, 1227-31, p. 107). We have not found the name again in Cumbrian record, but it is prevalent enough in Yorkshire evidences about Ingeram's period.

Willelmi de Bridekirke versus orientem . . . . scilicet, duas acras juxta Keldsyke versus austrum et unam acram juxta croftum Ade filii Uctredi, et duas acras in Stainhoudale, et unam acram in Crokeland.[2] Et sciendum est quod predicti monachi habebunt unum hominem manentem in eadem villa et habebunt insuper pasturam ad viginti vaccas cum sequela duorum annorum, et ad sexaginta oves cum sequela duorum annorum : habebunt eciam in eadem villa octo boves et duos equos et porcos suos sine pannagio : predictus vero homo molet bladum ad molendinum meum ad vigesimum vas . . . . Hiis testibus Willelmo de Derham, Ricardo de Alneburgo, Galfrido de Talentire, Nicholao de Scefht[ling], Roberto de Bonekil, Hamel[ino], Henrico de Millum, Willelmo le Harp[ur], et multis aliis.[3]

391. Carta Alexandri filii Alexandri Waytefote de j bovata terre cum pertinenciis in Talentyr.

Omnibus . . . . Alexander filius Alexandri Waythefote de Talentire,[1] salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me . . . . dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci,

[2] Crokeland has gone through permutations like Craika and Craikhow till it has reached Crosshow on the Ordnance Map (xlv. N.W.)

[3] All the witnesses are well-known local men. Hamelin who has no designation is identified in Nos. **394-5**, **400**, as a son of Walter of Gilcruce. In the Pipe Roll of 1211 he is described as Hamelin the serjeant (*serviens*).

391. [1] In 1208 Alexander son of Alexander had an agreement with William de Yreby touching two oxgangs of land in Talghentir whereby the same William recognized the said land to be the right of Alexander to hold to him and his heirs by the free service of rendering a skep of grain on the feast of the Assumption at Talghentir for all service except forinsec service, for which agreement Alexander quit-claimed to William all his right in Uctred son of Gerard and his belongings (*et sequela ejus*) (*Pedes Finium*, Rec. Com. ii. 14). The name of the grantor appears in the Pipe Rolls of 1211-13 as Alexander de Talentir.

et sancte Bege virgini de Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatam terre ad mensuram rode viginti pedes continentis[2] in territorio de Talentire[3] cum tofto et crofto integro et toto prato ad illam bovatam terre in predicta villa pertinentibus et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis et aisiamentis prefate terre pertinentibus infra villam et extra absque ullo retinemento . . . . Tenendam . . . . videlicet, in crofto duas acras et dimidiam rodam et quatuordecem perticatas apud Biggehoue[4] versus occidentem, unam acram et unam rodam et quatuor perticatas ibidem versus orientem, duas rodas et dimidiam apud Thuahovel, unam acram sub Wartheholis, unam acram et unam rodam et viginti novem perticatas apud Routheland, unam rodam et tresdecim perticatas infra vias de Warthehol' et Karl'i, duas acras et unam rodam et dimidiam et quinque perticatas apud Hayberhe, unam acram et viginti tres perticatas apud Levedibuthes, dimidiam acram et quatuor perticatas ad Sandrig, tres rodas et dimidiam rodam et octo perticatas ad Hildirflath, unam acram et unam rodam et dimidiam rodam et quatuordecim perticatas in cultura a molendino versus aquilonem, in quinta et sexta selione[5] versus orientem duas rodas et

[2] The scribe has volunteered the information in the margin that *ista bovata continet xiiij acras et x perticas.*

[3] A township in the parish of Bridekirk.

[4] Most of the place-names in the Tallentire group of deeds belong to small parcels of fields and do not now appear on the map within or without the vill. Thuahovel might be read as Chuahovel: Wartholis is well-known as Warthole, the ancient seat of the family of Dykes, though it now appears on the map as Ward Hall in the neighbouring parish of Plumbland: Routheland, perhaps represented by Rowmoor on the Row Beck: Hayberhe must be Hayborough in the next parish of Dearham.

[5] The evidence of this group of deeds is of considerable value in the early agricultural history of Cumberland. The *selio* was a strip in the open fields before hedges were invented. The land measures here mentioned, with their relationships to each other, should be compared with Seebohm, *English Village Community*, pp. 2-8.

dimidiam et sexdecim perticatas . . . . Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Hampton, tunc senescallo de Cokirmouth, Ricardo le Brun, Ada de Neuton, Willelmo de Plumland, Willelmo de Yreby, clerico, Roberto de Carlaton, Alano de Lascell, Ricardo de Alneburc, Johanne de Furmery, Johanne de Talentirs, Ada de Brigham, et aliis.[6]

392. CARTA JOHANNIS DE TALENTYR DE J TOFTO [ET CROFTO ET, *in a later hand*] CUM PERTINENCIIS IN EADEM [ET NOVEM ACRIS TERRE, *in same hand as above*].

OMNIBUS . . . . Johannes de Talentire, salutem. Noveritis me . . . . dedisse . . . . Deo et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unum toftum in villa de Talentire quod Ormus Rockedure aliquando de me tenuit, et novem acras terre in territorio de Talantire, scilicet, in crofto ejusdem domus tres rodas et octodecim perticatas, in Hagwrinron, cum prato ibi jacente, quinque rodas et unam perticatam, ad Brawron unam acram et tres rodas et decem perticatas, in Thorfinesakyr unam acram et tres rodas et octodecim perticatas, ad Bighou tres rodas una perticata minus, ad Blaakepot unam rodam et triginti duas perticatas, super Bankes unam acram et triginta perticatas, ad viam que ducit ad capellam sancte Trinitatis[1] tres rodas et octodecim perticatas. Concessi eciam Deo et sancte Bege et predictis monachis unam acram prati mei percipiendam per singulos annos de caruca mea eligendo unam acram ad opus meum, aliamque acram eligendam ad opus illorum, cum communi pastura et omnibus aliis libertatibus et aisiamentis predictis terris pertinentibus infra villam et extra de Talentire

[6] The witnesses agree with the first quarter of the thirteenth century.

392. [1] This is the only mention yet discovered of the chapel of the Holy Trinity in Tallentire. In most townships where religious houses had property there was a chapel for their use.

absque ullo retenemento . . . . Hiis testibus Radulfo de Feritate, Roberto de Hamton, tunc senescallo de Cokyrmie, Ricardo Brun, Willelmo de Yreby, clerico, Ada de Crostwayt, Ysaac, persona de Thorpenhou, Ricardo de Alenburc, Ada de Derham, Johanne de Camerton, et aliis.[2]

393. Carta Ricardi filii Johannis de Derham de terris in Talentyre.

Universis . . . . Ricardus filius Johannis de Derham, salutem in domino. Noveritis me concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, abbati et conventui sancte Marie, Eboraci, et monachis apud cellam sancte Bege ibidem Deo servientibus inperpetuum totum jus et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in una pertica terre de curtilagio meo in Talentire propinquius jacente domui dicti abbatis quam de dono meo habuit, et in una acra terre divisim jacente, scilicet, dimidia acra terre et sex pertice jacent in quodam campo qui vocatur Blenkerpot inter terram Johannis dicti Quinahytefote et terram Ade le Gret,[1] et alia dimidia acra terre, exceptis sex perticis, jacet in crofto meo propinquius terre ipsius abbatis ex parte occidentis, unacum toto prato ad unam bovatam terre in Fletehoumyre pertinente in eadem villa de Talentire. Ita, scilicet, quod ego nec heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkinton, Johanne de Hyreby, Thoma de Cletere, Ricardo le Flemyng, militibus, Thoma de Derwentwater, Roberto de Haverington, Hugone de Moreceby, et aliis.

[2] The date of this deed cannot be far from the foregoing, as the grantor is a witness thereof and both deeds have several witnesses in common. Ysaac parson of Thorpenhou can scarcely be identified with the Isaac de Torpennoc who appears in the Pipe Roll of 1163. Similarity of territorial name does not always connote relationship. Men migrated from one place to another and became known by the places of their abode.

393. [1] Adam the Great occurs as Adam Grossus in No. **400**. The identification displaces the possible reading of Adam le Grec or the Greek.

394. Carta ejusdem de ij acris cum pertinenciis in Talentyr.

Omnibus . . . . Ricardus filius Johannis divitis de Derham, salutem in domino. Noveritis me . . . . quietum clamasse Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus meum et clamium quod habui vel quoquomodo habere potui in duabus acris terre cum pertinenciis in villa de Talentire, quarum tres rode et decem pertice jacent apud Bighou, et tres rode et dimidia et undecim pertice apud Suahowes, et dimidia roda et undecim pertice in mora versus Warthole, et octo pertice jacent in crofto meo juxta dimidiam acram terre dicte domus sancte Bege. Preterea concessi . . . . dimidiam acram terre in eadem villa de Talentire divisim jacentem, scilicet, unam rodam terre et octodecim perticatas in mora et dimidiam rodam et duas perticas terre in crofto meo propinquius terre dicte domus sancte Bege ex parte occidentali jacentes, una cum toto prato uni bovate terre in dicta villa de Talentire pertinente, ubicunque jacet infra divisas dicte ville. Preterea . . . . confirmavi omnes terras et tenementa que prius dedi dictis monachis sancte Bege cum omnibus pertinenciis et libertatibus suis prout melius et plenius continetur in cartis suis quas inde penes se habent. Habendas . . . . Et si contingerit (*sic*) quod uxor mea, quod absit, me supervixerit et terciam partem suam de dictis terris calumpniaverit et jure adquisierit, tunc volo, concedo et statuo quod heredes mei vel assignati mei, quicunque vel quecunque fuerint, satisfacient predictis monachis in omnibus de tanta terra per provisionem et consideracionem virorum fidedignorum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkyngton, Roberto de Mulcastre, Johanne de Camberton, Johanne de Yreby, militibus, Thoma de Brigham, Petro Dayncourt, Johanne Quinaytefote, Hamelino de Gillecrouhit, et aliis.

395. Carta Ricardi filii Johannis Divitis de ij acris in Talentyre.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Ricardus filius Johannis divitis de Deram, remisi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in duabus acris terre in villa de Talentire in his divisis, scilicet, jacentibus, apud Bighou tres rode et decem pertice, et apud tuahoues tres rode et dimidia et undecim pertice, et in mora versus Warthole dimidia roda et undecim pertice, et in crofto meo octo pertice juxta dimidiam acram terre dicte domus sancte Bege. Tenendas . . . . Et si contigerit quod uxor mea me supervixerit et de dicta terra dotem calumpniare voluerit et optinuerit, heredes mei vel assignati mei de tanta terra predictis monachis per virorum fidedignorum providenciam in omnibus satisfacient . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Molecastre, Johanne de Camberton, Michaele de Haverington, Johanne de Yreby, militibus, Alexandro de Ribbton, Adam de Brigham, Johanne de Derham, Petro Dayncort, Thoma de Brigham, Johanne Waitfote, Willelmo filio Walteri de Gilcruce, Hamelino fratre ejus, et aliis.[1]

396. Carta Ricardi filii Johannis Divitis de iiij acris in Talentyre.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Ricardus filius Johannis divitis de Derham, remisi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere

395. [1] In lowest margin we have this note: *Item sunt in Talentyre iii acre in Sothfeld ad Rondebank closse, et i acra in Foreland closs vel Hallwhynnes, et i acra in Stanbanckclosse, i acra in lez owtfeld et in lez infeld, ut patet per ten[entes] creditur, ix acre et vltra, una xiii acre et ultra parte ten[entium] ibidem.*

potui in quatuor acris terre in villa de Talentire, quarum, videlicet, due acre et dimidia roda et sex perticate terre jacent in Arkelflat inter terram Alexandri Wayfote et terram Willelmi de Derwentwater,[1] et in Bighou una acra et una roda exceptis quatuor perticatis inter terram Willelmi filii Johannis et terram Johannis Wayfote, et in banco dimidia acra et octodecim perticate terre in parte australi terre mee. Tenendas . . . . Et si contigerit quod uxor mea me supervixerit et de dicta terra dotem calumpniare voluerit et optinuerit, heredes mei de tanto terre dictis monachis per virorum fidedignorum providenciam satisfacient . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto[2] de Mulcastre, tunc vicecomite Carlioli, Johanne de Camberton, Roberto de Lamplogh, Nicholao de Moreceby, militibus, Ada de Brigham, Johanne de Derham, Petro Dancourt, Alexandro Waitfote, Johanne Waitfote, et aliis.

396. [1] The relation of William de Derwentwater to Tallentire needs explanation. According to No. **498** the vills of Talintyre and Castebryge (Castlerig) with the forest between Caltre and Greta were given by Waldeve son of Earl Gospatric to Oderd son of Liolfe. These parcels are found in the possession of the family of Derwentwater before the close of the twelfth century. In 1234, while the heir of Adam de Derwentwater was under age and in ward of the Earl of Albemarle his feudal superior, four oxgangs of land in Talentyr were forfeited by John son of Richard of Talentyr and restored to Adam's heir (*Close Rolls*, 1231-4, p. 511). Adam the deceased here was Adam son of William, and the heir was William son of Adam, the William de Derwentwater mentioned in the text. See the charters of Adam son of William de Derwentwater and of William son of Adam de Derwentwater to the monks of Fountains in the Register of that house (Cotton MS. Tib. C. xij. ff. 94-5). The vill was held in 1303 by William de Derwentwater from his kinsman Thomas de Derwentwater by the service of doing suit at the court of Derwentwater (Inq p. m. 31 Edw. I., No. 15). Tallentire remained with that family and the Ratcliffes, its successors, till late in the sixteenth century.

[2] This must be an error for Robert de Mulcastre who was sheriff in 1260-61 which is the date of this deed. In other local evidences, some of the witnesses here are found in association with this sheriff.

397. CARTA EJUSDEM DE DIVERSIS TERRIS IN TALENTYR.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Ricardus filius Johannis divitis de Derham, remisi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in sex acris terre et decem perticatis in villa de Talentire in hiis divisis, scilicet, jacentibus ; in Harkilflat due acre et viginti et octo pertice inter terram Alexandri Whitefote et terram Thome de Derwentwater,[1] et in Bighou una acra et triginta et tres pertice inter terram Willelmi filii Johannis et terram Johannis Qwitefote, et in banco quinque rode et decem et octo pertice, et in banco de Warthichole quinque rode et duodecim perticate. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus Roberto de Mulcastre, Johanne de Camerton, Michaele de Haverington, Johanne de Yreby, militibus, Alexandro de Ribton, Ada de Brigham, Johanne de Derham, Petro Deyncurt, Alexandro Whitefote, Johanne filio suo, Willelmo filio Walteri, Hamelino fratre suo de Gilcruz, et aliis.[2]

398. CARTA EJUSDEM DE TOTA TERRA SUA IN TALENTYR.

OMNIBUS . . . . Ricardus filius Johannis Talantire,[1] salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me, pro salute animé

397. [1] See the note on the Derwentwaters to the previous charter.

[2] This deed is in duplicate. From the grantor and the witnesses it cannot be many years later than No. **396**.

398. [1] The danger of accepting territorial names at this period as a proof of relationship is shown by this group of deeds. In No. **397** we have Richard son of John de Derham and here we have the same person calling himself of Talantire. In the case of these mesne tenants, a man was known by the title of the property with which he was dealing. The same rule applies to parsons of parishes. The parish is often given as the surname without any indication that he was the parson.

mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege virgini in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo et sancte Marie et beate Bege virgini servientibus, totam terram meam in Talentire cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, introitibus et exitibus, libertatibus et aisiamentis. Exceptis domo mea et una placea terre que se extendit de dicta domo mea usque ad orreum predictorum monachorum et cujus latitudo continet longitudinem domus mee predicte, quamquidem terram quondam tenui de eisdem monachis in eadem villa. Reddendo inde eis annuatim duodecim denarios argenti ad duos anni terminos. Habendam . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkynton, Roberto de Haverington, militibus, Alano de Yreby, Johanne Waytfote, Thoma de Neuton, Roberto de Carleton, Roberto de Lamplou, Benedicto de Clifton, et aliis.

399. Carta ejusdem vel obligacio.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Ricardus filius Johannis divitis de Derham, obligavi me domino priori de sancta Bega et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus quod de cetero nullam terram vendere, invadiare nec aliquem terminum statutum dimittere sine licencia eorum. Et si fecerim, concessi dicto priori et monachis in totam terram meam intrare et illam pro me et heredibus meis in pace possidere. Et quod hec mea obligacio et concessio rata et stabilis permaneat super reliquias sancte Bege juravi. Et ad majorem securitatem tenendam presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Molecastre, Johanne de Camerton, Michaele de Haverington, Ada de Brigham, Alexandro de Ribton, Johanne de Derham, Roberto le Surays, Alano de Croseby, et aliis.

400. Carta Ricardi filii Johannis Divitis de viij acris in Talentyr.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Ricardus filius Johannis divitis de Derham, [per] assensum et consensum uxoris mee, Ede, remisi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in octo acris terre, cum pertinenciis, in territorio de Talentire in hiis locis, scilicet, jacentibus: in Harkylflat due acre et dimidia roda et sex perticate inter terram Alexandri Waytfote et terram Thome de Derwentwater;[1] et in Bighou una acra et una roda quatuor perticat[is] minus inter terram Willelmi filii Johannis et terram Johannis Waitfote: item in eadem Bighou due acre et dimidia inter terram domini Henrici filii Conan[2] militis et terram Ade Grossi: et in Hagwrinrun una acra et una roda et dimidia inter terram Ade Grossi et terram Ricardi Strie: et in banco quinque rode: et in banco de Warthole quinque rode et dimidia. Tenendas . . . . Et si contigerit quod uxor mea, Eda, me supervixerit et de dicta terra dotem calumpniare voluerit et optinuerit, heredes mei vel assignati mei de tanta terra predictis monachis per virorum fidedignorum providenciam satisfacient . . . . Hiis testibus Roberto de Mulcastre, Johanne de Camberton,

400. [1] Thomas died in 1303, when John his son had livery of his lands, saving dower to Margaret the widow (*Cal. of Fine*, i. 477).

[2] Those who wish to see a discussion of Henry son of Conan, knight, and his ancestry, should refer to *Cartul. Priorat. de Gyseburne* (Surtees Soc.), ii. 183-5, where Mr. W. Brown deals with a difficult pedigree. Henry or one of his ancestors probably got his footing in Talentire through his connexion with the above priory of which the family were benefactors. The name does not occur again in this Register. It would appear that Henry had property also in Westmorland, for in 1263 Henry son of Conan and Juliana his wife gave half a mark for an assize of novel disseisin taken before M. de Lytlebyr (*Fine Rolls*, ii. 400, Rec. Com.). He died before 19 Aug. 1285, being a tenant of Lucy daughter and heir of Robert de Twenge, a minor in the king's ward (*Cal. of Fine*, i. 219).

Michaele de Hawrington, Johanne Deyreby, militibus, Alexandro de Ribton, Ada de Brigham, Thoma de Brigham, Johanne de Derham, Petro Daynecurt, Alexandro Waitfote, Johanne Waitfote, Willelmo filio Walteri, Hamelino de Gillecruce, et multis aliis.

401. Quieta clamacio Ede uxoris Ricardi filii Johannis Divitis de terris in Talentyr.

Universis . . . . Eda relicta Ricardi filii Johannis divitis de Derham, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me, in libera potestate ac legia viduitate mea, concessisse . . . . Deo et ecclesie beate Marie, Eboraci, ac celle sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibi Deo servientibus, totum jus meum et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in terris et tenementis quas Ricardus, vir meus, et ego habuimus in Talentire, unacum dote de predictis tenementis me contingente, pro quadam summa pecunie quam frater Willelmus de Dereby,[1] prior dicte celle, michi dedit premanibus. Tenendum . . . . Hiis testibus domino Thoma de Culwen, domino Thoma de Derwentwater, domino Thoma de Yreby, Willelmo de Mulcastre, Alexandro de Bastinthwait, Thoma de Ribton, Roberto de Derham, Henrico Daunaie, et aliis multis.[2]

402. Carta Ricardi filii Johannis Divitis de j tenemento in Talentyr.

Omnibus . . . . Ricardus filius Johannis de Talentire salutem in domino. Noveritis me reddidisse . . . . ecclesie sancte Marie, Eboraci, et celle sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis Deo servientibus, in puram et

401. [1] This prior whose name is found in dated deeds between 1288-95 (Nos. **71, 438**) should be distinguished from his predecessor William de Rothewel who was prior in 1250 (No. **425**). See note on No. **266**.

[2] The witnesses agree with the date of the prior, 1288-94.

perpetuam elemosinam, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui in toto illo tenemento quod quondam tenui in Talentire. . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Thoma de Culwen, Thoma de Derwentwater, Roberto de Haverington, militibus, Roberto de Brampthwait, Hugone de Moreceby, Johanne de Pardishou, Ada de Windscales, Willelmo clerico de sancta Bega, et multis aliis.[1]

403. Carta Ricardi filii Johannis Divitis de quieta clamacione reddit[us] unius denarii.

Omnibus . . . . Ricardus filius Johannis de Talentire, salutem in domino. Noveritis me reddidisse . . . . ecclesie sancte Marie, Eboraci, et ecclesie sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in uno denario annui redditus de quo seisitus fui per manum et per scriptum fratris Nicholai de Langton, tunc prioris[1] sancte Bege. . . . . Hiis testibus domino Thoma de Derewentwater, domino Thoma de Culwenne, Alano de Yreby, Johanne de Plumland, Thoma de Ribton, Ada de Maneriis, Willelmo clerico de sancta Bega, et aliis.

404. Carta Ricardi filii Johannis divitis de j tofto cum domo et grangia in Talentyre.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Ricardus filius Johannis divitis de Derham, dedi . . . . Henrico, fratri meo, pro libero servicio suo, unum toftum cum domo et grangia in villa de Talentire in parte orientali dicte ville juxta toftum

402. [1] This deed is some years earlier than that which precedes it.

403. [1] Nicholas de Langton was prior from 1258 to 1282 according to dated deeds in this Register.

domini prioris de Gilburn[1] versus villam, quod continet in latitudine quatuor perticatas et in longitudine sicut tendit inter vicum dicte ville et viam extra villam versus croftum, et dimidiam acram terre in crofto meo versus orientem, et duas acras terre in Braytton[2] et tres rodas terre in Sandrig et tres rodas terre in Aroherlandes,[3] scilicet, quatuor acras terre in omnibus, excepto tofto. Tenendas . . . . Reddendo (*sic*) inde ipse et heredes sui vel sui assignati michi et heredibus meis in die Natalis domini pro omni servicio seculari michi et heredibus meis pertinente unum denarium . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Camberton, domino Johanne de Yreby, domino Roberto de Lamplogh, Ada de Brigham, Alexandro de Ribton, Waltero Wodcoke, Johanne de Derham, Alano de Croseby, Willelmo filio Johannis, et aliis.

405. Carta Henrici filii Johannis de eisdem.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Henricus filius Johannis divitis de Derham, concessi et quietum clamavi totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in totam terram illam quam habui de Ricardo fratre meo in villa de Talentire Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, scilicet, unum toftum cum domo et grangia in predicta villa de Talentire in parte orientali dicte ville juxta toftum quod dominus prior de Gisburn emit de Ricardo fratre meo versus villam, quod continet in latitudine quatuor perticatas et in longitudine, sicut tendit se inter vicum

404. [1] For the origin of the property of the priory of Gyseburn in Bridekirk and Dearham, see the interesting deeds printed in the Chartulary of that house (Surtees Soc. ii. 318-21) and in Dugdale, *Mon.* vi. 270-74.

[2] Brayheron in the next deed. It is doubtful that the place can be identified with Brayton which is some distance away.

[3] Strherland in No. **405**.

dicte ville et viam extra villam versus croftum, et dimidiam acram terre in crofto dicti Ricardi fratris mei versus orientem, et duas acras terre in Brayheron, et triginta quinque perticatas in mora, et tres rodas terre in Sandrig, et tres rodas terre in Strherland ; in omnibus, scilicet, quatuor acris terre et quinque perticat[is] terre, excepto predicto tofto cum domibus. Tenend[as] . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim Ricardo fratri meo unum denarium in die Natalis domini pro omni servicio, exaccione et demanda . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Mulcastre, John de Camberton, Johanne de Yreby, Michaele de Haverington, militibus, Ada de Brigham, Alexandro de Ribton, Ada de Plumlund, Johanne de Derham, Petro Dayncourt, Alexandro Phuayfote, Willelmo filio Walteri, et aliis.

406. Cirografum Nicholai prioris de terra in Talentyr.

Hoc scriptum cirographatum testatur quod dompnus Nicholaus, prior sancte Bege, concessit, dimisit, ac tradidit Willelmo filio Stephani de Broucton manenti in Talentire ad firmam totam terram integram, cum pertinenciis suis, quam habuit de dono Ricardi filii Johannis de Derham in dicta villa de Talentire ad terminum octo annorum plenarie completorum, incipiente termino in festo sancti Martini in yeme, anno domini m° cc° lxx° nono. Reddendo inde annuatim predicto priori et ejus successoribus de predicto Willelmo undecem solidos argenti et sex denarios ad duos anni terminos, scilicet, medietatem ad Pentecosten et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme pro omni servicio, exaccione et demanda. Predictus N[icholaus], prior sancte Bege, predictam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis suis predicto Willelmo pro predicto servicio warantizabit usque ad predictum terminum contra omnes gentes. In cujus rei

testimonium presenti scripto ad modum cirographi confecto hinc et inde utraque pars alternatim signum suum apposuit. Hiis testibus Thoma de Derewentwater, Petro Dayncurt, Johanne Waitfote, Johanne de Brigham, Thoma fratre suo, et aliis. Datum apud sanctam Begam die dominica proxima post festum omnium Sanctorum, anno supradicto.[1]

407. Dimissio terre de Heversham.[1]

Anno ab incarnacione domini m° cc° octuagesimo secundo ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, ita convenit inter dominum Benedictum[2], priorem de sancta Bega, ex una parte, et Rogerum Croys[er], ex altera, videlicet, quod dictus dominus prior dimisit ad firmam dicto Rogero totam terram quam habet in villa de Heversham in territorio de Milnethorp' unacum prato usque ad terminum octo annorum plenarie completorum. Ita, etiam, quod idem Rogerus reddet dicto priori pro dictis terra et prato

406. [1] 5 November, 1279.

407. [1] The deed whereby the monks were enfeoffed of this land in Milnthorp, in the parish of Heversham, Westmorland, has not been preserved, but there is a note in a later hand written over the title of the deed in the Register which probably refers to it: *Memorandum de carta Willelmi de Wyndessoure de xij acris in Heuersham in communi pastura.* As these (Nos. **407-8**) are the only deeds touching this property in the Register, it may be assumed that they refer to the first dimission. In that case the place of William, the grantor, in the pedigree of Wyndessoure is certain. On the death of William de Lyndeseye, lord of this part of Westmorland, in 1282, the inquest reported that Heveresham, Grarig and Morlund were held by William de Windesouer (*Cal. of Inquis.*, ii. 270). For this branch of the family, see *Duchetiana*, 267-312.

[2] The renewal of the lease on 11 November, 1282, after the accession of Prior Benedict is interesting. Prior Nicholas de Langton his predecessor (see next deed) must have vacated since 14 September. Benedict was still prior in 1286 (No. **106**).

singulis annis per totum dictum tempus dimidiam marcam argenti ad Pentecosten pro omni servicio et exaccione. Dictis vero octo annis completis, idem Rogerus dictam terram cum prato predicto domino priori vel cuicunque successori suo sine aliqua contradiccione restituet. Et ut ista convencio rata et stabilis permaneat, huic scripto cirographato utraque pars alternatim sigillum suum apposuit. Datum apud sanctam Begam festo et anno supradictis.

408. Convencio de eadem.

Anno ab incarnacione domini m° cc° lxxx° secundo in festo exaltacionis sancte Crucis,[1] ita convenit inter dominum Nicholaum,[2] priorem de sancta Bega, ex una parte, et Rogerum Croys[er] ex altera. Ita, videlicet, quod dictus dominus prior dimisit ad firmam dicto Rogero totam terram quam habet in villa de Eversham in territorio de Milnethorpe una cum prato usque ad terminum octo annorum plenarie completorum. Ita, videlicet, quod idem Rogerus reddet dicto priori pro dicta terra et prato singulis annis per totum dictum tempus dimidiam marcam ad Pentecosten pro omni servicio et exaccione. Et dictis octo annis plenarie completis, idem Rogerus dictam terram cum prato dicto domino priori vel cuicunque ejus successori sine aliqua contradiccione restituet. Et ut hec convencio rata et stabilis permaneat alter alterius huic scripto cirographato sigillum suum apposuit. Datum apud sanctam Begam in festo et anno predictis.[3]

409. Carta Radulfi de Levynton de firma in Karliol.

408. [1] 14 September, 1282.

[2] See note 2 on previous deed.

[3] In a note in a later hand at the foot of this deed it is added: *Consimilis dimissio facta est, anno Domini etc. nonagesimo, per Willelmum priorem*—which apparently refers to Prior William de Dereby, 1288-94.

OMNIBUS ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Radulfus de Leuyngton,[1] salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima Ricardi de Leuington et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum, duos solidos annuos per manum Henrici cissoris de Karliolo et heredum suorum fideliter percipiendos de firma illius terre quam dicto Henrico et heredibus suis ad feudofirmam tradidi in eadem villa, medietatem ad Pentecosten, et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini. Tenendos et habendos sibi inposterum de me et heredibus meis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, adeo libere et quiete sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et quiecius dari potest. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Testibus Willelmo de Salcoc, tunc vicecomite Cumberlandie, Roberto de Hampton, Johanne delamore, Roberto de Witerig, Willelmo de Vallibus, Roberto de Bampton, Alano de Berwys, Rogero de Leuyngton, et aliis.

410. OBLIGACIO ABBATIS DE HOLMCOLTRAM DE VJ DENARIIS.

UNIVERSIS Christi fidelibus has literas visuris vel audituris, frater Johannes[1] dictus abbas de Holmcoltram

409. [1] Ralf de Levyngton, lord of Levinton, now Kirklinton, on the north of Carlisle, succeeded his brother Richard in 1250 and died without male issue in 1253 (*Fine Rolls*, ii. 80, 176, Rec. Com.). For an account of his family and its descent from Richard the Knight who was enfeoffed of the manor by Henry I., see my article in *The Ancestor*, iii. 80-84. As the grant was made for the soul of Richard de Levington, the date must be between 1250 and 1253.

410. [1] No deed has been found in the Register of Holmcultram to answer to this bond. It must, however, refer to John who was abbot from 1237 to 1255 (*Chron. de Mailros*, pp. 148, 182, Bann. Club). John had been previously abbot of Grey Abbey (*de Jugo Dei*) in the county of Down, Ireland, a dependent or cell

et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in domino. Noveritis nos teneri domino priori de sancta Bega ad solucionem sex denariorum argenti annuatim pro mina[2] nostra super terram suam apud Whithofthaven reponenda. Ita quod sulta[3] convencio aliquando dicto domino priori displicuerit libere possit eam infringere et nos ab ipso loco ammovere. Quod si nobis aliquando non placuerit prefatam convencionem observare libere nobis licebit ab eadem resilire. In cujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Valete.

411. Carta Ricardi de Preston et Amabille, uxoris sue, de ij acris terre in territorio de Strilkland.

Omnibus hominibus suis has literas visuris vel audituris Ricardus de Preston[1] et Amabilla, uxor ejus, salutem in

of Holmcultram. One of the acts of this abbot was under discussion in the King's court in 1269 (Coram Rege R. 53 Hen. III. No. 146, m. i.).

[2] For the history of mining at Whitehaven, see my article in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 340-41.

[3] The scribe has written *sulta*, but apparently in error for *si ista* or *si illa* or *si dicta*, probably the first-named.

411. [1] A succession of Richards of Preston makes the identification of the grantor somewhat difficult. Amabilla his wife was a daughter of Walter de Stirkland as named in the next deed. There was a Richard de Preston in 1208 who, with Erneburg his wife, had an agreement with Gilbert son of Gilbert touching 40 acres of land in Kirkeby Lonesdal and 10 acres in Whitinton (Feet of Fines, Westmorl. 10 John, No. 30), and there was another Richard de Preston in 1256, who, with Alice his wife, had transactions with Henry of Notingham touching two oxgangs of land, except a mill and 25 acres, in Preston, when the property was granted to Richard and Alice and the heirs of Alice for ever (*Ibid*, 40 Hen. III. No. 30). The witnesses to the deed in this Register, Patrick son of Thomas and Adam de Haverington, agree with the later date. Unless there is an error in the record of the fine, Alice for Amabilla, the chronology is not easy to explain. The date of 1256 would suit all the circumstances, but see note on No. **413**.

domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos, caritatis intuitu, concessisse, dedisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre in territorio de Stirkland in Aykstubbes cum pertinenciis ad perficiendum redditum duodecem denariorum per annum libere et quiete ab omni servicio seculari, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, imperpetuum et in auxilium sustentacionis luminare (*sic*) ad altare sancte Marie virginis imperpetuum. Et ut ista carta nostra firma sit et stabilis imperpetuum eam sigillorum nostrorum munimine corroboravimus. Hiis testibus domino Patricio filio Thome, Ada de Haverington, Gilberto de Kyrkslak, Gilberto de Whitby, clerico, et Johanne fratre ejus, et aliis.

412. Carta Walteri de Strikland de ij acris terre in Crosrig.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Walterus de Stirkland,[1] salutem in

412. [1] At Midsummer 1208 Walter de Stircland and Cristiane his wife had an agreement with Sigrid daughter of Uctred, tenant of a ploughland in Stircland in Westmorland, whereby Walter and Cristiane acknowledged the land to be the right of Sigrid to hold of them and the heirs of Cristiane by the free service of a two shilling render yearly. For this acknowledgment Sigrid granted to them all her land from Aspelgile to Groshoucsic and from Groshoucsic to Bounwath, to hold to the same and the heirs of Cristiane (Feet of F. Westmor. 10 John, No. 28.) The purport of the fine suggests that Stircland was of the inheritance of Cristiane, who is said to have been a daughter of Roger fitz Reinfred from whom she had Great Strickland in dower. Walter's heir, son or daughter, was given as a pledge for the loyalty of Gilbert son of Roger son of Reinfred in 1216 when that baron was restored to King John's favour (*Rot. de Oblat.*, pp. 570-71). From 1228 to 1232 Walter was employed as one of the justices of Westmorland for gaol delivery or for taking assizes of novel disseisin (*Pat. Rolls*, 1225-32, pp. 418-9, 310, 412), and in 1235 he was one of the collectors of the aid to Henry III. (*Close Rolls*, 1234-7, pp.

domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro salute anime mee et Cristiane uxoris mei et pro salute animarum omnium antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum, dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Beate Marie et celle sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duos acras terre arabilis de dominico meo in Crosrig cum pertinenciis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete ab omni terreno servicio et exaccione ad lumen inveniendum ante altare beate Marie virginis. Et ego vero et heredes mei predictas duas acras terre prefatis monachis warantizabimus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Confirmo insuper et concedo predictis monachis duas acras terre quas Ricardus de Preston et Amabilla filia mea uxor ejus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, per cartam suam eis dederunt. Et ut hec mea donacio et concessio perpetuum robur optineat presenti scripto sigillum meum in testimonium apposui. Hiis testibus Warino tunc cappellano, Thoma capellano, Ada de Sclegille, Clemente clerico, David de Kyrkeby, Radulfo tunc dispensatore, Ricardo filio David, Waltero forestario de sancta Bega, et multis aliis.

413. Carta Amabille uxoris Ricardi de Preston de terris in Strikland et in Aykstubbes.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum

189-91) : his return is given in *Testa de Nevill*, p. 412. But he was dead before 12 Nov. 1246 when there was partition of a moiety of the manor of Stirkeland between Robert son of Robert de Stirkeland and Adam son of Walter de Stirkeland, in which Rowland de Revegyl and Ralf de Ayencurt were interested (Feet of F. 31 Hen. III. No. 14). See the Strickland grants in the *Register of Wetherhal*, pp. 321-7, specially that by William de Stirkeland, knight, whereby he confirms the grant to St. Bees in the vill of Great Strickland of Walter de Stirkeland his *proavus*. There are several pedigrees of this family in print more or less unsatisfactory. Walter's daughter is called here Amabilla or Mabel, wife of Richard de Preston, as well as in the previous and following charters.

pervenerit, Amabilla[1] quondam uxor Ricardi de Preston, salutem eternam in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, divine pietatis intuitu, in libera potestate viduitatis mee, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram quam dominus meus Ricardus de Preston dedit eisdem in territorio de Stirkland et Aykstubbes cum omnibus pertinenciis et aisiamentis dicte terre pertinentibus, libere et quiete ab omni servicio seculari, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ut ista mea concessio et confirmacio firma sit et stabilis imperpetuum presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus

414. Carta Benedicti de Rotingtona de x acris et iij perticis in Rotingtona.[1]

413. [1] In 1292 William de Stirkeland knight confirmed to the monks of Wederhal and St. Bees of Coupland the lands and tenements they had of the gift of Walter de Stirkeland his *proavus* and of his other ancestors in the vill and territory of Great Stirkeland (*Reg. of Wetherhal*, pp. 326-7). By the deed here Amabilla, widow of Richard de Preston, confirms her deceased husband's grant in No. **411**, but there are no witnesses to indicate an approximate date. So late as 1313-15, we have Amabilla, late the wife of Richard de Preston, making a fine with the King for acquiring certain tenements in Stirklaund (Inq. ad. q. d. 7 Edw. II. No. 32 : Originalia R. 8 Edw. II. m. 11). It is scarcely possible that this Amabilla could have been the daughter of Walter de Stirkland as in No. **412**. Two successive Richards of Preston appear to have had wives named Amabilla. In 1281-2 the monks of Cockersand demised to Richard de Preston of Kendal the mill of Preston : at some later date this Richard granted to Richard his son and Anabilla his wife land at Preston : and Thomas de Egelesfeld conveyed to Richard de Preston son of Sir Richard and to Anabilla his wife a yearly rent in Sygiswych (*Hist. MSS. Com. Rep.* x. App. iv. 225).

414. [1] This group of deeds (Nos. **414-430**, **436-7**), touching the township of Rottington on the north of the village of St. Bees,

Omnibus . . . . Benedictus de Rotington,[2] salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me, pro salute anime mee, heredum meorum, et antecessorum meorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et sancte Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam decem acras terre et tres perticas de solio meo in campo de Rotington, quarum due acre et dimidia jacent in Meysigwra inter moram et campum quod vocatur Kenelflat. Item una acra, que vocatur Garebrad, jacet juxta terram sancte Bege que vocatur Kirkeland ex parte australi. Item dimidia acra jacet in Friday landes et extendit se longitudine a bercaria usque terram sancte Bege que vocatur Kirkeland. Item una acra et septem decem pertice jacent juxta bercariam ex parte aquilonari inter terram que vocatur Wynnefoth et terram sancte Bege que vocatur Kirkeland. Item unum croftum quod fuit quondam Alani de Rotington quod continet in se unam acram et sex perticas juxta terram sancte Bege que vocatur Kirkeland ex parte australi. Item tres acre et tres rode et dimidia jacent inter Bernardhou et Brezhou et extendunt se in longitudine de Wynnefoth usque ad Seberth. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkinton, domino Nicholao de Moreceby, domino Michaele de Haverington, domino Thoma de Cletergh, Roberto de Branthayth, Hugone de Moreceby, Roberto de Wiltona, Henrico de Cletere, et aliis.

is our chief evidence for the succession of the family which bore its name in the thirteenth century, but the deeds are not in chronological order. The place-names on St. Bees Head are full of interest, but few of them are now to be found on the map.

[2] It is probable that all the deeds of this group in the name of Benedict de Rotington refer to Benedict son of Benedict son of Ranulf de Rotington. See No. **426**. In that case this portion of the collection would fall from about 1240 to 1265. Fortunately some of Benedict's grants are dated (Nos. **418, 420, 425, 427**).

415. CARTA EJUSDEM DE IJ TOFTIS ET CROFTIS CUM OMNI PASTURA ET OMNIBUS LIBERTATIBUS IN ROTINGTON.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Benedictus de Rotington . . . . dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege, Couplandie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, duo tofta et crofta terre mee in parte occidentali de Rotington, cum omnibus sine aliquo retenemento, jacencia inter terram sancte Bege et terram quondam Henrici String quorum latitudo continet in [se] sex perticatas versus predictam villam et quatuor perticatas et dimidiam linialiter versus mare cum omnibus pertinenciis suis infra villam et extra ad sustinendam unam ceroferariam[1] ante ymaginem sancte Bege juxta magnum altare, pro qua ceroferaria antecessores mei et ego et successores mei tenebamur ad festum sancte Bege[2] duos solidos annuatim reddere. Quare volo quod predicti monachi predicta tofta et crofta teneant . . . . ad sustinendum predictum lumen, sicut predictum est, cum com[m]uni pastura . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Nicholao de Morecceby, domino Elya tunc ballivo de Egyrmund, Roberto de Braunthuait, Michaele de Haverington, Roberto de Wilton, et aliis.

416. CARTA EJUSDEM DE J ACRA TERRE IN HOUTBERGH.

OMNIBUS . . . . Benedictus de Rotington, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me . . . . dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Couplandia et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam acram terre in Houtbergh, jacentem juxta terram quam prius

415. [1] More properly a candlestick, but here meant for a wax candle, that is, a light. In No. **67** we have a grant *ad sustentandam unam lampadem ardentem die ac nocte coram reliquiis dicte ecclesie.*

[2] See note 2 on No. **227**.

dictis priori et monachis dimisi, extendentem de capraria domini prioris versus orientem juxta predictam terram linialiter in longitudine et latitudine unius acre. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Cletere, Johanne de Langlivere, Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Haverington, Helya tunc ballivo de Coupland, Roberto de Bramthwhait, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Gosfort, Willelmo de Puncunby, et aliis.

417. Carta Benedicti de Rotington de j acra in Houtheberhe de Rotington.

Omnibus . . . . Benedictus de Rotington, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me . . . . dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Couplandia et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre in Houtheberh, jacentem juxta terram quam prius dictis priori et monachis dimisi, extendentem se de capraria domini prioris versus orientem juxta terram predictam linialiter in longitudine et latitudine unius acre terre, et duas acras terre et novem perticas terre in eodem campo quo incipiunt ad terram magistri Willelmi super Houburgh et extendent se in longitudine usque ad quemdam locum qui vocatur Grenecaphou super litus maris, jacentes, scilicet, inter terram ecclesie in latitudine et terram meam versus villam de Rotington quam Johannes de Rotington aliquando de me tenuit. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Cleterh, Johanne de Langlivere, Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Haverington, Helya, clerico, tunc ballivo de Egyrmund, Roberto de Bramtwhait, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Gosfort, Willelmo de Punsunby et aliis.

418. Convencio inter Nicholaum priorem et Benedictum de Rotington de barcaria cum pertinenciis.

Hec est convencio facta inter Nicholaum[1], priorem de

418. [1] Nicholas de Langton, prior from about 1258 to 1282.

sancta Bega, et monachos ibidem Deo servientes, ex una parte, et Benedictum de Rotington, ex alia parte, videlicet, quod ego, Benedictus de Rotington, dimisi et concessi dictis priori et monachis totam terram meam super Howthberwe[2] que vocatur Poteruns ad quamdam bercariam[3] faciendam vel alia edificia edificanda ad voluntatem dictorum monachorum sine aliquo retenemento per has, scilicet, divisas, sicut idem predictum Poteruns se extendit in mare et ab eodem Poteruns sicuti quadam rana[4] se extendit usque Michelknaphowe, que, scilicet, Michelknaphowe semper jacebit inculta : et ab Michelknaphowe usque ad divisam sancte Bege juxta mare. Ita scilicet quod illa terra que jacet inter dictam Michelknaphowe et predictam divisam sancte Bege nunquam ulterius ascendendo arabitur per latitudinem quadraginta pedum ubi minus se extendit versus mare, salva michi et heredibus meis communa pastura dicte terre necnon et hominibus meis de Rotington. Ita videlicet quod quandocumque contigerit Howtberwe inculta jacere, non licebunt (*sic*) predictis priori et monachis dictam terram que vocatur Poteruns arare nec seminare. Insuper dimisi et concessi predictis priori et monachis pasturam ad centum oves et ad quadraginta capras euntes et redeuntes ubique in pastura de Rotington cum libero introitu et exitu ad predictam pasturam quocumque de anno in annum contingerit jacere, sicuti oves mee proprie ire solebant vel ire poterunt, sine aliqua contradiccione mei vel heredum meorum vel assignatorum. Et sciendum est quod tota terra subter viam que tendit a molendino sancte Bege

[2] This appears to refer to the South Head where there is a place called Pattering Hole, probably the Poteruns here mentioned.

[3] A sheepfold.

[4] A strip of unploughed turf or terrace, sometimes called balk, lince or rean, an agricultural term. See Seebohm, *Village Community*, pp. 381-2, for the meaning and variations of the term.

usque ad capellam sancte Michaelis de Rotington[5] et sic per eandem viam usque ad aulam de Rotington libere jacebit a dictis centum ovibus dictorum monachorum a Pascha singulis annis usque ad festum sancti Michaelis, et a predicto festo sancti Michaelis licet predictis priori et monachis cum animalibus suis predictis ubique per totam pasturam subter predictam viam sicuti alibi intrare et pasturare. Ego vero, predictus Benedictus de Rotington, et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis et predictam pasturam, sicut scriptum est, contra omnes homines warantizabimus, acquietabimus, et defendemus usque ad terminum octoginta annorum plene completorum pro decem libris argenti quas ego, Benedictus de Rotington, cepi premanibus in meo urgenti negocio de catallis proprie domus. Ita, videlicet, quod ad finem octoginta annorum quando ego, predictus Benedictus, vel heredes mei solvimus decem libras dictis priori et monachis, predicta terra michi vel heredibus meis quieta remanebit. Hec convencio facta fuit anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis quatragesimo secundo in domo sancte Bege die sancti Wilfridi episcopi in Octobri.[6] Et quia volo quod hoc sit securum huic presenti scripto sigillum meum pro me et pro heredibus meis apposui. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Ricardo de Cletere, domino Elya, tunc ballivo de Eger-

[5] The site of the chapel of St. Michael of Rottington has not been identified, but it must have been between the village of St. Bees and Rottington Hall. The carved lintel opposite the west door of the priory church, showing the figure of a man with a sword attacking a dragon, supposed to be a legendary representation of St. Michael, is said to have been brought from the ruins of the chapel. In this neighbourhood stone fragments of ecclesiastical design have been found which may have had a similar origin. There must have been ruins here in the seventeenth century which caused T. Denton to guess that "this place was heretofore a nunnery" (Perambul. of Cumb. in 1687-8, MS. f. 29).

[6] 12 October, 1258.

mund, Michaele de Hawerington, Nich[olao] de Moreceby, Alexandro de Puncunby, et aliis.

419. Carta Benedicti de terris in Rotingtona cum divisis et pasturis, scilicet, de Potrun et aliis multis.

Omnibus . . . . Benedictus de Rotington,[1] salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege, Couplandie, et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, totam terram meam super Howtbirwe, *as in No.* 418 *to* defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum pro me et pro heredibus meis apposui. Hiis testibus domino Ricardo de Cletere, domino Johanne de Langliver, domino Johanne de Cambirton, domino Elya, tunc ballivo de Egermund, Roberto de Bramtwhait, Alexandro de Puncunby, Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Haverington, et aliis.

420. Carta ejusdem de eisdem et aliis.

Omnibus . . . . Benedictus de Rotington, salutem. Noveritis me concessisse . . . . priori de sancta Bega et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus pasturam ovibus suis per totam terram meam, tam cultam quam incultam, postquam blada et fena sint amota, et tam in estate quam in hyeme usque ad terminum quinque annorum, termino incipiente festo Pentecostes, anno gracie millesimo ducentesimo quatragesimo septimo[1], et racionabilem ingressum et

419. [1] This deed is drawn up in the same terms as that which precedes it, the common clauses being omitted in the printed text. The following note is in the margin: *Rotington cum divisis de Knaphowe: nota singula verba et ranas quia ista carta cum declaratione alterius carte Benedicti in 3' fo. sequente de terra sua de Kyrkbyhavyn usque Knaphowe*, referring probably to No. **428**.

420. [1] The date here is 1247.

exitum usque ad predictas terras tam in estate quam in yeme sine aliquo impedimento mei vel heredum meorum. Pro hac siquidem concessione dedit michi dictus prior premanibus viginti solidos argenti. . . . Hiis testibus domino Guidone de Boyvill, Johanne de Boyvill, Elya clerico, David de Swaluhirst, Johanne de Hale, Ricardo de Bradestanes, Clemente diacono, Willelmo de Kirkebysteph[an] et aliis.

421. Carta Benedicti de Rotington de iij toftis et croftis terre de Rotington.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Benedictus de Rotington . . . . dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus tria tofta et crofta terre mee in parte occidentali de Rotington cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine aliquo retenemento jacencia inter terram sancte Bege et croftum quod Alanus de Rotington quondam de me tenuit, quorum latitudo duorum croftorum continet in se sex perticas versus predictam villam et quatuor perticas et dimidiam linialiter in longitudine versus mare et tres rodas in tercio crofto quod Henricus String quondam de me tenuit quod jacet juxta predictum croftum quod Alanus de me tenuit cum omnibus pertinenciis suis infra villam et extra ad sustinendam unam ceroferariam ante ymaginem sancte Bege juxta magnum altare, pro qua ceroferaria antecessores mei et ego et successores mei tenebamur ad festum sancte Bege[1] tres solidos annuatim persolvere. Quare volo quod predicti monachi predicta tofta et crofta teneant tam libere et quiete, tam solute et honorifice, sicut aliqua terra elemosinata melius vel liberius poterit dari vel concedi ad sustinendam predictam cerofererioriam, sicut predictum est, cum communi pastura et cum omnibus libertatibus

421. [1] For the probable date of the feast of St. Bega, see note on No. **227**.

. . . . Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Langliver, Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Haverington, Elia clerico, tunc ballivo de Egermound, Johanne de Hale, Johanne Gosford, Roberto de Wilton, Willelmo de Puncunby, et aliis.[2]

422. Carta ejusdem de prato in Wellimour in territorio de Fors cum bosco.

Omnibus . . . . Benedictus de Rotington, salutem. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totum pratum de Welmire in territorio de Fors cum bosco, sicut continetur infra terras arabiles circu[m]euntes predictum boscum et pratum cum libero introitu et exitu ad predictum pratum. Licebit itaque hominibus predictorum monachorum predictum pratum tenentibus transire ab alta via usque ad predictum pratum ultra terram seminatam sine impedimento ad fenum cariandum, restaurando tamen dampnum bladi secundum estimacionem virorum legalium. . . . . Hiis testibus Gilberto, persona de Botill, Roberto de Bramttwhait, Roberto de Hothuait, Ada de Hyton, Johanne de Morthuith, Willelmo de Kirkebystephan, et aliis.[1]

423. Carta ejusdem de aqua molendini deducta.

Omnibus . . . . Benedictus de Rotington, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam aquam[1] meam de Rotington in-

[2] For a similar deed, see No. **415**.

422. [1] Compare this deed with Nos. **364-6** and see notes on No. **364**.

423. [1] The mill and mill-stream of Rottington are still in existence. At the foot of the deed occurs the following: *Memorandum I William Latus of Saint Bees, fermorer of the mylles*

perpetuum habendam, illam, scilicet, que est divisa inter predictos monachos et terram meam de Rotington ad capiendam et ducendam quocunque voluerint. Et ad stangnum faciendum super terram meam ubi melius viderint expedire ad predictam aquam vertendam et ducendam ad molendina sua sine aliqua contradiccione mei vel heredum meorum inperpetuum. Ego siquidem et heredes mei predictam aquam cum stagno predictis priori et monachis contra omnes homines inperpetuum warantizabimus et defendemus. Pro hac siquidem donacione et concessione predicti prior et monachi reddent michi et heredibus meis annuatim unum denarium die Natalis domini ad oblacionem apud sanctam Begam pro omni servicio et demanda. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Alano de Penington, Hugone de Moreceby, Johanne de Langlyver, Ada de Waythbutwait, Roberto de Bramptwhait, Nicholao de Moreceby, Johanne de Boyvill, Willelmo de Kirkebystephan, et aliis.

424. Carta Benedicti de Rotington de uno nativo in eadem.

Omnibus . . . . Benedictus de Rotington, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit . . . . me . . . . liber[os] fecisse et quiet[os] clamasse Deo et beate Bege priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes pueros, filios et filias

there do confesse to have received by the delyvery of Syr Thomas Chaloner knight into my custodie that oreginal dede under seale concerning the graunt of the watercourse aforesaide, which dede I promesse and bynde my self at all tymes to restore. Scriptum xix° die Augusti 1561. *William Latus.* After the dissolution of the religious houses, the manor, rectory and cell of St. Bees were leased to Thomas Leigh, one of the visitors (Illus. Doc. No. cv.): Dame Joan Leigh his widow carried the property in marriage to Thomas Chaloner in 1547 (Augmentation Book, ccxvij. f. 143b): and Chaloner had a grant thereof from Edward VI. in 1553 (Pat. R. 7 Edw. VI. pt. ii.). For some late members of the family of Latus, see Jefferson, *Allerdale Ward*, p. 172.

Simonis filii Sigerit quondam nativi mei a nativitate, scilicet, Willelmi de Aynersat, Agnes, Alice, Amee, Serot, Elene, cum tota sequela sua que de eis processit vel procedere poterit, pro quadam summa pecunie quam michi dictus prior dedit in negocio meo de bonis predicte domus beate Bege. . . . . In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Radulfo de Bethum, Johanne de Thwaits, Willelmo de Morthing, Willelmo de Waibutwait, Henrico de Botill, Ricardo de Cornay, et aliis.[1]

425. Carta ejusdem de pastura in totis terris suis preter blada.

Omnibus . . . . Benedictus filius Benedicti de Rotington, salutem. Noveritis me concessisse . . . . priori de sancta Bega et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus pasturam ovibus suis per totam terram meam, tam cultam quam incultam, preterquam blada et fena sint amota, et tam in estate quam in yeme usque ad terminum viij annorum, termino incipiente festo Pentecostes anno gracie m. cc. l. sexto, et racionabilem ingressum et exitum usque ad predictas terras tam in estate quam in yeme sine aliquo impedimento mei vel heredum meorum. Pro hac siquidem concessione dedit michi Willelmus[1] prior premanibus triginta solidos argenti . . . . Hiis testibus domino Elya, ballivo de Egermund, domino Guidone de Bovyll, David de Swalhirst, Clemente clerico, Willelmo de Kirkebistephan, et multis aliis.

426. Carta Alani Penyton de terris in Rotington.

424. [1] This is an ordinary grant or sale of villeins or serfs to the monks, common enough in the thirteenth century.

425. [1] William de Rothewel. See Nos. **231** and **266** with notes there. The date is 1256.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Alanus de Peniton[1] . . . . concessi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus inperpetuum, totam terram quam habent in Rotington ex dono Benedicti filii Benedicti filii Ranulphi de Rotington prout carte quas dicti monachi habent ex dono ejusdem Benedicti plenius purportant. Habendam . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Hodelston, Thoma de Wirkyngton, Roberto de Haverington, Ricardo le Flammac, militibus, Roberto de Lamplogh, Hugone de Moreceby, Johanne fratre suo, Ricardo de Cletere, Willelmo clerico de sancta Bega, et aliis.[2]

427. HEC EST CONVENCIO INTER NICHOLAUM PRIOREM DE TOTA TERRA DE KERKEHAVEN USQUE KNAPHOW.

426. [1] The feudal or other claim that Alan de Peniton had on Rottington has not been ascertained. At a later period Robert de Rotington is found acting as attorney for one of this family (*Furness Coucher*, pp. 499-502). Alan's claim seems only to have been to confirm the acts of Benedict son of Benedict son of Ranulf de Rotington perhaps by reason of mortgage or in such like way. The manor of Rottington was held by Reiner the Fleming at the foundation of the priory, from whom probably the family of Rottington was descended: it was a fee of Beckermet and held of the Flemings. On the death of Thomas de Multon of Egremont in 1322, Bekermet with its dependents, Rotington and other hamlets, was held by John son of Rayner Fleming (*Cal. of Inquis.*, vi. 200). J. Denton professes to have "read in a deed in King John's time Robert de Rotington to be a witness and one Reynold de Rotington in K. Hen. 2nd time" (*Accompt*, p. 25), but neither appears in this Register. The Robert mentioned above is often found in deeds of the fourteenth century: and Reynold may be another form of Ranulf who is known to have flourished in the reign of King John (Nos. **31**, **430**, **437**).

[2] The witnesses here agree with a date between 1270 and 1280. Alan de Peniton was alive in 1291-2 (*Furness Coucher*, pp. 310-14, Chetham Soc.), but was dead in the following year (*Abbrev. Rot. Orig.*, i. 77).

HEC est convencio facta inter Nicholaum[1] priorem de sancta Bega et monachos ibidem Deo servientes, ex una parte, et Benedictum de Rotington, ex alia parte, videlicet, quod ego, Benedictus de Rotington, dimisi et concessi dictis priori et monachis totam terram meam de Kirkehaven usque ad Knaphou in latitudine duarum rodarum, excepto Berh[2] ubi minus se extendit versus mare, et ita linialiter de Knaphou sicut meta jacet usque ad Raise ascendendo usque ad Astinhole,[3] et ita de Rayse de Astinhole sicut meta jacet usque ad Brundeshole, et ita de Brunsdhole usque ad Potronkirke et ita de Potrokirke usque ad caprariam domini prioris, et ita de dicta capraria ascendendo sicut rana jacet usque ad terram ecclesie, et ita de terra ecclesie descendendo usque ad Grenehougap, et ita de Grenehougap usque in mare, usque ad terminum octoginta annorum plene completorum pro decem libris argenti quos ego, Benedictus de Rotington, cepi premanibus in meo urgenti negocio de dictis priore et monachis de bonis proprie domus sancte Bege. . . . . Hec convencio facta fuit anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis quatragesimo quinto, in octabis Ascencionis domini.[4] . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Cletere, Johanne de Langliver, Roberto de Lamplou, Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Haverington, Elya, tunc ballivo de Egermund, Roberto de Brampthwait, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Gosford, Willelmo de Puncunby, et aliis.

427. [1] Nicholas de Langton, prior according to dated deeds in this Register from 1258 to 1282.

[2] See note 1 on No. **164**

[3] The place-names on St. Bees Head invite the attention of philologists, and the holes or caves, such as Astinhole, Brundeshole, Poteruns, or Pottering Holes might furnish interesting adventures for antiquaries. At present the district is a *terra incognita* to local investigation.

[4] 9 June, 1261.

428. CARTA BENEDICTI DE ROTINGTON DE TOTA TERRA SUA DE KIRKEHAVEN USQUE KNAPHOW.

OMNIBUS . . . . Benedictus de Rotington, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me . . . . dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Couplandia et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, totam terram meam de Kirkehaven usque ad Knaphou in latitudine duarum rodarum excepto Berh ubi minus se extendit versus mare, et ita linialiter de Knaphou sicut meta jacet usque ad Rayse ascendendo usque ad Astinhole, et ita de Rayse de Astinhole sicut meta jacet usque ad Brunildhole, et ita de Brunildhole usque ad Potronkirke, et ita de Poutronkirke usque ad caprariam domini prioris, et ita de dicta capraria ascendendo sicut rana jacet usque ad terram ecclesie, et ita de terra ecclesie descendendo usque ad Grenehougap, et ita de Grenehougap usque in mare.[1] Tenendam . . . . totam predictam terram . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Cletere, Johanne de Langliver, Roberto de Lamplou, Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Haverington, Helia, tunc ballivo de Egermund, Roberto de Brampthwait, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Gosford, Willelmo de Puncunby, et aliis.

429. CONVENCIO INTER NICHOLAUM PRIOREM ET BENEDICTUM ROTINGTON DE QUADAM BARCARIA.

Hoc scriptum testatur quod cum quedam convencio esset mota inter Benedictum dominum de Rotington et dominum N[icholaum] priorem de sancta Bega super quadam bercaria sita in campo de Rotington pertinente

428. [1] The territorial description, though the same as in No. **427**, has been repeated here, owing to the variation in the spelling of important place-names. In the margin we have a note: *Nota bene istam terram sepere per priores peragratam p^t terre per r. Stanlay.*

ibidem ad predictum priorem et libertatem domus sancte Bege, quamquidem bercariam[1] predictus B[enedictus] dicebat ad nocumentum liberi tenementi sui in eodem territorio esse levatam, pax in hunc modum conquievit, videlicet, quod dictus B[enedictus] concessit pro se et heredibus suis et pro salute sua et suorum predicto N[icholao] priori vel qui pro tempore fuerit ut ipse et successores sui habeant sine impedimento suo vel heredum suorum predictam bercariam cum libero introitu et exitu ad oves suas fugandas et sustinendas quando illam partem campi jacere contigerit incultam. Et sciendum est quod cum illa pars campi ad culturam redacta fuerit, ad predictam bercariam predictus prior et successores sui cum ovibus suis ullum habebunt ingressum vel egressum nisi cum blada fuerint asportata. Salva tamen potestate sibi, libera et quieta, blada sua ibidem cariandi et asportandi ubicumque in campo fuerint sine dampno dicti Benedicti vel hominum suorum, necnon omnes commoditates suas predictus prior et sui successores ibidem, ut predicitur, habeant potestatem faciendi . . . . Hiis testibus Nicholao de Moreceby, Michaele de Haverington, militibus, Gilberto de Sclegill, Henrico de Botell, Alexandro Matfelun, et aliis.

430. Convencio inter Johannem priorem et Ranulfum Rotigtona de dim[idio] stagni molendini inter Kirkeby et Rotington.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus literas has quod hec est convencio inter Johannem[1] priorem de

429. [1] For liberty to make this *bercaria* or sheepfold, see No. **418**.

430. [1] Prior John here must be distinguished from the Prior John of No. **140** and from Prior John de Lestingham of No. **230**, where see the notes. This Prior John is identified with the year in which Odo King of Germany came into England, that is, in 1207, which is the date of the deed. Matthew Paris has much

sancta Bega et Ranulfum de Rotington.[2] quod predictus J. prior cum consilio fratrum suorum dimisit predicto Ranulfo vel cui assignare voluerit dimidium stagni sui inter divisas de Kirkeby et de Rotington ad unum molendinum faciendum ad terminum trium annorum, scilicet, quod predictus R. reddet singulis annis domui sancte Bege vjd., medietatem in festo sancti Martini et aliam medietatem in Pentecosten. Et sciendum est quod predictus prior warantizabit medietatem predicti stagni predicto Ranulfo usque ad terminum trium annorum. Elapso vero termino predictus R. tradet medietatem predicti stagni in manu prioris nisi ex ejus permissione amplius habere possit. Preterea sciendum est quod sepe nominatus R. non accipiet aliquem ad molendinum suum de hominibus prioris nisi pro licencia ejus super folifactum (*sic*) unius multonis. Et ut hec pactio sit firma et inmolabilis tam sigillum J[ohannis] prioris quam sigillum ipsius Ranulfi huic scripto sunt appensa. Hec convencio anno illo incipit quo Odo rex Allemannie venit in Angliam. Hiis testibus Gilberto famulo prioris, Rogero diacono, Gilberto de Yreschal, Michaele filio Archilli, Willelmo fratre ejus, Ada preposito, R. de Rotincton, Henrico de Mort', Ricardo preposito, Willelmo filio Roberti, Ricardo de Hestholme, Michaele sac[erdote] de sancta Bega, Johanne Muchisda, et aliis multis.

to say about him and his visit (*Chronica Majora*, ii. 511). It was natural that the visit of King John's nephew, a possible claimant for the Crown, should be regarded as an event of great national importance.

[2] With the exception of Reiner the Fleming, Ranulf is the first lord of Rottington that appears in this Register. His name occurs in the Pipe Rolls of 1211 and 1213 as rendering account of half a mark for a fine. He is party to a deed with Prior Daniel at No. **437** and witnessed a charter of Richard de Lucy at No. **31**. R. de Rotincton, one of the witnesses here, does not occur again. It is possible that he is the "Reynold de Rotington in K. Hen. 2nd time," of whom J. Denton speaks. See note 1 on No. **426**.

431. CARTA RICARDI FILII ALANI DE DIMIDIA ACRA CUM ALIIS LIBERTATIBUS IN SANTON.

OMNIBUS . . . . Ricardus filius Alani,[1] eternam in domino salutem. Noverit . . . . me . . . . dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege, Couplandie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, dimidiam acram terre mee de dominico meo in Santon in australi parte de Thwitengales juxta rivulum ubi domus est edificata. Tenendam . . . . cum communi pastura ad iiij^or averia et eorum sequelam unius anni et octo oves et earum sequelam unius anni et octo capras et earum sequelam unius anni et duas equas et earum sequelam unius anni et unam suem cum quinque porcellis unius anni et cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis et libertatibus predicte ville de Santona pertinentibus . . . . Hiis testibus Johanne de Langlifherie, Thoma de Yretona, Alexandro de Ytona, David de Kirkeby, Ada capellano de Yretona, et multis aliis.

432. CARTA ALANI DE COUPLAND DE J ACRA IN EADEM CUM PERTINENCIIS ET LIBERTATIBUS.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Alanus de Couplandia, dedi . . . . Deo et sancte Bege, priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam acram terre in territorio de Santon, jacentem in Chaitmegalheg juxta terram quam Alanus filii Ade

431. [1] The grantor appears to be Richard son of Alan son of Ketel and therefore the same as the grantor of No. **271** where see note. We have the following dates to determine the succession of this family, who were owners in Hensingham, Bolton in Gosford and Santon in Irton: Alan son of Ketel in 1209-10 (*Cumberland Pipe Rolls*, pp. 133, 138): Richard son of Alan in 1229-32 (*Pat. Rolls*, 1225-32, pp. 304, 351, 512): Alan son of Richard in 1256-66 (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1247-58, p. 523: *Ibid.*, 1258-66, p. 632): and Richard son of Alan who died in 1298 in possession of Santon with lands in Botil and Seton, leaving a son Alan nearly of full age (*Cal. of Inquis.*, iii. 341-2: *Cal. of Fine*, i. 396). The Couplands were owners in Lancashire, including Bolton in Furness.

fabri tenet de predictis priore et monachis versus austrum. Tenendam et sibi et cui assignare voluerint . . . . cum pastura viij vaccis cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et duabus equis cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et duabus suibus cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et xx ovibus cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et xx capris cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et cum libero exitu et introitu et cum omnibus aisiamentis ville de Santon pertinentibus . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langlifh[ere], Thoma de Yreton, Ricardo filio suo, Johanne falconario, Alexandro de Puncunby, David Swaluhirst, Ricardo de Cornay, Waltero de Sevenhoues, Roberto clerico de Wilt[on], et aliis.

433. Carta ejusdem de j acra cum pertinenciis in eadem Santon.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Alanus de Coupland, dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre in territorio de Santon jacentem in Thitdunegalieges, juxta terras quas dicti monachi habent de dono meo et de dono Ricardi patris mei versus partem occidentalem, et extendit se in longitudinem ad quandam sepem versus meriodionalem et ad quemdam vallem versus aquilonarem, et in latitudinem quatenus se extendere potest versus domum Ade de Hosewayt, ut ad prenominatas terras largiorem et liberiorem exitum habeant et ingressum quam ante istam donacionem habuerunt. Tenendam . . . . cum pastura viij vaccis cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et duabus equis cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et duabus suibus cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et xx ovibus cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et xx^{ti} capris cum sequela sua duorum annorum, cum omnibus aisiamentis ville de Santon pertinentibus . . . . Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkyngton, domino Radulfo de Bethun, domino Ricardo de Flemyng, domino

Thoma de Clether, Radulpho de Lamplou, Roberto de Haverington, Hugone de Moreceby, Willelmo de Morthing, Nicholao de Yrton, Waltero de Sevenhoues, Roberto de Mar', Roberto de Wilton, et aliis.

434. Carta ejusdem de terris et libertatibus in Santon.

Omnibus . . . . Alanus de Coupland, salutem. Noverit . . . . me . . . . dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege, et monachis ibidem Deo et sancte Bege servientibus, unam acram terre in territorio de Santon, jacentem in Chaitdunegalheg, scilicet, inter illam dimidiam acram terre quam Ricardus, pater meus, dedit prepredictis monachis et illam acram quam ego, Alanus, dedi monachis prenominatis. Tenendam . . . . cum pastura viij vaccis et cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et duabus equis cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et duabus suibus cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et viginti ovibus cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et viginti capris cum sequela sua duorum annorum, et cum libero exitu et introitu et cum omnibus communibus asiamentis predicte ville de Santon pertinentibus . . . . Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkynton, domino Radulfo de Bethun, domino Ricardo de Flemyng, domino Thoma [de] Cletergh, Radulfo Lamplow, Roberto de Haverington, Hugone de Moreceby, Willelmo de Morhing, Nicholao de Yrtona, Waltero de Sevenhoues, Roberto de Mar', Roberto de Wiltona, et aliis.

435. Carta Alani de Coupland de terris in Santon.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Alanus de Coupland, dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, unam acram terre et septem virgatas et dimidiam virgatam in territorio de

Santon, jacentes in Chaitduneleg' sub Wluehou juxta terras quas dicti monachi habent de dono meo et de dono Ricardi, patris mei, et abuttant ad unum capud super le Yuinhat et ad capud orientale linialiter super mangnum alvum, et sic extendunt se ulterius usque ad terram dictorum monachorum. Et duas acras et dimidiam rodam in Thueitdounegaleg' juxta terram dictorum monachorum ex parte australi et extendunt se juxta Mosethueytbec ascendendo usque ad fraxinum que stat in divisa curie Rogeri de Crosdale, et de fraxino linialiter usque ad magnum alvum, et sic linialiter ab uno angulo terre dictorum monachorum usque ad aliud angulum ubi jacet magna petra juxta domum quondam Ade de Osethueit, descendendo usque ad terras sepedictorum monachorum. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Wirkynton, domino Radulfo de Heclyn, domino Ricardo de Flemmanc, militibus, Radulfo de Lamplou, Roberto de Haverington, Hugone de Moreceby, Nicholao de Yrton, Waltero de Sevenhouses, Roberto de Wilton, Willelmo filio Waldelf, Willelmo le Brun de Gedling, et aliis.

436. Carta Symonis abbatis de libertatibus in diversis locis.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Simon,[1] permissione divina, abbas monasterii sancte Marie, Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventus, eternam in domino salutem. Noveritis nos concessisse Willelmo de Rotington unam viam duodecim pedum tantum in latitudine in terra celle nostre sancte Bege ad cariandam algam[2] maris per eandem viam ad terram suam compostandam inter Litilknaphou et ber-

436. [1] Simon de Warrewik, abbot from 1258 to 1296. For Leland's account of him, see *Collectanea*, i. 23-4. Several of his acts are recorded in this Register.

[2] This is an interesting agricultural item. Seaweed used for manure is not unknown at the present day.

cariam celle supradicte. Habendam et tenendam eidem Willelmo et heredibus suis libere et quiete inperpetuum: dummodo nobis vel successoribus nostris a prefato Willelmo vel heredibus suis occasione concessionis hujusmodi prejudicium non paretur. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum capituli nostri apponi fecimus huic scripto. Datum Eboraci, xiiij° kalendas Marcii, anno domini m° cc° octogesimo nono.[3]

437. Convencio inter Ranulfum Rotington de tota multura hominum omnium suorum de Rotington.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus literas has quod hec est convencio facta inter Ranulffum de Rotington[1] et Danielem,[2] priorem, et monachos de sancta Bega, quod predictus Ranulfus dimisit priori et monachis, caritatis intuitu et pro obsequio ei a priore et monachis prestito, totam multuram de omnibus hominibus suis de Rotington usque ad terminum trium annorum, et quod omnes homines sui de Rotington molent totum bladum suum ad molendinum prioris per annum ad xiij^{tum} vas sicut alii homines prioris faciunt, excepto proprio blado predicti Ranulfi. Predictus vero prior quolibet anno ei pro multura xijd. persolvet, scilicet, ad festum sancti Martini. Post triennium vero elapsum si predictus Ranulfus predicto priori et monachis duas marcas quas ab eis recepit persolverit, predicta multura ei quieta remanebit a predicto priore et monachis. Quod si predictas duas marcas tunc non reddiderit, duo solidi annuatim computabuntur in solucione predictarum duarum marcarum, donec sic sint persolute. Et omnes homines predicti Ranulfi de Rotington molent ad molendinum predicti prioris et monachorum donec due marce sic sint persolute.

[3] 16 February, 1290.

437. [1] For Ranulf, see note 2 on No. **430**.

[2] Prior Daniel is only authenticated in the Register by this solitary reference. The date is 1210.

Et sciendum est quod si homines predicti Ranulfi confessi vel convincti fuerint quod bladum suum alibi molerint vel multuram suam alibi dederint, forisfactum unius cujusque hominis erit duorum solidorum, quorum medietas remanebit predicto priori et altera medietas sepedicto Ranulfo. Hanc convencionem fideliter et sine omni fraude tenendam predictus Ranulfus fidem corporaliter prestitit et sigillo suo confirmavit. Preterea sciendum est quod homines predicti Ranulfi venient ad stagnum predicti molendini reparandum cum hominibus prioris cum opus fuerit. Hiis testibus W. de Boyvill, Willelmo filio Ketelli, Ada filio Alani, Henrico de Frisington, Ada de Neuton, Gilberto de Dundrage, Ada de Affrington, Ricardo de Boyvill, et multis aliis. Hec convencio capta ad primum[3] Purificacionis sancte Marie post Natale domini quando Johannes rex tenuit Natale apud Eboracum.[4]

438. Convencio inter Willelmum Boyville et Willelmum priorem de manerio de Kirkesanton cum pertinenciis in molendino et aliis libertatibus.

Anno domini millesimo cc octogesimo octavo, ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, facta fuit hec convencio inter dominum Willelmum Boyville,[1] militem, ex parte una, et fratrem Willelmum,[2] priorem sancte Bege in Coupland,

[3] This appears to be an error for *festum*.

[4] According to Matthew Paris (*Chron. Majora*, ii. 531), when rightly interpreted, King John kept his Christmas at York in 1210, which agrees with the *Itinerary* of that sovereign compiled by T. D. Hardy and printed in his introduction to the *Rot. Litt. Pat.*, of the Record Commission.

438. [1] Constable of the Castle of Carlisle in 1282-3 (*Cal. of Fine*, i. 100, 183): died in 1305 when John de Boyvill his son and heir succeeded (*Ibid.*, i. 522, 524). When John died in 1319 it was reported that he held the manor of Kirkesanton of the abbot of St. Mary, York: there was no capital messuage in the manor because it had been burnt by the Scots: and that Edmund his brother, aged 30, was his heir (Inq. p. m. 13 Edw. II. No. 10).

[2] William de Dereby, prior from 1288-95. See Nos. **71**, **401**.

ex altera, videlicet, quod idem dominus Willelmus, pro se et heredibus suis et assignatis, concessit et ad firmam dimisit predicto priori et suis successoribus universis totum manerium de Kirkesantan,[3] cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in molendinis, redditibus, boscis, planis, pasturis et pascuis, in omnibus exitibus ad dictum manerium pertinentibus, pro quadam summa pecunie quam idem prior dicto Willelmo dedit premanibus. Tenendum et habendum predicto priori et suis successoribus usque ad terminum decem annorum plenarie completorum, adeo libere et quiete sicut dictus Willelmus vel aliquis antecessorum suorum illud unequam liberius vel quiecius tenuerunt. Et sciendum est quod dictus prior et sui successores totum manerium cum suis pertinenciis, sicut predictum est, in fine dicti termini in adeo bono statu quo illud recepit predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis, tam in homagiis quam serviciis et edificiis in dicto manerio constructis dimittent. Exceptis tamen hiis que per casus fortuiti eventum accidunt seu accidere poterunt in futurum. Dictus vero dominus Willelmus de Boyville et heredes vel assignati sui totum manerium predictum cum suis pertinenciis usque ad finem dictorum decem annorum contra omnes homines warantizabunt, adquietabunt et defendent. Et ut ista convencio rata et stabilis permaneat tam dictus dominus Willelmus quam predictus prior huic scripto sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Hodeleston, Thoma de Culwen, Roberto de Haverington, Ricardo le Flemyng, militibus, Willelmo de Bethum, Willelmo del Thaytes, Johanne de Morthyng, Ricardo de Cleter, Roberto de Frysyngton, Radulfo de Puncunby, Symone de Stotevile, tunc ballivo de Egremund, Willelmo clerico de sancta Bega, et multis aliis.[4]

[3] For Kirkesantan, see note on No. **441**.

[4] 11 November, 1288.

439. CARTA AGNETIS DE LANGETWAIT DE WRENG[IS] ET HAVERIG CUM PERTINENCIIS.

OMNIBUS . . . . Agnes de Langethwait quondam uxor Henrici de Boyvill,[1] salutem. Noveritis me, in viduitate et libera potestate mea, concessisse . . . . pro me in tota vita mea Johanni de Boyvill et heredibus suis totam terciam partem de Wrengis de Haverig que ad me pertinebat de dote post obitum Henrici mariti mei. Ita quod ego, quamdiu vixero, aliquod jus vel clamium in predictam terram contra dictum Johannem vel heredes suos inperpetuum vendicare non potero. Pro hac siquidem concessione et quieta clamacione dedit michi premanibus dictus Johannes decem solidos argenti. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Widone de Bovill, Radulfo de Bethum, Johanne de Morthing, Thoma Korbet, Adam de Hyton, et aliis.

440. CARTA WILLELMI DE BOIVILL DE DIMIDIA MARCHA PRO TERRA IN KIRKESANTON.

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Willelmus de Boivill,[1] reddam

439. [1] Henry and Agnes only occur here in the Register, but John de Boyvill, to whom the grant was made, was dead before 1251, for early in that year Elen, his widow, quit-claimed to Michael de Corneye and John Morthing certain lands and rents in Stokbriggeholm, Fors, Botele, Hyton, Bothelton, Goseford and Egremund, with half a ploughland in Wytebec in exchange for an annuity during her life (Feet of F., Cumb. 35 Hen. III., No. 57). At an earlier date John de Bovilla acquired two oxgangs of land in Witbec from John de Morthing (Anct. D., L. No. 571). Guy de Boyvill, one of the witnesses, had an agreement with William son of Habrake in 1241 touching the manor of Swynesat, whereby the manor was acknowledged to belong to Guy, and William received ten acres *per totum in campis remociores de sole* (Feet of F., Cumb. 26 Hen. III. No. 32). The date of this deed will be, therefore, about the middle of the thirteenth century, or a few years earlier.

440. [1] The first of the under-tenants of Kirksanton that has been met with is Robert de Boyvill in the middle of the twelfth

singulis annis Deo et sancte Marie de Eboraco et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus dimidiam marcham ad duos terminos, eis reddendam medietatem ad

century. Robert gave his land of Kirksanton and Horrum to the church of Furness with all the liberties "quas Arturus cognatus meus eedem ecclesie concessit, eo intuitu pariter et tenore quatinus cum de peregrinacione rediero eam libere teneam. Huius donacionis testes sunt Arturus filius Godardi," etc. (Beck, *Annales*, pp. 128-9). This grant was afterwards confirmed by Pope Eugenius in 1152 (*Ibid.*, pp. 135-6). By No. **27** the Countess Cicely, lady of Coupland, gave to St. Bees four ploughlands in Kirksanton, Haverigg and Thwaites with the service of William de Boyvilla and his heirs, and by No. **441** Abbot Clement of York demised the same to the said William at a yearly rent of half a mark. The present charter is the bond for payment. In 1202 Turstan de Bosco quit-claimed half a ploughland in Kirksanton to William de Beovill for a silver mark (*Pedes Fin.*, p. 6, Rec. Com.). William de Boivilla gave to the monks of Furness the whole land de Melis de Kirkesantan, from Sandscarth on the sea to the syke in Sleuenmire, and so to the syke "inter duas leiriggas" (now two farmhouses a short distance apart), as far as Helupul and by the file of that water to the sea. Among the witnesses of the grant are Richard, Gilbert and Robert de Boivilla (Anct. D., L. 462), the two brothers and nephew mentioned in this deed. Robert de Boivilla son of this William confirmed his father's gifts to Furness for the soul of his brother Ralf, adding the holme near his garden and ten acres at the boundary between Kirksantan and Millom, for the use of the poor in the secular infirmary at the abbey. To these confirmations Henry son of Arthur, Alan son of Ketel, Anselm of Furness, Richard, Gilbert and Robert de Boivill are witnesses (*Ibid.*, 463, 464). The right of common on the meles of Kirksanton involved the monks of Furness in a curious dispute with Roger son of Ralf de Hestholm (now Hestham), a tenant there. In 1279 Roger disputed the abbot's right to the common and appealed his opponent to the wager of battle. The judicial combat came off *in area duelli* before the justices in eyre at Appleby, but as the contest proceeded, the champions were withdrawn at the instance of Roger who acknowledged the abbot's claim and by charter renounced his right to the abbot's pasture. This deed (Anct. D., L. 465) with its unique endorsement, has been printed by Beck, *Annales*, pp. 224-5.

Pascha, et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Michaelis. Et hanc donacionem confirmavi illis per hanc meam cartam et nominatim prope terram quam teneo de illis in Couplanda, scilicet, prope Kirchesant[on], cum pertinenciis suis. Et hanc dimidiam marcham assignavi illis reddendam, scilicet, de Gilberto fratre meo et heredibus suis iiij^or solidos, et de Roberto fratre meo et heredibus suis ij solidos, et de Ricardo nepote meo et heredibus suis viij denarios. Hiis testibus Waltero abbate de Caldre, magistro Rogero officiali de Richemund, Waltero de Bricham, Michaele presbytero, Thoma capellano de Wirketon et fratre suo, Roberto capellano de Egremund, Roberto de Hauetōn, Adam clerico de Camreton, Daniel de Furnes, et multis aliis.

441. Carta sive dimissio de Kirkesant[on], Haverig, et Thweites.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint literas [has] quod ego, C[lemens],[1] abbas sancte Marie Eboracensis, cum communi consilio et assensu tocius capituli nostri, concessi et dedi Willelmo de Boyvilla[2] et heredibus suis tenere de nobis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete, in perpetuam possessionem, Kirchesantala[3] et Haverich et

441. [1] Clement was abbot of St. Mary's from 1161 to 1184.

[2] For this William, see note on the previous charter.

[3] This property came to the monks of St. Bees by gift of the Countess Cicely as in No. **27**, when William de Boivill was mesne tenant. The three townships lie around Millom in the south western angle of Cumberland. Kirchesantala (Kirkesantan in No. **27**) is mentioned in Domesday Book (Illus. Doc. No. III). under the name of Santacherche with one ploughland assessed to geld: it was included in the possessions of Earl Tostig and surveyed as part of the manor of Hougun under Agemundrenesse or Amounderness. The name has an ecclesiastical flavour. The grant of the church of Millom to the monks of Furness by William de Millom carried with it the chapels belonging thereto (West, *Antiquities of F.*, App. xi. No. 62). When the rectory was

Thucites cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Reddent autem nobis tam ipse quam heredes sui annuatim pro eadem tenura, pro omni servicio ad nos pertinente, dimidiam marcam argenti ad festum sancti Martini. Hoc eis concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerint et predictum censum bene reddiderint. Si vero contingat eos vi vel racione prenominatam tenuram amittere non dabimus eis excambium. Testibus hiis Jocelino capellano, Adam Rotomagensi, Rogero diacono, Waltero clerico de Hornesh', Turgisio dispensatore, Ricardo filio Eustachii, Gaufrido de Ketelby, Ricardo de Cliftona, Alano de Helmeswell, Willelmo de Coupland, et multis aliis. Illud quoque sciendum est quod heredes prenominati Willelmi non dabunt inperpetuum pro relevamine prescripte tenure nisi unam marcam argenti.

442. Carta Ade de Hyton de terra in Hyton.

Omnibus . . . . Adam de Hyton,[1] eternam in domino

appropriated in 1228, it was stipulated that Adam the parson should resign the chapel of Kirksanton to the abbot and convent, saving to the mother church of Millom only the bodies of the dead with the oblations, but the wills and chattels of deceased persons should remain as the perquisites of the chapel without reserve (Cotton MS. Claudius B. iii. 175 : *Reg. of Abp. Gray*, Surtees Soc. p. 161). Haverigg and Kirksanton are now included in the modern township of Chapel Sucken (Sucken in 1641 : Seuken in 1699 : sometimes Sunken). Sunken Kirk is the popular name of a stone circle in that parish. It may be taken that they are all variants of the same territorial name. Kirksanton appears to connote the church of St. Sanctan, an Irish saint. The name is found in this connection both in the Isle of Man and in Ireland.

442. [1] The earliest of this family we have found is William de Hyton, not mentioned in this Register, who quit-claimed two oxgangs of land in Old Hyton to William de Milnum, lord of the fee, in 1202, and was thereby reinstated in the tenancy (Feet of F., Westmor., 4 John, No. 15). Alexander de Hyton gave the canons of Conishead two acres in Hyton adjacent to the land of Adam de Hyton above Labote and part of a meadow in Hyton

salutem. Noverit . . . . me . . . . dedisse . . . . Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus tres acras terre mee et unam rodam et dimidiam in Hytun, scilicet, duas culturas propinquiores versus orientem super Swinebrechan, et totum pratum de Staincroft, scilicet, a terra Stephani de Hytun versus austrum usque ad pratum prioris de Coningesheved et sic ex transverso versus orientem usque ad sicetum quod est divisa inter Botel et Hyytun, et sic ascendendo per illud siketum usque ad terram predicti Stephani, et preter hec, dimidiam acram terre culte tenendam (*sic*) ab australi parte dicti prati versus occidentem usque ad altam viam. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Linliverg, Suward de Cornay, Radulfo de Beth[um], Johanne de Morthing, Willelmo de Morthing, Henrico filio Johannis, Thoma Corbett, et aliis.[2]

443. Carta Agnetis filie Michaelis [de] Cornay de terra et prat[o] in Hyton[1].

Omnibus . . . . Agnes filia Michaelis clerici de Corney, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me reddidisse . . . . de me et heredibus meis Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege virgini, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram et totum pratum cum suis

near Copsiholm (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 558). Adam de Millum son of Henry de Millum gave to the monks of Furness a toft and croft in the vill of Botil, to which grant Thomas parson of Bootle, Edward de Cornay, Henry son of John (one of the witnesses here), Alexander de Hitun and Adam de Hitun (the grantor here) were witnesses (Anct. D., L. No. 473). As Alexander de Hyton is the same as Alexander son of Ulth, a nephew of Anselm de Furness (Illus. Doc. Nos. xvj., xvij), it is probable that Adam belonged to the same stock.

[2] The date will lie about 1220-30.

443. [1] These four deeds (Nos. **443-6**) belong to the latter half of the thirteenth century. For Michael de Corney, see note on No. **439**.

pertinenciis in Hyton, quamquidem terram et quod pratum de eisdem tenui, viz. illam terram et illud pratum, quamquidem terram et quod pratum habent de dono Ade de Hyton,[2] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, prout in carta sua plenius continetur. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Haverington, Willelmo de Bovill, Ricardo de Flammaunk, militibus, Willelmo de Thueites, Willelmo de Waybirthueit, Willelmo de Punzunby, Roberto de Wilton, Roberto de Frysington, et aliis.

444. Carta Anabille filie Michaelis ejusdem de j messuagio [et] terra cum prato cum pertinenciis in eadem.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Anabilla filia Michaelis de Corneye, in libera viduitate mea et legia potestate mea, quietum clamavi, pro me et heredibus meis, Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in uno messuagio cum terra et prato, cum suis pertinenciis, quod messuagium, quam terram et pratum, cum suis pertinenciis, dicti monachi habent de dono Ade de Hyton, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, prout in carta sua plenius continetur. . . . Hiis testibus Roberto de Haveryngton, Johanne de Morthing, Willelmo de Waybirthueit, Roberto de Goseford, Willelmo de Punzunby, Willelmo de Rotington, Waltero de Wilton, et aliis.

445. Carta Johannis filii Johannis de Hodilston de tota terra sua in Hyton cum p[rat]o.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes filius Johannis de Hodeliston[1] dominus de Millum in Coupland, salutem in domino. Noveritis me, ... concessisse . . . . abbati sancte

[2] See previous deed.

445. [1] For the grantor, see note on No. **366**.

Marie, Eboraci, et suis successoribus et ecclesie sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Marie et beate Bege virgini servientibus totam terram et totum pratum, quam quidem terram et quod pratum Adam de Hyton dedit eisdem monachis quondam et incartavit. Habend[a] . . . . prout in carta quam dicti monachi habent ex dono ejusdem Ad[e] plenius continetur . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkenton, Johanne de Kyrkebirlithe, Roberto de Haveryngton, Ricardo de Brocton, Ricardo de Flammaunc, militibus, Willelmo de Thueitis, Willelmo de Waybirthueit, Johanne Morthing, et aliis.

446. Carta Johannis filii Thome de Frysington de terris in Hyton.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes filius Thome de Frysyngton, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege virgini et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram et totum pratum cum suis pertinenciis in Hyton, quamquidem terram et quod pratum Adam de Hyton eisdem monachis dedit et incartavit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam prout in carta sua plenius continetur. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Wirkington, Roberto de Haveryngton, Ricardo de Flammanc, militibus, Roberto de Landplog, Ricardo de Cleter, Roberto de Frisington, Roberto de Goseford, Willelmo de Punzunby, et aliis.

447. Carta Willelmi filii Aldelmi de firma in Kirkeby super Moram.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris, Willelmus filius Adelmi,[1] salutem. Noverit uni-

447. [1] The grantor is a well-known name in English history in the time of Henry II. His appearance among the benefactors

versitas vestra me, intuitu caritatis et pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et pro salute Eustachie de Curtelun, uxoris mee, dedisse et concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et sancte Bege, Caupland, et monachis ibidem Deo et sancte Bege servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duos solidos per annum de firma asisa de Kircheby super Moram juxta pontem Burgi, reddendos ad festum sancti Martini. Hiis testibus, Alano cappelano, Hud[ardo] filio Ade, Waltero Alem[anno], Willelmo filio Radulfi, Willelmo Carello, Radulfo de Gattehil, Radulfo Alem[anno], Thoma filio Radulfi, Ricardo preposito de sancta [? Bega], Turpino, Theobaldo servientibus de prioratu, Willelmo de Ponelint', Willelmo Alem[anno], et multis aliis.

448. CARTA EJUSDEM DE EADEM FIRMA.

SCIANT tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Willelmus filius Aldelmi, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo et sancte Bege servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro anima mea et pro anima Eustachie, uxoris mee, et pro animabus antecessorum meorum, Godefridum Surrensem cum tota sequela sua et terram quam idem Godefridus tenet in Kirkebeia super Moram juxta Doddekere, qui inde reddet annuatim predictis monachis duos solidos, scilicet, xij denarios ad festum sancti Martini et xij denarios ad Penthecosten.

of St. Bees is perhaps due, like that of Robert de Tateshale in No. **270**, to the fact that he was sheriff of Cumberland from 1188 to 1197. He was dead in 1202, for in that year the heir of William fitz Aldelin is made responsible for certain sums due to the Crown as issues of the sheriff's office. Geraldus Cambrensis has drawn a curious picture of his person and character. For the historical value of this charter and that which follows, compare my note on "William fitz Aldelin" in *The English Hist. Review*, xxij. 730-31, with Round, *Feudal England*, pp. 516-18.

Hiis testibus Alano capellano ejusdem ville, Waltero Alemanno, Willelmo filio Radulfi, Thoma fratre ejus, Johanne Alemanno, Willelmo Clarello, Godefrido abb[at]e, Radulfo de Pontefracto, Henrico filio Roberti, Warino capellano castri Karliolensis.

449. CARTA THOME MULTON DE DIMIDIA MARCA ARGENTI IN BURGH JUXTA LE SANDES.

OMNIBUS sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris. Thomas de Multon,[1] eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro salute anime mee et Ade, uxoris mee, et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo

449. [1] The barony of Burgh by Sands was carried successively in marriage to Richard de Lucy of Egremont and Thomas de Multon by Ada, the elder daughter of Hugh de Morvill. Richard, the first husband of Ada, was alive on 25 June, 1212, when the report of the great inquest of knights' fees in Cumberland was delivered into the Exchequer (*V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 141-2), but he had died before 11 July, 1213, when Ada his widow paid a fine for having her inheritance and dower out of her deceased husband's lands (*Rot. de Oblat.*, pp. 474-5). Richard de Lucy left two daughters Amabil and Alice as his co-heirs. Thomas de Multon obtained the guardianship of Richard's lands and daughters in 1213 and followed up the advantage by marrying the widow without the King's leave. For this act the wardship of Egremont was taken from him and delivered to another, but he was reinstated in 1218 in the custody of Coplande with the castle (castro) of Egremunde and of all Ada's lands (*Pat. Rolls*, 1216-25, pp. 165-6). In a few years his sons, Lambert and Alan, were married to Richard's two daughters Amabil and Alice respectively, among whom the Lucy inheritance was apportioned. Thomas de Multon, who died in 1240, is described by M. Paris (*Chron. Majora*, iv. 49) as a knight of experience in warlike feats and a man abounding in possessions and well skilled in the law. For more about him, see Dugdale, *Baronage*, i. 567.

servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, dimidiam marcam argenti de firma terre Willelmi Robert quam de me tenet in mora in territorio de Burgh, ad duos [terminos ?] scilicet, medietatem ad festum sancti Michaelis et aliam medietatem ad festum Pasche. Salvo michi et heredibus meis homagio dicti Willelmi et heredum suorum et residuo servicio de predicto tenemento donec ego et heredes mei predictis monachis providerimus equipollentem redditum in alio loco competenti. Et ut hec donacio mea rata et inconcussa permaneat inperpetuum presens scriptum munimine corroboravi. Hiis testibus domino Alano de Multon, Alano de Multon,[2] Thoma de Lascell[es], Johanne de Mora, et multis aliis.

450. Carta sive confirmacio ejusdem de eadem.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Thomas de Multon,[1] eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro salute anime mee et pro animabus Ricardi de Lucy et Ade de Morevell, quondam uxoris mee, et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, dedisse, concess[iss]e et hac

[2] The grantor had a son Alan, who married Alice, one of the coheiresses of Richard de Lucy of Egremont as stated in the previous note, and a brother Alan, who does not often appear in Cumberland evidences. Both, however, appear as witnesses to one of the charters of this Thomas de Multon to the monks of Wetheral (*Reg.*, pp. 193-4) where they are described as "Alano de Multon fratre meo, Thoma et Alano filiis meis" The date of this grant will fall about 1220.

450. [1] This deed, in which Ada is described as deceased, is much later than the foregoing in which it is implied that she was alive. At Easter 1232 there was an agreement between Thomas de Muleton and Ada his wife, the plaintiffs, and Richard Gernun and Joan his wife, defendants, touching land and woods in Ayketon, of the inheritance of Hugh de Morevill, father of the said Ada and Joan, whose heirs they were (Feet of F. Cumb., 16 Hen. III. No. 14). The date must, therefore, be between 1232 and 1240.

presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, dimidiam marcam argenti ad pitanciam monachis faciendam et ad luminare sustendendum in anniversar[iis] dictorum domini Ricardi et Ade annuatim, percipiendam de firma terre Willelmi Roberti quam de me tenet in mora in territorio de Burgh ad duos terminos, scilicet, medietatem ad festum sancti Michaelis, et aliam medietatem ad festum Pasche. Salvo mihi et heredibus meis homagio dicti Willelmi et heredum suorum et residuo servicio de predicto tenemento, donec ego et heredes mei predictis monachis equipollentem redditum providerimus in alio loco competenti et eis magis utili. Si vero contingat quod predictus Willelmus vel heredes sui predictam firmam statutis non reddiderint, licebit predictis monachis sine impedimento et contradiccione mei vel heredum meorum ipsos compellere infra predictum tenementum ad solvendam eam secundum consuetudinem et legem terre. Hanc vero donacionem et concessionem ego et heredes mei de predicta Ada procreati predictis monachis warantizabimus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Et in hujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Alano de Multon, domino Thoma de Multon, rectore ecclesie de Skyrebec,[2] Thoma de Lascell, Johanne de Oxenholm, et multis aliis.[3]

[2] Skirbeck near Boston in Lincolnshire. Thomas de Multon, the rector, was a son of the grantor, who negotiated with the King for his father's release in 1216 for marrying Ada, widow of Richard de Lucy (*Pat. Rolls*, 1216-25, pp. 15-6, 69-70, 83).

[3] In the lower margin of this deed we have *Nota pro vjs. viijd. in Kirkeandres iuxta Burgh libro primo fo. xxvj : fiat inquisicio.* This, no doubt, refers to the half-mark rent issuing out of the mill of Kirkeandres given by Bernard de Ryppelay and Margaret his wife to be paid yearly at the fair of Carlisle. The latter clause seems to show that the Kirkandrews near Carlisle is not meant.

451. [PRO FALCONIBUS.[1]]

452. [CONCORDIA INTER WILLELMUM SANDES ET THOMAM BARWYKE, CUSTODEM CELLE SANCTE BEGE, PRO UNA PECIA TERRE.]

ITEM anno domini m^lo^ cccc° lxxxxviij°, Willelmus Sandes filius Christoferi Sandes et uxor sua concordabant cum Thoma Barwyke, custode celle sancte Bege, pro una pecia terre, parcelle de Petgroffes[1] et jacet inter sepem de Petgroffes et torrentem que dividit terram sancte Bege et terram de Rodington, et dederunt predicto Thome Barwyke duas caponas pro hoc anno tantum, et sic predictus Thomas licenciebat predictum Willelmum Sandes fensare vel fossare predictam peciam terre ex parte australi.

453. CARTA ROBERTI DE CURTENEI DE DIMIDIA MARCA DE MOLENDINO FULLONARIO IN KORKIRMWTH CUM I MANSURA IN EADEM.

SCIANT omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Robertus de Curtenei,[1] cum consilio uxoris mee, Aaliz de

451. [1] This deed and that which follows have no titles and are not enumerated in the table of contents: they are inserted between books XIJ and XIIJ in the Register. The present deed is a duplicate of No. **164** with only grammatical variations in the text.

452. [1] Pete Groves, the name of a close near the priory containing 8 acres at the time of the dissolution (Illus. Doc. No. CIV.).

453. [1] Alice de Rumelli, daughter of William fitz Duncan, and lady of Cockermouth, was given in marriage by Henry II. to Gilbert Pipard, an itinerant justice and one of the barons of the Exchequer. Gilbert had the forest of Allerdale in 1191-2 (Pipe R. 3 Ric. I.), but he died during that year at Brindisi while on the Crusade (Benedictus Abbas, ii. 150). Her second husband, Robert de Curtenai, the grantor, had a plea in 1195 with Orm the knight about land in Embleton, part of his wife's inheritance (*Ped. Fin.*, ii. 1, Rec. Com.). Robert went beyond the sea in

Rumeleie, et amicorum meorum, pro amore Dei et pro salute anime mee et patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, et pro salute Aaliz, uxoris mee, concessi et dedi ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege in Couplande et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, dimidiam marcam argenti de redditu meo in molendino fullonum de Kokermuth annuatim, reddendam eis ad duos terminos quadraginta, videlicet, denarios ad Nativitatem domini et quadraginta in Nativitate sancti Johannis Baptiste, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quousque assignem eis eandem dimidiam marcam vel in terra vel in pastura. Habenda . . . . Insuper concessi et dedi predictis monachis unam mansuram terre in Kokermouthe ad monachos cum voluerint ad hospitandum suscipiendos. Quam, videlicet, terram Uctredus de Derham aliquando de me tenuit, solutam eis et quietam ab omni terreno servicio ad me vel heredes meos pertinente. Et insuper humagium predicti Uctredi sepedictis monachis clamavi quietum. Et ne hoc in irritum revocetur sigilli mei testimonio confirmavi. Testibus hiis Willelmo capellano, Willelmo Gibwin, Johanne de Kyngestun, Willelmo de Curtenei, Aumerico, Symone de Roie, Ricardo Tibicine, Rogero capellano, Ricardo preposito, Turpino, Rogero de Beverlaco, Thoma [filio] Ypoliti, et multis aliis, Patricio

1209-10 (Coram Rege R., 11 John, No. 41) and died soon afterwards, for in that year Alice his wife paid a fine of £500, ten palfreys and ten fillies to have her inheritance as she held it on the day of her marriage to Robert, as well as reasonable dower from Robert's land and the land of Gilbert Pipard her previous husband (Pipe R., 11 John). Alice was alive at the date of the great inquest of 1212 (*V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 421), but the custody of her land was in dispute in 1223 (Coram Rege R., 7 & 8 Hen. III. No. 17). Alice occupies a large place in the history of the county during the reign of King John. She was probably buried at the abbey of Fountains of which she was a munificent benefactor. Her grant of the mill of Bratheweit near Cockermouth to the monks was made "una cum corpore meo ibidem sepeliendo" (Cotton MS. Tib. C. xij. ff. 86-7). See note on No. **14**.

Brun, Reginaldo clerico, Stephano Rufo, Theobaldo et Petro fratre ejus, et multis aliis.[2]

454. Carta Alani filii Walthevi de xiiij salmonibus in Kokirmowth.

Alanus[1] Walthevi filius omnibus hominibus de Alredala et de Coupelandia tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me, Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unoquoque anno in quadragesima, pro animabus patris et matris mee et pro salute anime mee, xiiij^cem^ salmones in perpetuam elemosinam apud Cokyrmoth[2] dedisse. Quare volo et precipio ut omnes heredes et successores mei hanc elemosinam manuteneant et semper pro salvacione mea et sua hilariter illam

The date will lie between 1195 and 1209.

454. [1] For the grantor, see notes on Nos. **22**, **49** and **308**. By the latter deed it will be seen that Alan had lands in Gosford which will account for his address to his men of Coupland as well as of Allerdale.

[2] This phrase might give rise to an interesting discussion on the earliest capital messuage of the barony of Allerdale. J. Denton was of opinion that "Waldeof first baron of Allerdale seated himself first at Papcastle, where he had a mansion house but afterwards he moved to Cockermouth" (*Accompt*, p. 41). In support of this it may be added that Papcastle was regarded from a remote date as the chief manor of the barony. For example in 1286, after the death of Walter de Wigton, it was reported that he had held his fees in Allerdale of the countess of Albemarle by suit at the court of Papcastle (Inq. p. m. 14 Edw. I. No. 15). For several centuries afterwards the manor occupied the same feudal relation to Allerdale. Legends, however, have grown thick around this Roman site, like most of such sites in Cumberland. See Camden, *Britannia* (ed. Holland), p. 768. In any case, from the evidence of this deed, it seems clear that Alan was living at Cockermouth, from which Papcastle, on the other side of the Derwent, is only a couple of miles distant. According to No. **498** William Meschin, lord of Coupland, enfeoffed Waldeve, father of Alan, of the *Quinque Ville* between the Cocker and Derwent, now the Honor of Cockermouth.

faciant. Testibus Gospatricio filio Horm, Flwardo filio Dolfini, Gospatricio et Walthevo et Horm fratribus suis.[3] Odardo capellano, Getello presbitero, et Gilmichaele presbitero.

455. Carta Yngeranni de vj acris terre in Derham cum pertinenciis.[1]

456. Carta Hugonis filii Ede filie Walteri de terris in Cokirmoue et Derham cum pertinenciis.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Hugo[1] filius Ede filie Walteri de Alredal, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas vestra me teneri dominis meis, priori et conventui de sancta Bega in tanto servicio pro terra mea in Cokirmue et in villa de Derham faciendo, quantum unequam ab aliquo predecessorum meorum pro dicta terra faceri consuevit. Hinc est quod ego nec heredes mei dictam terram alicubi absque licito consensu et assensu dictorum dominorum meorum, prioris et conventus, alienare de cetero presumemus. In cujus rei testimonium presens scriptum impressione sigilli mei firmiter roboravi.

457. Carta Hugonis filii Ede de Hoby de omnibus terris suis in Derham.

Omnibus . . . . Hugo filius Ede de Hoby, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, abbati et conventui sancte Marie, Eboraci, et monachis apud cellam de sancta Bega Deo servientibus

[3] For these witnesses, see note 1 on No. **308**. "Flwardo" is a scribal error for "Ailwardo."

455. [1] This deed is a shortened form of No. **390**.

456. [1] The grantor here may be identified with the grantor of the next deed. From the witnesses to No. **457**, it may be suggested that the date of both deeds falls about 1290.

et eorum successoribus inperpetuum totum jus et clamium quod habui vel quoquomodo habere potui in omnibus terris et in omnibus toftis et domibus cum pertinenciis in villa de Derham et in una domo et messuagio in villa de Chokirmuhe propinquiore Ade de Karliol' a parte occidentali. Ita, scilicet, quod ego nec heredes mei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Radulpho de Bethum, Thoma de Cletere, Ricardo de Flemeng, militibus, Willelmo Ponsonby, Thoma de Hale, Hugone de Morisseby, Willelmo de Gillinc, Roberto de Wiltona, et aliis.

458. [Carta Gilberti filii Ade de ij acris terre in Overkelet cum pertinenciis.[1]]

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod Gilbertus filius Adam,[2] cum consilio et assensu heredum meorum et amicorum meorum concessi et dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege virgini in Coupel[and] et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas achras terre in Chellet,[3] in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio et consuetudine, illas, scilicet, que jacent inter terras

458. [1] The title is taken from No. **491** of which it is a duplicate. The present copy is in a late hand and is not mentioned in the table of contents.

[2] The grantor offered half a mark in 1204 for an inquiry whether he held land in Penwortham subject to tallage (Farrer, *Pipe Rolls of Lancs.*, p. 181) : he was afterwards known as Gilbert de Kellet. At a later date Richard de Kellet enfeoffed Ellota de les Brotis of an acre in Seton in Coupland, called " Blakakir in les Brotis," which he had by reason of the contract of Alina his wife : to hold to her and her heirs, except the religious [of the nunnery of Seton] and the lords of the fee : at the rent to him of three oysters (*ostrea*) at Christmas, and of a penny to Alan de Coupland on St. James' Day. The deed is witnessed by Robert de Bevirlay, who was parson of Bootle about 1280 (see No. **479**). The seal is an antique gem with the legend : S.RICARDI.DE.KEL. (Anct. D., A. 11632).

[3] Overkellet as stated in the title. See the map of feudal fees prepared by Farrer in his edition of the *Pipe Rolls of Lancs.*

quas A. filius Osberni[4] et Orm filius Gernolfi[5] dederunt hospitali Jerosalem[6] et ad perimplendum predictas acras dedi in exitu ejusdem ville ad dexteram de terra mea propriore versus villam et in communi pastura ad xij^{cim} porcos et xvj^{cim} animalia et xx^{ti} oves. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis monachis predictam elemosinam contra omnes homines. Hanc donacionem feci pro salute mea et heredum meorum et omnium parentum meorum. Hiis testibus Ada Gernet, Ada filio Osberni, et A. et Waltero filiis ejus, et Al. filio A.,[7] Turpino serviente prioris, Roberto Tailfer, Willelmo fabro, et aliis multis.

459. Appellacio contra abbatem de Furneys pro decimis juxta Millum.

In Dei nomine, Amen. Cum religiosi viri, abbas et conventus monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, ecclesiam parochialem sancte Bege in Couplandia infra Archidiaconatum Richmundie in usus proprios canonice optinentes, fuissent et sint nomine ejusdem ecclesie in plena, pacifica, canonica et sufficiente possessione vel quasi jure percipiendi omnimodas decimas de quadam cultura juxta sal-

[4] This must be Adam son of Osbert who paid a fine in 1194 for having the King's benevolence: he was dead in 1207 when his wife Matilda stipulated that she should not be compelled to marry (*Pipe Rolls of Lancs.*, pp. 77, 216). This deed settles the puzzle of the locality of Adam's estate.

[5] A scribal error for Orm son of Bernolf: it appears correctly in the duplicate, No. **491**. Orm was one of the jurors about 1157-63 who divided Furness Fell between William de Lancaster and the monks of Furness (*Pipe Rolls of Lancs.*, p. 311). If the grantor was Gilbert son of Adam son of Bernulf, Orm must have been his uncle.

[6] Jherusalem in No. **491**.

[7] This witness is written *al. filio A.* in No. **491**, a very unusual way of expressing "another son of Adam" son of Osbern. In the present deed the script looks as if it could be read *Al. filio Ac.*

inam[1] suam de Millom infra parochiam ecclesie de Millom, et sic easdem decimas pacifice possiderunt et perceperunt a tempore et per tempus cujus contrarii memoria non existit. Audito tamen a nonnullis quod religiosi viri, abbas et conventus de Furnesio,[2] dictam ecclesiam de Millom in usus suos proprios, ut dicitur, optinentes, comminati sunt per se et suos de inquietando, perturbando et molestando predictos abbatem et conventum monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et predictam ecclesiam suam sancte Bege in jure et possessione suis predictis et multipliciter circa ea. Unde ego, frater Adam de sancto Bothulpho, monachus beate Marie, Eboraci, et procurator predictorum abbatis et conventus de Eboraco, metuens ex hujusmodi communicacionibus et ex aliis verisimilibus conjecturis et probabilibus posse saltim de facto per predictos abbatem et conventum de Fourneys et per adherentes eisdem sic ex parte sua prefatis religiosis de Eboraco et ecclesie sue sancte Bege predicte in jure et possessione eorundem et circa ea prejudicium generari, quod absit.

459. [1] For the foundation of the claim of the monks of St. Bees, see the charter of Adam son of Henry, lord of Millom, at No. **57**.

[2] The church of the Holy Trinity, Millom, with its chapels, was given to Furness by William lord of Millom, early in the thirteenth century (West, *Antiquities*, Ap. xi. No. 62). In 1228 Archbishop Walter Gray issued a licence for its appropriation to that house (D. of L., Box A. No. 395) and in 1230 by an ordination he assigned one moiety for the maintenance of three chaplains and another moiety for the use of the convent of Furness. By another deed Abbot Robert of Furness allotted a yearly sum of 34 marks for the portion of the chaplains (Beck, *Annales*, pp. 194-5). In 1230 Adam of Millom, who had succeeded his brother William in the lordship, quit-claimed the church and the advowson to Furness (Anct. D., L. No. 459). See the deeds in *Reg. Abp. Gray* (Surtees Soc.), s.v. Millom. When Sir John de Hudleston, son of Sir Richard, made a new fishery near Houberghe, now Hodbarrow, on the river Duddon in 1338, the monks of Furness, as rectors of Millom, claimed the tithe of fish and exacted a yearly tribute of two shillings from the owner (Anct. D., L. No. 461).

Ne predicti abbas et conventus de Fourneys seu quis alius vel aliquis ex parte sua cujuscunque status seu condicionis perstiterit[3] (*blank in MS.*) abbatem et conventum monasterii beate Marie Eboraci, prefatam ecclesiam sancte Bege in usus proprios optinent[es] canonice aut priorem celle sue sancte Bege, nomine ejusdem abbatis et conventus, molestent, inquietent seu perturbent seu predictam suam possessionem pervertant aut immutent aut ab ipsa possessione ejiciant aut spolient, spoliari mandent aut faciant seu quicquam contra eos aut eorum aliquem facient seu fieri procurent, procedendo juris ordine qui in hoc casu requiritur, pretermisso aut citando seu monendo vel suspendendo aut excommunicando, interdicendo suspensos aut excommunicatos, suspensum aut excommunicatum, nunciandum durum vel penale inferendo seu alio modo gravando ad sedem apostolicam directe, et ad curiam Eboraci pro tuicione in hiis scriptis provoco et provocandum appello ac appellatos *in hoc casu* quatenus sunt petend[um] peto subjiciens et supponens me et dictos dominos meos et omnes nobis adherentes et adherere volentes proteccioni et defensioni ac tuicioni sedis et curie predictarum protestans me ipsorum nomine istam appellacionem cum necesse fuerit prosequi cum effectu.

460. Carta Nicholai Stutevyll de ij bovatis terre in Dreg.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Nicholaus de Stutevilla,[1] pro amore Dei et pro salute

[3] There is a blank here in the manuscript nearly an inch long.

460. [1] The manor of Drigg, though in the barony and held of the castle of Egremont, was parcel of the barony of Lydal north of Carlisle. Nicholas de Stuteville, lord of Lydal, held Drigg of the lord of Egremont. From No. **466** it will be seen that Anselm of Furness was also an owner in Drigg. At a subsequent period the manor appears as divided between the Stutevilles and the Flemings. In an extent of the barony of Lydal, taken on 18

anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et uxoris mee et antecessorum meorum, concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis in ea Deo servientibus, duas bovatas terre in Dreg cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servicio et ab omnibus rebus que ad me pertinent. Hiis testibus Bartholomeo de Stutevilla, Achetino filio Durandi, Willelmo de Alteneia, Jordano de Lidel, Richero filio Puncun, Rogero capellano, Alexandro diacono, Ricardo preposito, Thoma filio Ypoliti, Rogero de Beverlaco, Theobaldo de Beningburg, et multis aliis.

461. Dimissio C[lementis] abbatis de eisdem.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint literas has quod ego, C[lemens], abbas sancte Marie Eboracensis, cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri, concessi et dedi Ketello Portejoie[1] et heredibus suis tenere de nobis

March, 1282, it is stated that William son of Thomas de Greystoke held half a knight's fee in Drigg in Coupland, and that the lady of Aldingham in Furness held a like amount (Inq. p. m. 10 Edw. I. No. 26). It is probable that the Stuteville portion was carried to the Greystokes by the marriage of Helewise de Stuteville with William son of Ranulf, grandfather of the owner in 1282. In agreement with this, Thomas son of William, who died in 1247, once laid claim to the patronage of the chapel of Drigg (Anct. D., L. No. 472). Turgis Brundas, to whom Ranulf Meschin, lord of Cumberland, gave the barony of Lydal, as stated in the inquest of 1212, is by some called a Fleming, and if so, Anselm's ancestor or Michael Flamengus his father may have been nearly related to the aforesaid grantee of Lydal. As the two oxgangs in the grant were afterwards demised by Abbot Clement (No. **461**), the date of the benefaction must be before 1184, when the abbot died. The name of Nicholas the grantor appears in the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland from 1177 to 1204.

461. [1] The epithet *portejoie* here and *overhaire* and *batwrikth* in No. **465**, the latter being called *le batewrit* elsewhere (No. **484**), are manifestly descriptive of some personal characteristic, occupation or trade, but no satisfactory explanation can be offered.

[in] feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete, duas bovatas terre in Dreg, quas Nicholaus de Stutevill dedit ecclesie sancte Bege in perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Reddent autem nobis pro eadem terra singulis annis pro omni servicio duos solidos ad duos terminos, dimidium ad festum sancti Martini et dimidium ad Penthecosten. Facient autem forinsecum servicium. Et si aliquo casu contingat quod habeant adquietacionem forinseci servicii extunc dabunt nobis singulis annis tres solidos. Hoc eis concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerint et predictum censum bene reddiderint. Si vero contingat aliquo casu eos vi vel racione prenominatam terram amittere non dabimus eis excambium. Hiis testibus Jocelino capellano, Adam de Rotomago, Waltero clerico de Hornesh', Thoma clerico de Fuleford, Eadwyno Buzavant, Turgisio dispensatore, Galfrido portario, Ricardo de Thalamo, Ricardo de Clifton, Roberto de Appeltona, Alano de Elmeswell, Stephano de Mitona, Ketello, magistro Albarto, et multis aliis.

462. Carta Jordani fil Ketell de terris cum divisis in Dreg'.

Omnibus . . . . Jurdanus fil. Ketelli[1] Portejoie de Dreg' salutem in Domino. Noverit . . . . me pro salute anime mee, antecessorum et successorum meorum omnium, dedisse . . . . Radulfo de Kircosewald capellano[2] totam terram meam in Dreg' sine aliquo retinemento, iacentem, scilicet, in Hwsgiles inter terram domini Roberti de Janenwith[3] et terram domini abbatis de Caldra,[4] cum

462. [1] Jurdan is apparently the son of the Ketell Portejoie of the last charter.

[2] No doubt chaplain of Drigg.

[3] It is not known how Robert of Yanwath in the parish of Barton, Westmorland, came to Drigg. In 1241 Robert de Yavenwith had an agreement with Henry son of Roald and Juliane his wife touching land in Yavenwyth (Feet of F. Westmor., 26

mesuagio in eodem loco et cum toto prato meo in holmo, saluo seruicio meo et redditu spectant[ibus] ad domum sancte Bege virginis. Tenendam . . . . reddendo inde annuatim priori sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus tres denarios in die sancte Bege[5] virginis, ... Hiis testibus domino Gilberto persona de Botil tunc temporis, domino Johanne de Langliuer, Alano de Coupland, Willelmo de Waybirthwait, Ricardo de Ranglas, Waltero de Seuenhoues, Michaele clerico, Michaele Croke, et multis aliis.[6]

463. Carta Jurdani de Dreg' de Qwynhou in Dreg'.

Universis . . . . Jurdanus de Dreg', salutem. Noverit . . . . me concessisse et quietum clamasse Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus quandam rodam terre in campo de Dreg', in loco qui vocatur Quinhou, iacentem inter terram domini abbatis de Caldra versus australem et terram Roberti de Yanenewyd versus aquilonarem cum edificiis in dicta terra edificatis et edificandis, in quibus scilicet edificiis et terra jus non habeo nec habere potero nec heredes mei post me per ullam cartam vel saisinam quam ante habuimus cum libero introitu et exitu, sed sciant omnes quod nos predictam terram et edificia omnino resignavimus sicut illa in quibus jus non habuimus nec habere poterimus inperpetuum. Et quia volo quod sit notum propter hoc presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus

Hen. III. No. 10). Geoffrey son of Baldewin de Carletona made a grant to Henry son of Odard de Carletona, to which Robert de Yavenuiht and Symon then vicar of Penreht were witnesses (*Collectanea Top. et Geneal.*, iii. 398).

[4] The name of the donor has not been found, but the value of the temporalities of the monks of Calder in the vill of Drege in 1535 was £3 13s. 4d. (Dugdale, *Mon.*, v. 341).

[5] For the date of the day of St. Bega, see note 2 on No. **227**.

[6] The witnesses would seem to fix the period about 1230-40.

domino Ricardo de Cleter, domino Johanne de Langliuer, domino Roberto de Langplu, Michaele de Hauringtona, Nicholao de Moriceby, Benedicto de Rotingthona et aliis.

464. Carta Ricardi filii Jurdani de Dreg' de totis terris suis in Stanihous in Drege.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Ricardus filius Jurdani de Dreg, dedi . . . . Thome Flint de Dreg et heredibus suis . . . . totam terram meam quam habeo super Stanihous in territorio de Dreg'. Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis unum par cerotecarum, scilicet, ad Natale Domini, pro omni servicio, demanda et exaccione. Ego vero predictus Ricardus et heredes mei . . . . et sciendum est quod predictam terram dedi et concessi predicto Thome et heredibus suis cum consilio et assensu (*blank*) uxoris mee. Hiis testibus Waltero de Sewynhous, Nicholao de Irtona, Willelmo de Puncunby et aliis.

465. Carta Alicie filie Benedicti Overhaier de Dreg de j acra et dimidia cum pertinenciis in Dreg.

Noverint . . . . quod ego, Alicia filia Benedicti Overhaier[1] de Dreg in Coupland, concessi . . . . abbati sancte Marie, Eboraci, et suis successoribus et ecclesie beate Marie, Eboraci, et ecclesie beate Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et beate Marie et sancte Bege servientibus inperpetuum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unam acram et dimidiam acram terre jacentem in territorio de Dreg, que terra jure hereditario de morte Ricardi Batwrikth de Ranglas, avunculi mei, michi descendit. . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Haveryngton, Ricardo de Flammank, militibus, Willelmo de

465. [1] See note on No. **461** and compare with Richard Batwrikth of Ranglas below, In another place Richard is called le Batewrit (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vj. 558) : and le Batwrith in No. **484**.

Wayburthueyt, Johanne de Morthyng, Willelmo de Punzunby, Hugone de Moriceby, Ricardo de Cleter, Roberto de Frysington, Roberto de Wilton, Roberto de Goseford, Willelmo de Gyllyng, et aliis.[2]

466. CARTA ANSELLI DE J LIBRA INSCENSI DE DREG.

SCIANT tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Ansellus de Furneis,[1] dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Henrico capellano de Dreg duas acras terre mee in Dreg, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et quietam ab omni seculari servicio omnibus diebus vite sue, reddendo inde annuatim Deo et sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam libram incensi vel valenciam, scilicet, in vigilia Omnium Sanctorum. Hanc siquidem terram habebit predictus Henricus cum omnibus aisiamentis terre mee de Dreg et communem pasturam concessi illi viginti vaccis et viij bobus et tribus equis et sexaginta ovibus. Ego vero, Ansellus, et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram prefato Henrico cap-

[2] The witnesses suggest about 1290 as the date.

466. [1] For Anselm's place in the family of Fleming of Furness, see notes on Nos. **68**, **381**. For the further endowment of the chapel of Dreg by Anselm de Furness and his son-in-law Thomas son of John, see the three interesting deeds in Illus. Doc. Nos. xvj.-xviij. Anselm seems to have been the founder of the chapel, which is entitled in the name of St. Peter. It was he who gave it to the canons of Conishead (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 558). Thomas son of William de Greistoc, knight (see note on No. **460**), resisted the claim of John, rector of Goseford, to the patronage of the chapel on behalf of the canons (Anct. D., L. No. 472). The advowson was the subject of an agreement in 1255 between William de Furness and John prior of Conishead, whereby the chapel was acknowledged as the right of the priory and William received 25 marks in compensation (Feet of F. Cumb., 39 Hen. III., No. 58). This chapel was enumerated among the churches appropriated to the canons which were allowed in 1390 to be served by stipendiary chaplains removable at pleasure according to immemorial custom (*Cal. of Papal Lett.*, iv. 367).

ellano. Post decessum Henrici capellani remanebit predicta terra in donacione mea vel heredum meorum, salvo redditu beate Bege virginis. Hiis testibus Willelmo filio Ranulfi,[2] Alano filio Ketelli, Willelmo fratre ejus, Alano filio Benedicti, Roberto capellano de Puncunesby, Galfrido falcunario, Michaele filio Ketelli, et aliis.

467. Carta Jurdani de Dreg de barcaria in eadem.

Universis . . . . Jurdanus de Dreg,[1] salutem. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et ecclesie sancte Bege et specialiter ad luminare altaris beate Marie ubi cotidie in honore ejusdem missa celebratur, quandam barcariam in Dreg quam Stephanus filius Siwardi aliquo tempore de me tenuit, cum dimidia acra terre in Sandlandis prope dictam bercariam, cum omnibus aisiamentis predictis bercarie et terre pertinentibus. In quibus bercaria et terra jus non habeo nec habere potero nec heredes mei post me per ullam cartam vel seisinam quam ante habuimus, cum libero introitu et exitu. Set sciant omnes quod nos predictam terram et bercariam omnino resignavimus sicut illas in quibus jus non habuimus nec habere poterimus inperpetuum. Et quia volo quod ista donacio, concessio et quieta clamacio rata sit

[2] This is William son of Ranulf of Greystoke who was assessed to the scutage in 1203 (Pipe R., 5 John): he held two vills in demesne and two in homage (*Liber Rubeus*, ii. 493, R.S.): but he must have died in 1209, for in that year his land and heir were given in ward with the marriage of Helewise de Stuteville his widow (Pipe R., 11 John), with whom he had received the fee of Drigg. The other witnesses agree that the date of the deed will fall at the opening of the thirteenth century.

467. [1] The grantor may not be identified with Jordan, brother of Anselm de Furness (see note on No. **68**), but with Jurdan son of Ketell in Nos. **462-3**. The witnesses show that the deed cannot be earlier than the middle of the thirteenth century. Compare next deed.

et stabilis propter hoc presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langlever, Willelmo de Wedakir, Benedicto de Rotingtona, Willelmo dispensatore, Ricardo filio David, Henrico filio Ricardi, Alexandro filio Laurencii, Gilberto fratre suo, Ricardo filio fabri, et multis aliis. Et si quis defraudaverit vel asportaverit firmam predicte terre a predicto luminari ab abbate sancte Marie, Eboraci, et monachis ibidem commorantibus sit inperpetuum excommunicatus.

468. Dimissio barcarie de Dreg.

Omnibus . . . . Nicholaus,[1] prior, et monachi de sancta Bega, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . nos dimisisse . . . . Thome de Melis et heredibus suis quandam bercariam in Dreg, quam Stephanus filius Siwardi aliquo tempore de Jurdano de Dreg tenuit, cum dimidia acra terre prope dictam bercariam. Habendam . . . . cum libero introitu et exitu . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et luminari beate Marie ecclesie sancte Bege duodecim denarios ad duos terminos, medietatem, scilicet, ad Pentecosten, et aliam medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langlevere, domino Ricardo de Cletere, Ricardo Flandrensi, Alexandro de Punchunby, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Goseford, Willelmo dispensatore, et multis aliis.

469. Carta Roberti abbatis de xx acris in territorio de Egremont.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris, Robertus,[1] abbas sancte Marie, Eboraci, et ejusdem loci conventus, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, concessisse et hac

468. [1] Nicholas de Langeton, prior 1258-82.

469. [1] This will be Robert de Longo Campo, abbot from 1189 to 1239.

presenti carta nostra confirmasse Johanni de Dreg, clerico,[2] et heredibus suis pro homagio et servicio suo viginti acras terre in teritorio de Eggremund, viz., totam terram cum pertinenciis quam Hawisa de Eggremund[3] de nobis tenuit, libere, quiete, et honorifice, sicut alii franctenentes nostri de nobis tenent. Predictus vero Johannes et heredes sui reddent annuatim priori de sancta Bega, qui pro tempore fuerit, quatuor solidos argenti ad duos terminos anni pro omni servicio, exaccione et demanda, viz., medietatem ad Pentecosthen et medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme. Hoc autem eis concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerint et predictam firmam bene reddiderint. Si vero contigerit eos prefatam terram vi vel racione amittere, non dabimus eis excambium. Hiis testibus Willelmo tunc decano Caupellande,[4] Hugone de Moriceby, Roberto de Wilton, Roberto de Bracethueit, Jordano de Dreg, Johanne mariscallo de Eggremund Michaele de Newton, et multis aliis.

470. [Carta Hugonis filii Edwardi de iij acris in Kelton.[1]]

[2] John clerk of Dreg who is a witness to Nos. **291**, **294**.

[3] The name only occurs here. Hawisa is probably a common burgher of Eggremund, but there is no chronological difficulty in identifying the description with Hawisia daughter of the Countess Cicely. Her uncle William the Boy was known as William of Egremont: so was Richard de Lucy as Richard of Egremont. After the death of Alice de Rumelli, daughter of William Meschin and wife of William fitz Duncan, the barony remained undivided for some time in the administration of the Countess Cicely, the eldest of the coheiresses.

[4] William parson of Wirkinton, 1201-1227. The other witnesses, taken with the grantor, agree with this period for a probable date.

470. [1] The title is taken from the table of contents, as the top of the leaf is torn off with part of the deed. The other side is blank.

. . . . mei Ewardi[2] et filie mee Agnetis et omnium predecessorum meorum et uxoris mee tres acras terre in Keltona[3] et unam mansuram, libere et quiete ab omni servicio michi pertinente, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, salvo tamen forinseco servicio, scilicet, cum pastura xvj vaccarum et xxx ovium cum sequela vaccarum et ovium unius anni et cum pastura unius equi et duarum equarum cum sequela illarum unius anni et cum pastura x suum cum sequela illarum unius anni. Hoc eis concessi ut simus participes omnium bonorum beneficiorum et oracionum que fient in abbacia sancte Marie, Eboraci, et in cella sancte Bege et in omnibus cellis predicte abbacie pertinentibus. Hiis testibus Thoma filio Gospatrici, Alano filio Ketelli et

[2] Hugh son of Eward, Esward, Efward or Edward, is the earliest mesne tenant in Kelton that has been met with. There is not sufficient evidence to identify him with Hugh son of Esward who gave a ploughland in Poulton, Lancs., to Walter de Parles in free marriage with Matilda his daughter (Farrer, *Pipe Rolls of Lancs.*, pp. 84, 115), but the name appears often in early Coupland evidences. Efward son of Ulf and Ketel his brother, and Hugh son of Efward not infrequently occur together as witnesses of the same deed. Taken with the territorial descent of Kelton and of Bolton in Gosford, there can be no reasonable doubt that the grantor was one of the family which ultimately adopted the name of Waberthwaite. See note on No. **275**.

[3] A township in the parish of Lamplugh, a moiety of which was given by Gospatric son of Orm son of Ketel to the monks of Holmcultram and was confirmed to them by the Countess Cicely of Coupland (Reg. of Holmcultram, MS. ff. 35-6). But it was regained by Thomas son of Gospatric in exchange for Waitcroft in Flimby on the coast nearer the franchise of the monks. The exchange was confirmed by King Richard in 1198 and by King John in 1201 (*Rot. Chart.*, p. 89, Rec. Com.) Kelton continued to be held of Workington as parcel of the manor of Lamplugh. At this early period the township had a chapel served by Gospatric the priest (Nos. **32**, **34**). The site is supposed to have been in Kirkland where there is a place called Priest How. Machel, the antiquary (MS. vi. 671), thought that Kelton was the original *caput* of the manor of Lamplugh and the site of the parish church.

Benedicto fratre suo, Alexandro de Kaldra, Ricardo filio Johannis, Ulfo filio Ewardi, Roberto presbitero de Puncuneby, Roberto capellano de Acrimonte,[4] Michaele capellano de sancta Bega, et multis aliis.

471. Carta Willelmi filii Hugonis de eisdem cum pertinenciis.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego, Willelmus filius Hugonis,[1] concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege illas tres acras terre quas pater meus dedit Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege, scilicet, illas quas Jordanus filius Walteri et heredes sui tenent in Gledemerthueit, insuper et illam acram quam ego dedi Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege in Keltona. Et hujus acre donacio et supradictarum trium

[4] The witnesses suggest a date about 1200 or a little earlier. The Latin name for Egremont, adopted by Richard the chaplain, has the support of Geoffrey de Monmouth (*Hist. Britonum*, p. 27), who speaks of the *burgus de Acrimonte* or *mons dolosorum* founded by the legendary Ebraucus. In the foundation charter of the borough by Richard de Lucy, the address is made *burgensibus meis de Acrimonte* and the witnesses are Adam abbot of Caldra, Robert prior of St. Bega, Henry son of Arthur, Alan son of Ketell, William his brother, Hugh son of Eward (the grantor here), Alan son of Benedict, Gilbert son of Gilbert, Robert de Haveringtun, Adam de Landplogh, Richard son of Anketill and Robert de Wiltona (*Transactions of C. & W. Archæol. Soc.*, i. 282, facsimile). The etymologists were early at work on the place-names of the district.

471. [1] William son of Hugh may be identified with William son of H. who with Alan de Peintone (Pennington) and Roger son of Edward had a complicated agreement with Richard de Lucy in 1208 touching Renglas. Alan, William and Roger acknowledged the fee of Ravenglas to be the right of Richard, and in return Richard gave them the whole land of Saurescal and Moldcorkin by a curious tenure graduating from Richard to William (*Ped. Fin.*, pp. 10-11, Rec. Com.). The parcels of Sosgill and Mockerkin lay alongside Kelton. See note 2 on previous charter, and compare with the next.

acrarum confirmacio ita sit firma et stabilis sicut ulla donacio vel confirmacio possit firmius vel stabilius donari vel confirmari. Et ideo presentem paginam confirmacionis causa sigilli mei apposicione corroboravi. Hiis testibus Henrico [filio] Arturi, et Willelmo filio ejus, Willelmo de Bovilla et Roberto filio ejus, Willelmo filio Ketelli, Benedicto [et] Michaele fratribus, Radulfo Corbet, Alexandro filio Ulf[i], Anketino filio Durandi, Alexandro filio Ketelli, Henrico de Frysyngton.[2]

472. Carta Adam de Waibuthwait de terra in Keltona, j acra.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Adam de Waybouthueit,[1] dedi . . . . Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Couplanda et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unam acram terre in territorio de Keltone jacentem inter tostelterun et inter Sputekelde cum omnibus libertatibus communibus et aisiamentis predicte ville infra et extra pertinentibus. Tenendam . . . . Et sciendum est quod predicti monachi de sancta Bega et eorum tenentes habebunt in predictam pasturam predicte ville quatuor boves et octo vaccas cum sequelis suis unius anni et xxx oves cum sequelis suis unius anni et decem capras cum sequelis suis anni unius, et duo jumenta cum sequelis suis unius anni . . . . Hiis testibus Alano de Penyngton, Jordano de Dreg, Adam Grundy, Ranulfo de Mari, Waltero de Sewenhouhes, David de Kirkeby, Hugone filio Siward, et aliis.

[2] This deed will be some ten years later than that which precedes it.

472. [1] Adam de Waybouthueit here may be identified with the Adam son of William son of Hugh de Waybuthethwait, the grantor of Nos. **278** and **279**, and therefore the son of William son of Hugh, the grantor of No. **471**. Compare the witnesses here with those of No. **278**, the dates of which will be nearly the same, about 1250.

473. Carta Gilberti filii Ricardi de Franceys de j acra terre in eadem.

Omnibus . . . . Gilbertus filius Richardi de Franceys, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Michaeli de Haveryngton unam acram terre in villa de Keltona, illam, scilicet, quam ego tenui de priore et monachis de sancta Bega cum omnibus edificiis super eandem constructis et aliis pertinenciis suis. Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim predictis priori et monachis dimidiam libram cimini ad festum sancte Bege[1] pro omni servicio seculari, consuetudine, exaccione et demanda . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Langlivergh, domino Radulfo de Bethun, domino Nicholao de Morisceby, Thoma de Cletergh, Ricardo le Flemeng, Johanne le Falconer, Roberto de Wilton, et aliis.

474. Carta Petri Trovet de j acra cum edificiis etc. in Kelton.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Petrus Trovet de Kelton, assensu et consensu Raynilde, uxoris mee, et heredum meorum, concessi . . . . abbati sancte Marie, Eboraci, et suis successoribus et ecclesie beate Marie, Eboraci, et ecclesie sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo et beate Marie et sancte Bege virgini servientibus unam acram terre cum edificiis desuper constructis in Kelton, quamquidem terram Alicia vidua quondam tenuit de dictis monachis. Habendam . . . . Ita eciam quod nec ego, Petrus, nec heredes mei nec mei assignati nec Raynilda, uxor mea . . . . jus aut clamium in predicta acra terre cum suis pertinenciis de cetero poterimus exigere vel clamare. Et ego, Petrus, et heredes mei et mei assignati et Raynilda, uxor mea, predictam acram terre . . . . defendemus contra omnes mortales inperpetuum: et dicta Raynilda, uxor

473. [1] There is a note at No. **227** on the probable date of the feast of St. Bega.

[mea], juravit super armillam[1] sancte Bege se dictam concessionem, reddicionem et quietam clamacionem ratam habere et stabilem inperpetuum. In cujus rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Roberto de Haveryngton, Ricardo de Flammannk, militibus, Roberto de Landplog, Hugone de Moriceby, Thoma et Johanne de eadem fratribus suis, Ricardo de Cletere, Roberto de Frysyngton, Willelmo clerico de sancta Bega, et aliis.

475. Carta Roberti Stube de totis terris suis in Kelton cum pertinenciis et libertatibus.

Omnibus . . . . Robertus Stube, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me remisisse . . . . de me et heredibus meis Deo et ecclesie beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram quam tenui de dictis priore et monachis in villa de Kelton et totum jus et clamium quod habui vel unequam habere potui cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus, communis et aisiamentis predicte ville de Keltona infra et extra pertinentibus . . . . Et sciendum est quod predicti monachi de sancta Bega et eorum tenentes habebunt in pasturam predicte ville quatuor boves et octo vaccas cum sequelis suis unius anni et triginta oves cum sequelis suis unius anni et decem capras cum sequelis suis unius anni et duo juvencas cum sequelis suis unius anni . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Ricardo de Cleterh, Johanne de Langliverh, Roberto de Lamplou, Nicholao de Moriceby, Johanne de Hale, Johanne de Goseford, Ricardo Flandrensi, Willelmo de Kirkebystephan, Willelmo de Gyllyng, et aliis.

476. Quieta clamacio Symonis de Kelton de libertatibus in eadem.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Symon filius Ricardi de Kelton,

474. [1] For the local custom of swearing on the holy bracelet of St. Bega, see note 2 on No. **65**.

remisi . . . . religiosis viris, abbati et conventui monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, necnon priori sancte Bege in Coupland et sociis suis ibidem commorantibus et successoribus suis universis, totum jus et clamium quod habui, habeo vel habere potero in una acra terre arabilis quam tenui de priore sancte Bege in territorio de Kelton que jacet juxta terram ipsius prioris ex parte occidentali et terram que vocatur le Crounk ex parte orientali . . . . Hiis testibus Johanne le Flemyng, Johanne de Landplog, Ricardo de Cleter, militibus, Willelmo de Rotington, Roberto de Harras, Nigello de Ayringthwait, et aliis.

477. Carta Benedicti filii Willelmi filii Rogeri de terris et aisiamentis in Seton.

Sciant om[n]es tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Benedictus filius Willelmi filii Rogeri de Seton,[1] dedi et concessi et hac presenti mea carta confirmavi Henrico filio Thome,[2] persone de Botle, totam terram que fuit Gunilde matris mee in eodem campo, ei et heredibus suis. Tenendam de me heredibus in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis ville de Seton pertinentibus. Reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis annuatim unam piratam cirotecarum albarum ad Pentecosten pro omni servicio, consuetudine et demanda. Et istam predictam terram ego et heredes mei predicto Henrico et heredibus suis contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Hiis testibus Ewardo de Kornai, Alexandro de

477. [1] In No. **170** Thomas son of Robert de Seton speaks of Gunnild his grandmother and refers to her charter. Robert de Seton, therefore, was the brother of Benedict the grantor here, both being sons of Gunnild perhaps by William son of Roger. Gunnild must not be confounded with Gunnild, daughter of Henry son of Arthur, lord of Millom, who received Lekeley in Seton from her father in marriage with Henry son of William (Reg. of Holmcultram, MS. ff. 60-62): she was the daughter of Alan son of Ketel as stated in note 1 to No. **263**.

[2] For charters of Henry son of Thomas, see Nos. **263-5**.

Hyton, Ada de Hyton, Henrico filio Johannis, Johanne de Bovilla, Ada de Meles, et aliis.[3]

478. Carta Henrici filii Thome de totis terris suis cum pertinenciis in Seton.

Omnibus . . . . Henricus filius Thome, quondam persone de Botel, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et priori et monachis de sancta Bega totam terram meam in territorio de Seton quam habui de dono Benedicti filii Willelmi filii Rogeri et de dono Gunilde matris sue cum omnibus pertinenciis, libertatibus, aisiamentis eidem terre pertinentibus, sicut plenius in cartis dictorum Benedicti[1] et Gunilde[2] continetur. Quasquidem cartas prefatis priori et monachis simul cum terra tradidi. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus domino Alano de Penygton, domino Johanne de Langlevere, domino Ada de Waybirthephait, Edwardo de Cornai, Johanne de Boivill, Benedicto de Rotington, David de Swaluhirst, et aliis.[3]

479. Carta N[icholai] prioris de terris in Setona.

Universis . . . . Nicholaus de Langetona[1] tunc temporis prior de sancta Bega in Coupland, salutem in domino. Noveritis me, assensu et consensu fratrum meorum, dedisse . . . . domino Roberto de Beverlik,[2] rectori ecclesie de Botil, et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis, unam acram terre in territorio de Seton, de terra quondam Ricardi de Mora, que scilicet jacet in crofto quondam Odonis versus

[3] Compare the witnesses here with those in No. **263**. The date will fall in the second quarter of the thirteenth century.

478. [1] See previous charter.

[2] No. **263**.

[3] The date will be about the middle of the thirteenth century.

479. [1] Prior from 1258 to 1282 as appears from dated deeds in this Register.

[2] Only occurs here in the Register.

aquilonem et quam dominus Johannes de Langlivere[8] nobis dedit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et quam Benedictus filius Aldyche quodam tempore de nobis tenuit ad firmam et in plena curia nostra apud sanctam Begam nobis reddidit et resignavit. Tenendam . . . . sicut carta domini Johannis de Langliverye testatur. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris apud sanctam Begam sex denarios ad duos terminos anni, videlicet, tres denarios ad Pentecosten et tres denarios ad festum sancti Martini in yeme, pro omni servicio seculari . . . . Hiis testibus magistro Johanni de Reygate,[4] rectore ecclesie de Wytingham, magistro Willelmo de Langliverye, Rogero de eadem, domino Petro, rectore ecclesie de Waybirthueit, domino Petro de Okeham, capellano de Botil, Ricardo de Corneye, Alexandro de Seton, Roberto de Wilton, Johanne de Pikeryng, Willelmo de Gedlyng, tunc clerico prioris, et aliis.

480. Carta regis Anglie concessa m[onasterio] beate Marie, Eboraci, de libertatibus monasterii cum membris ac pertinenciis.

Unto all Cristen people to wome thies presentes shal come, Wyliam[1] thabbot off the monasterie of owre blyssyd lady be sydes the cetye of Yorke sendith greting in owre lorde God everlastyng. For so muche as her before William Ruphus then kynge of England, Henry ye first, Stephan, Henry ye second,[2] successive kynges, by ther lettres patentz of ther certain knawleg and meer mocion

[8] See Nos. **281-2**.

[4] In 1278 Master John de Reygate, parson of the church of Wytingham, had a grant from Ralf de Bethum of estovers in Ralf's wood of Wytingham for himself and his successors in the church of Wytingham (Feet of F. Cumb., 6 Edw. I. No. 7).

480. [1] William Thornton, abbot from 1530 to the dissolution of the abbey in 1539 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 539).

[2] The charters of William Rufus, Stephen and Henry II. are printed in Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 547-50.

emonge other grette thynges hath gevyn and grantyd unto ye sayd monasterie the especiall privilegies and libertes for them and ther [successors] for ever that thabbot and monks of the sayd monasterie and ther successorrs for ever have and occupye all ther landes and lyvelode frelie and quiete frome all worldely service in perpetuall possession, wyth the same lawes and liberties, dignities and customes as hathe the churche of saint [Peter] off York or the churche of saint John of Beverlay and that the sayd [abbot and monks] and ther successors for ever schal have al maner of catalles and guddes of ther men and tenants owtlawyd, dampned and fugitive, and also that the sayd abbot and monks, theer men and tenandes shalbe fre and quiete in cetie and burght, in markytt and faire and passage of brygges and portes of the see and in all other places of England, Ireland and Wales, by water and lande of al maner of toll, tallage, passage, stallage, wardage, murage, cariage, femgild, hornegell, forgell, pennigell, miskenyng,[3] chevage, cheminage, herbage, trubutes, suits of curtes, hundredth, wapintakes, Rithings, escapie, concelamentes, and of all charges of shiriffes, baylyffes, exchetores, and of the othir officeres and ministeres of ye kyng and of all maner recognicions, inquisiciones, somondes, and all other suche exaccions, and that also noo scheryf, exchetor, ballyfe or other ministre or officer unto ye kyng shall enter any offor grund or any man tak, bete, slea, or otherwise violente commite, or in anything us or thame in bodies or gudes hurt, vex or disturbe, as more at large it apperyth by the sayd letters patentes wyche ye kyng our soveraine lorde

[3] The Law dictionaries and glossaries must be consulted for explanations of these feudal incidents, so far as they existed in feudal law: several of them seem to have been adopted at random by the good abbot William. For the genuine names, the "Expositiones vocabulorum" in the *Red Book of the Exchequer* (R.S. p. 1032-9) or the "Explicatio vocum veterum" in Raine, *North Durham*, App. No. DCX., may be referred to.

Henri ye viii that nowe is of especiall grace, meere mocion and cartane knowlege, emonges other thynges bountifully grantyd unto ye sayd monasterij, and by all other hys nobyll progenitors, kynges of England, succesiviely sith the first grawnt of ye same be confirmyd. Therefore we desieryng all oure men and tennandes in ye countie of Cumbrie and every of thame to be dischargyd according to ryght of all and every of the premisses have cawsyd to be made thies presentes, testifyeng the sayd men and tennandes w[t]in ye sayd counte of ryrght worthi to be dischargyd accordyng to the sayd premissies, wherfor we in owre moste hartely maner desire and pray your universite and on guddes behalfe require you and every of you to suffer o[r] saide men and tennants and every of thame frome tyme to tyme peaxably to enjoie the sayd previleges and liberties w[t]out eny interrupcion or contradiccion of you or any of yow in that behalfe, wherby ye schall not oonlie avoide ye sentance of the grete cursyng and othier censures of ye church, lawfully providyd ayenst suche persones as presumyt to attempe any thyng ayens ye privileges, liberties and fraunches of ye sayd monasterij, bot as well deserve the especial prayeres of all the bredren of ye same to thencres of yor merites and rewardes in hevyn. In wetnesse wharofe we the sayd Abbot have sett o[r] sell unto thies presentes. Yeven in ye sayd monasterij in ye fest of saint Georg[4] anno regni regis Henrici viii, xxv°.

481. Carta Rogeri filii Edward de j domo et iiij acris in Ranglass.

Omnibus . . . . Roger filius Edwardi,[1] salutem in domino.

[4] 23 April, 1533.

481. [1] Roger son of Edward appears in No. **269** as the grantor of land in Waberthwaite. His plea with Richard de Lucy in 1208, touching the whole land and whole fee of Renglas, in which he was associated with William son of H[ugh son of Edward] and

Noveritis me, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et successorum, dedisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie et celle sancte Bege de Coupelandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unam domum juxta crucem[2] in Renglass et quatuor acras terre arabilis de dominico meo in eadem villa, unam, scilicet, acram propinquiorem terre que fuit Alexandri[3] filii mei versus rivulum qui cadit in Esk[4] fluvium juxta predictam crucem, et iii acras ex altera parte versus aquilonem inter terram que fuit predicti Alexandri et terram meam que terminatur in placea predicte ville et extendunt (*sic*) se ascendendo usque ad pratum, cum communi pastura et omnibus aisiamentis predicte ville pertinentibus. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Weiburethweit, Thoma de Yrton, Roberto de Branthwertwith, Waltero senescallo de Wirkyngtona, Jordano de Dreg, Michaele Newton, David de Kirkeby, et multis aliis.[5]

482. Carta Alani filii Rogeri de ij acris terre in eadem.

Alan of Pennington, has been referred to in a note under No. **471.** To William remained a fishery in the Mighet or Mite which discharges into the sea at Ravenglass, where also some land belonging to Alan's fee was reserved to Roger (*Pedes Fin.*, pp. 10-11, Rec. Com.). It is suggested that Roger was the elder son of Edward and lord of Waberthwaite, from which the territorial name was adopted by Edward's descendants.

[2] The cross in Renglass probably refers to the market-cross, the site of which is still preserved in the bottle-shaped street of that village. On 20 August, 1208, King John, while he was at Kyrkebi in Kendale, granted to Richard de Lucy a yearly fair on St. James' Day, and a weekly market on Saturday, at his manor of Renglas (*Rot. Chart.*, p. 182, Rec. Com.), for which he gave one good palfrey (*Pipe Rolls of Cumb.*, pp. 129, 135).

[3] See his charter at No. **486.**

[4] The estuary of Ravenglass is formed by the confluence of the Esk, Irt and Mite, the latter occupying the central position.

[5] The date seems to be about 1220-30.

SCIANT omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Alanus filius Rogeri,[1] dedi, concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Ivoni filio Michaelis et Alicie, cognate mee, duas acras terre mee in Ranglas pro homagio suo et servicio, scilicet, unam acram et dimidiam in crofto quem Robertus Logan tenuit, et dimidiam acram super Watsadding,[2] eis et heredibus suis tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis, in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete [et] honorifice cum omnibus aisiamentis tante terre in eadem villa pertinentibus. Reddendo inde per annum duos denarios, scilicet, in die Pasche. Ego vero, Alanus, et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinenciis contra omnes homines warantizabimus et ab omni forinseco servicio quasi liberum maritagium[3] defendemus. Hiis testibus Adam filio Willelmi, Edwardo de Cornai, Rogero filio E[d]wardi, Ricardo filio Roberti.

483. CARTA ALANI FILII ROGERI DE IJ ACRIS TERRE CUM PERTINENCIIS IN RANGLAS.

OMNIBUS . . . . Alanus filius Rogeri de Renglas, salutem in domino. Noverit . . . . me . . . . dedisse . . . . Deo et abbacie sancte Marie, Eboraci et celle sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duas acras terre mee in Ranglas cum pertinenciis, unam, videlicet, acram et dimidiam in crofto quod Robertus Logan tenuit, et dimidiam acram super Watriding cum communi pastura omnimodis animalibus hominis illius qui predictam terram de predictis monachis tenebit et cum omnibus communibus aisiamentis predicte ville de Ranglass pertinentibus . . . .

482. [1] Son of the grantor of the previous charter.

[2] Watriding in next charter.

[3] By this deed Alan son of Roger appears to convey some land in Renglas to Ives son of Michael as a marriage portion with his relative Alice: in the next deed the said land is bestowed on the monks of St. Bees.

Hiis testibus Roberto de Wilton, Adam filio Willelmi, Petro de Sevenhoues, Jordano de Dreg, Michaele de Neuton, David de Kirkeby, et multis aliis.

484. Carta Ivonis de Ranglas de tota terra cum prato in Likokeriding.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Ivo faber de Ranglas,[1] . . . . dedi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et sancte Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, totam terram meam cum prato in Likokeryding, que, videlicet, terra jacet inter terram Richardi le Batwrith[2] et rivulum descendentem de Heyriding in latitudine et extendit se a terra prioris de Conigsheved[3] usque ad terram domini de Penigton[4] in longitudine. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Langliver, Nicholao Morisciby, Roberto de Lanplog', militibus, Waltero de Sevenhows, Willelmo de Waibirthwaith, Ricardo Flandrensi, Johanne de Hale, et aliis.

485. Carta Ivonis de j acra et dimidia cum pertinenciis in Ranglas.

484. [1] The grantor may apparently be identified with Ives son of Michael at No. **482**.

[2] For this person, see notes on Nos. **461**, **465**.

[3] The canons of Conishead had several grants of land in Ravenglass. Roger de Ranglas (no doubt, Roger son of Edward, the grantor of Nos. **269** and **481**) gave two acres in the vill of Ranglas lying above the fields called Grastamflet and Watelandes, between the land of Richard le Batewrit and the land of Hubert de Neueton: also 9½ acres there: the whole land upon Editheknot in the same vill. Richard son of Robert de Ranglas gave a fourth part of land in the same vill, bounded as Hulotbec falls on the sand, then up the beck to Aylficroft and thence to Kirksti and so to the King's highway (*ad stratam regiam*), and thus southward to the said Hulotbec (Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi. 558).

[4] If the date of the deed be about 1250 or within ten years on either side, the lord of Penigton here mentioned will be Alan de Pennington, lord of Muncaster (*Penningtoniana*, pp. 9-11).

SCIANT . . . . quod ego, Ivo faber de Renglas . . . . remisi . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege in Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, totum jus et clamium quod habui vel habere potui in una acra et dimidia terre super Graftaneslete jacente inter croftum meum et croftum Gilberti filii Radulfi in latitudine et a magna via usque Todheleriding in longitudine cum toto gardino et omnibus domibus et edificiis in predicta terra constructis et dimidia acra terre mee et prati in Likekeriding inter terram Ricardi le Batwricte et rivulum descendentem de Heyeriding in latitudine et extendit se a terra prioris de Connisheved usque ad terram domini de Peniton in longitudine. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Langlivere, Roberto de Lantploch, Nicholao de Moriceby, militibus, domino Gilberto rectore ecclesie de Botle, Johanne Falconario, Ricardo Flandrensi, Rogero de Renglas, et aliis.

486. CARTA ALEXANDRI FILII ROGERI FILII EDWARDI DE J ACRA ET DIMIDIA CUM AISIAMENTIS IN RANGLAS.

NOTUM sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod ego, Alexander[1] filius Rogeri filii Edwardi dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unam acram terre et dimidiam in villa que vocatur Reynglas[2] cum aisiamentis infra villam et extra, que jacet versus aquilonem inter toftum Yvonis et Gilberti filii Radulfi, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Tenendam libere et quiete ab omni seculari servicio. Et ut hec donacio mea rata et illibata permaneat, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Ego autem et heredes mei predictam terram predictis monachis et eorum assignatis omnes homines warantizabimus. Hiis testibus Hugone

486. [1] For the grantor, see No. **481**.

[2] This is a welcome form of the name in the evolution of the modern orthography of Ravenglass.

de Moriceby, Roberto de Braunthayt, Ada de Mosherh, Roberto de Landploth, Willelmo filio Dereman, Jurdano de Dreg, et multis aliis.[3]

487. Carta Alicie uxoris Ivonis de medietate tocius terre sue in Ranglas.

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Alicia[1] quondam uxor Ivonis fabri de Rayneglas, in mea prospera viduitate, dedi . . . . medietatem tocius terre mee, quam habui vel postmodum aliquo jure hereditario habere potui in villa de Rayneglas, et medietatem tofti et crofti mei in eadem villa, in libero maritagio cum filia mea Eda, de me et heredibus meis, Johanni cimentario et heredibus suis vel cuicunque seu quibuscunque assignare voluerit cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis predicte terre pertinentibus . . . . Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim priori sancte Bege, qui pro tempore fuerit, tancquam in elemosina, tres denarios ad duos terminos, viz., medietatem ad festum sancti Martini in yeme et aliam medietatem ad Pentecosten pro omni servicio seculari . . . . Hiis testibus domino Alano de Penigtona, milite, Johanne Nigro, Willelmo filio ejus, Willelmo de Egremonte manente in Rayneglas, Roberto cimentario de eadem villa, Willelmo Frawuk de eadem, et multis aliis.[2]

488. Carta Johannis fil. Ricardi Cementarii de terra et tenemento cum pertinenciis in Ranglas.

Sciant . . . . quod ego Johannes filius Richardi Cementarii de Abirford, assensu et voluntate Ede, filie Ivonis fabri de Raynglas, uxoris mee, dedi . . . . Deo et beate

[3] The date cannot be much later than 1240.

487. [1] For Alice's marriage portion with Ives the smith, see No. **482**. By the present deed she, in her widowhood, dowers her daughter Eda on her marriage with John the mason.

[2] This deed is considerably later, perhaps about 1270.

Marie Eborac i et beate Bege virgini et monachis apud sanctam [Begam] Deo et beate Bege servientibus totam terram et totum tenementum quam et quod Alicia quondam uxor Yvonis fabri de Raynglas in libera viduitate sua michi dedit in eadem villa in libero maritagio cum Eda filia sua. Tenendam . . . . sicut carta dicte Alicie quam predicti monachi habent penes se testatur plenius et proportat . . . . Et dicta Eda in vigilia sancti Oswaldi Regis[1] anno regni regis Edwardi fil. Regis Henrici vii juravit super armillam[2] sancte Bege omnia ista rata habere et inconcussa inperpetuum. Hiis testibus domino Alano de Coupland, domino Alano de Penyton, domino Radulfo de Bethum, militibus, Willelmo de Waybirthueyt, Willelmo de Morthyng, Adam de Auisthueit, Willelmo de Egremund de Raynglas, Johanne le heir de eadem et multis aliis.

489. Carta Alicie uxoris Yvonis fabri de omnibus terris et tenementis suis cum pertinenciis in Ranglas.

Universis . . . . Alicia que fuit uxor Yvonis fabri de Ranglas, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me, in propria viduitate et ligia potestate mea, concessisse . . . . Deo et beate Marie, Eboraci, et beate Bege virgini et monachis apud sanctam Begam Deo et beate Bege servientibus, omnes terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis, quas Yvo faber, quondam maritus meus, dedit in Ranglas celle beate Bege in Couplandia et monachis in eadem cella Deo et beate Bege servientibus et omnes terras et tenementa quas Rogerus filius Edwardi dedit eidem celle in villa de Ranglas et omnes terras et tenementa quas Alexander et Alanus filii Rogeri filii Edwardi, avunculi mei,

488. [1] 4 August, 1279.

[2] For the use of this relic to give greater sanctity to oaths, see Nos. **65** and **304** and compare with my narrative in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, ii. 181.

dederunt eidem celle. Tenendas . . . . sicut carte predictorum Yvonis, Rogeri, Alexandri et Alani, quas predicti monachi habent penes se, testantur plenius et proportant. Ita quod nec ego nec aliquis heredum meorum . . . . aliquid preter preces et oraciones de predictis terris de cetero valeamus exigere vel habere . . . . Hiis testibus domino Radulfo de Bethum, milite, Willelmo de Morthyng, Willelmo de Waythebutwat, Henrico de Botyll, Johanne filio David, Thoma de Auisthwait, Willelmo de Egremund, Willelmo de Dereman, et aliis.

490. Carta Alicie de Romeley de terris in Ribton.

Sciant omnes tam futuri quam presentes quod ego, Alicia de Romili,[1] filia Willelmi filii Dunecani, quietum clamavi Willelmo de Ribton[2] et heredibus suis, pro homagio et servicio suo, drengagium[3] quod clamavi in Ribelton quam Gamell, pater suus, tenuit de me. Et concedo et volo et hac presenti carta mea confirmo quod predictus Willelmus et heredes sui teneant predictam Ribelton cum omnibus pertinenciis suis de me et de heredibus meis

490. [1] For the grantor, see the note on No. **453**.

[2] William de Ribton is the second lord of Ribelton or Ribton, a township in the parish of Bridekirk, his father Gamell being the first, of whom there is charter evidence. According to No. **498**, Waldeve, son of Earl Gospatric, lord of Allerdale, the predecessor of Alice the grantor here, enfeoffed Waldeve son of Gilemin of the vills of Broughton, Ribton and Little Broughton as a marriage portion with Ethreda his sister. No existing evidence connects Gamell with this grantee. But Gamell de Ribton was the contemporary of Alan son of Waldeve and was witness of a charter whereby he enfeoffed Waldeve son of Dolfin of the vill of Brachenthwaite (Illus. Doc. No. xiij.). From the days of Gamel de Ribton in the middle of the twelfth century till the early part of the seventeenth, when it was alienated by William Ribton and Jane his wife, and George Ribton and Susan his wife, the manor was held by this family (Feet of F. Cumb., 9 James I. Trin.).

[3] For the nature of this tenure, see note 2 on No. **223**.

libere et quiete et honorifice. Reddendo inde annuatim michi vel heredibus meis xx^ti^ solidos scilicet, x^cem^ solidos termino Pasche et x^cem^ solidos termino festi sancti Michaelis et faciendo inde liberum servicium secundum quod ad tantum terre pertinet, quod ceteri liberi homines mei de Alredal solent et debent mihi facere de liberis tenementis suis, que de me tenent, salvo forinseco servicio[4] domini regis. Et pro hac concessione et quieta clamancia predictus Willelmus dedit mihi xx^ti^ marcas argenti. Hiis testibus Thoma filio Gospatricii, Hormo de Ireby, Gilberto filio Gilberti, Willelmo filio Adam, Alano de Camerton, Roberto de Haurinton, Thoma de Brundefeld, Willelmo de Derham, Johanne de Dene, Gerardo de Bramtueit, Willelmo de Apelthueit, Patricio Bruno, Ranulpho Bruno.[5]

491. Carta Gilberti filii Ade de ij acris terre in Overkelet cum pertinenciis.[1]

492. Carta pro redditu de Harres.

Omnibus . . . . Johannes Moresby,[1] dominus de Harres,

[4] On "forinsec service" belonging to the King, see my narrative in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, i. 322-4. In a charter in *Reg. Episc. Glasg.* (Bann. Club. i. 73), the service is thus defined: "Sepedictus enim Simo ibit mecum super [equum] suum ad forinseca regis servicia facienda. Ego vero dum mecum sit sibi et equo suo omnia necessaria inveniam. Et si equus suus in meo servicio moriatur, ego illi alium reddam. Et si contigerit quod ipse mecum ire non poterit alium in loco mihi inveniet."

Date about 1200-1210.

491. [1] Duplicate of No. **458**. In the table of contents the two acres are described as lying *inter terras que vocantur Spitelflat juxta Carnforth et in exitu ejusdem ville ad dextram vnius tofti et vnius crofti continencium vnam rodam et communam ut patet per cartam.*

492. [1] The grantor here must have been a scion of the house of Moresby, but his exact position has not been definitely ascertained. He was probably the same person who had a commission in 1460 to purchase horses for the King's mails and who

armiger, salutem in domino. Cum nuper discordia fuit inter me et abbatem monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, ac priorem celle sancte Bege in Couplandia pro quodam clauso juxta Whillyngmor, wocato Harres close,[2] capto et incluso ut de parcella communie pasture dictorum abbatis et prioris. Noveritis me dedisse . . . . predictis abbati monasterii beate Marie, Eboraci, et priori celle sancte Bege et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et successoribus suis unum annualem redditum quindecim denariorum exeuntem de clauso meo predicto juxta Whyllyngmore vocato Harres close. Habendum et reddendum predictum annualem redditum quindecim denariorum predictis abbati et priori ac monachis et suis successoribus ad festa sancte Martini in yeme et Pentecostes per equales porciones. Et si contingat predictum redditum quindecim denariorum aretro esse ad aliquem terminum quo solvi debeat in parte vel in toto quod tunc bene licebit predictis abbati et priori ac monachis et suis successoribus in predicto inclauso distringere et districciones inde ducere, fugare, asportare et penes eos retinere, quousque de predicto annuo redditu, si qui fuerint, eis plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Et ego vero, predictus Johannes, et heredes mei predictum annualem redditum quindecim denariorum predictis abbati et priori ac monachis et suis successoribus contra omnes gentes warantizabimus inperpetuum. Et pro possessione predicti redditus predictis abbati et priori ac monachis unum denarium deliberavi. In cujus rei . . . . Datum apud Harres primo die Augusti anno [regni] regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie vicesimo quinto.[3] Hiis testibus, domino

received in the following year the laundership of the park of Plumton near Penrith (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1452-61, p. 625 : *Ibid.*, 1461-7, p. 51).

[2] These places lie close to the manor of Moresby, and the interest of the monks of St. Bees therein is authenticated by several deeds in this Register.

[3] 1 August, 1447.

Willelmo Brokylbank, rectore de Cornay, Johanne Skelton, Nicolao Skelton, Willelmo Sandz, Willelmo Ponsunby, et aliis.

493. [LIMITES ET BUNDE DE RODYNGTON.]

MEMORANDUM quod anno domini m^c^ cccc septuagesimo quarto, vicesimo sexto die mensis Octobris, isti subscripti indifferenter electi per venerabiles viros, dominum Thomam Curwen, militem, et Johannem Penyngton,[1] armigerum, amicabiles pacis compositores inter Johannem Warde,[2] tunc priorem sancte Bege, et Christoferum Sandz, liberum tenentem de Rodyngton,[3] jurati in presencia dictorum venerabilium virorum, Thome Curwen et Johannis Penyngton et Thome Eglisfeld, per sacramentum suum ad fideliter pergendum metas terre sancte Bege juxta mare in campo de Rodyngton: quod actum est die et anno predicto coram dictis venerabilibus viris et multis aliis.

	Ricardus Hogeson de Kyrkby	
	Thomas Jonson de eadem	
	Wylliam Porter de eadem	
	John Hogeson de eadem	
	Ricardus Cape de Sandwath	
	John Sanderson de eadem	
Jurati	Ricardus Payntour senior de eadem	
	Ricardus Payntour junior de eadem	
	Nicholaus Jonson de le Seecote	
	Thomas Lownde de Rodyngton	
	John Payntour de eadem	Tenentes Christopori Sandz
	John Cape de eadem	
	Jacobus Wycliffe de eadem	

493. [1] For the adjudicators here, see W. Jackson, *Papers and Pedigrees*, i. 305.

[2] Prior John Warde occurs only here in the Register. In 1473 he was admitted a brother in the Guild of Corpus Christi at York (Surtees Soc., No. 57, p. 84).

[3] On the troubles between the monks of St. Bees and the lords of Rottington, see Nos. **164**, **451-2**, with the notes there.

Isti inceperunt transitum suum ad australem angulum cujusdam fossati dicti Christoferi Sandz prope cursum aque qui dividit ex convencione terras prioris a terra dicti Christoferi extra fossatum le pete grovis[4] (*blank in MS.*) Deinde transitum fecerunt per dictum fossatum dicti Christoferi usque ad quemdam parvum cursum aque vocatum Knapehow syke; deinde per le upcast aratri usque ad quamdam divisam vel ranam directe sub le Knapehowe; deinde per dictam ranam ascendendo usque le Knapehowe ubi est congeries lapidum; deinde per quamdam divisam usque ad magnam ranam sub le Rayse: deinde per dictam ranam usque ad summitatem ejus: deinde ex transverso versus aquilonem usque le Rayse ubi est congeries lapidum: deinde per quamdam divisam et foramina terre usque caprariam prioris: deinde ascendendo versus aquilonem per propinquam ranam dicte caprarie usque terram ecclesie sancte Bege: deinde descendendo per dictam terram ecclesie versus mare usque le upcast aratri: deinde usque le Grenehowgapp per le upcast aratri: deinde usque in mare.[5]

494. PATEAT universis per presentes me, Rogerum Armyn, priorem sancte Bege in Couplandia, recipisse et habuisse, die confeccionis presencium de W[illelm]o Haryngton[1], armigero, receptore reverendissime domine, domine de Haryngton, octo solidos pro una quarta frum-

[4] In the manuscript here there is a line and a half erased.

[5] This deed, like that which follows, has no title in the Register: Nos. **492-4** are not indexed in the table of contents.

494. [1] After the death of Sir William Haryngton of Aldyngham, knight, on 10 March, 1458, the Haryngton estates passed to William lord Bonville the younger, son of his daughter Elizabeth (Inq. p. m., 36 Hen. VI. No. 20), and from this William lord Bonville to his daughter Cicely, wife of Thomas Grey, marquess of Dorset, who entered by fine in 1475 (Feet of F. Cumb., 15 Edw. IV. file 76, No. 101).

enti[2] dicto priori et successoribus suis debitos et ex antiquo per reverendissimum dominum, dominum de Haryngton, et antecessores ejusdem annuatim solvi consuetos, de quibus quidem octo solidis fateor me fore solutum dictumque receptorem inde esse acquiet[atum] per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum, quo utor, presentibus est appensum. Datum x^mo^ die mensis Decembris anno domini millesimo cccc^mo^ lxxxv°.[3]

495. MEMORANDUM yt I, Robert Paddy,[1] prior of sanct Bees, have fully content and agreyed Christofer Lyster for all maner labor, dettes, paymentes, waigyth, covenaunces frome ye begynnyng off ye worlde to this present day, beyng ye feast off sanct Mychaell therchangell in ye xxx yere of ye reigne off our soveraigne lord kyng Henry the eight,[2] and also ye said Christofer grauntes hym selff to pay at Martynmesse next comyng his yerely dew ferme and also all mercyamentes and fynys in ye strettes[3] of ye graves marcyell in ye courtes of sanct Bees fro ye entre and comyng of ye said Robert, prior, unto ye above said day over and besyd all other agrementes. In wytnes wheroff I dan Th. Osbye, monke, Th. Hicson,

[2] The payment for a quarter of grain originated in a grant of Alyne de Caunsfeld who gave the monks *unam cribram frumenti* to be received yearly on 28 October at Aldyngham (Nos. **69**, **70**).

[3] 10 December, 1485.

495. [1] John Poule was prior in 1535 (*Valor Eccles.*, v. 11). William, abbot of York, wrote early in 1537 to Cromwell that he had sent Dan Robert Paddy "to his room," but he was afraid what might betall him on the journey (Illus. Doc. Nos. xciv., xcv.). The memorandum here, which is entered on the fly-leaf of the Register, must have been one of the last of the official acts of a prior of St. Bees. The warrant for Paddy's yearly pension of £40, after the dissolution of the priory, is dated 3 June, 1538, that is, a few months before this memorandum was written.

[2] 29 September, 1538.

[3] Estreats: copies, duplicates or extracts of the record of fines or amercements in the rolls of the court.

Steven Dyghton testefyeth ye same die et anno ut supra.

Wher upon ye said Christofer haith, ye said day and yere as above specyfyeth, content ye said prior for martynmasse ferme ye next to come after ye wrytyng heroff for makyng one pare of wayne whelles.

496. MEMORANDUM[1] quod mora de Whelyngmore continetur infra bundas et divisas ut inferius declaratur, videlicet, a quibusdam circulis qui vocantur le Wheles juxta Harashowe, extendens juxta fossatum de Moresby et Distyngton usque ad fossatum de Substal, et sic per fossatum de Gylgarran usque ad quemdam lapidem stantem de Frothowe, et sic ascendendo versus orientem juxta Inweregh, et sic ascendendo per fossatum de Brownrig, descendendo versus austrum usque ad Arlokdenbek, et sic per Arlokdenbek usque ad fossatum de Wedaker, et sic per dicta fossata usque ad aquam de Kikill versus occidentem, et sic ex altera parte aque de Kikil ascendendo juxta rivulum de Prestgill, et sic a Prestgill versus Boriam per medium de Withemyre, et sic ascendendo per siketam usque ad croftum Mauricii anglicè Croft morez.[2]

496. [1] This document, which is written on the fly-leaf of the Register, may be referred to No. **492**, when there was a dispute between John Moresby, lord of Harras, and the monks of St. Bees, touching a close near Whillyngmor, called Harres Close.

[2] All the place-names mentioned in these bounds are still found on the map, except *le Wheles*, which appears to connote a vanished stone circle, *Frothowe* and *Inweregh* : Substal is Stubsgill (O. S., lxi. N.E.) : *croftum Mauricii anglice Croft morez*, now represented by Croftmorris (O. S., lxi. S.E.), is interesting. J. Denton surmised that "Morisceby or Mauriceby, now Moresby, took name first of one Maurice, who first seated himself there, the ruins of whose mansion house yet appearing approves the same" (*Accompt*, p. 31). If the etymology is no better than the identification of the ruins, by which, of course, the Roman camp, in which the church now stands, is meant, Denton's explanation of the origin of the place-name is somewhat fanciful. The manor of Moresby was bounded on three sides by moors, the fourth side being the sea. The situation apparently gave the place its name.

497. [INSTRUMENTA INSULANA SANCTE BEGE PERTINENCIA.[1]]

1. OMNIBUS hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Thomas Ranulphi, comes Moravie, dominus Wallie, Anandie et Mannie, salutem. Noveritis nos inspexisse cartam Reginaldi, Dei gracia, regis Insularum etc., *as in No.* 47.

2. PLACITA[2] apud ecclesiam sancti Lupi[3] in Russehin in Insula de Manne, die Martis proxime post festum sancti Hillarii, anno pontificatus domini A[ntonii], Dei gracia, Dunelmensis episcopi, decimo nono,[4] inter priorem sancte Bege in Coupland petentem et . . . . abbatem de Russehin tenentem, coram Waltero de Huntercoumb et fratre Willelmo de Malton, justiciariis dicti domini episcopi et domini dicte Insule ad hoc assignatis per breve suum, et coram domino Nicholao de Morisceby, milite, Gilberto Maschaskel et Reginaldo Macstephan, coronatoribus dicte Insule, eis associatis in hec verba.

Antonius, Dei gracia, Dunelmensis episcopus, dilectis et fidelibus suis, Waltero de Huntercomb et fratre (*sic*) Willelmo de Malton, salutem. Sciatis quod constituimus vos justiciarios nostros unacum hiis quos vobis associaveritis, ad audiend[um] et terminand[um] loquelam que est inter priorem et conventum de sancta Bega in Coupland petentem et . . . . abbatem de Ruscelin tenentem de tota terra in Eskedale et de tota terra in Asmundertoftes in Insula de Manne. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos diem et locum quos ad hoc provideritis, vocatis partibus coram vobis, predictam loquelam audiatis et terminetis secundum consuetudinem dicte Insule, et plenam et celerem justiciam partibus predictis inde

497. [1] These two deeds are written on a narrow strip of vellum and mounted on a guard at folio 27 of the Register.

[2] This deed serves as an introduction to No. **46.**

[3] The church of Rushen is now said to be entitled in the name of the Holy Trinity: here it is St. Lupus or St. Leu.

[4] 16 January, 1302.

habere faciatis. Salvis nobis amerciamentis inde provenientibus. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum apud Dunelmum nono decimo die Junii, pontificatus nostri anno octavo decimo.[5]

Idem . . . . abbas summonitus fuit ad respondendum dicto . . . . priori de placito terre, unde idem . . . . prior dicit quod idem . . . . abbas se deforc[iavit] unum messuagium, tria tofta, sexaginta acras terre, sexaginta acras more cum suis pertinenciis in Eskedale et in Asmundertoftes in Insula de Mannie, unde quidam Willelmus[6] predecessor suus fuit vestitus et seisitus in dominio suo ut de feodo et jure ecclesie de sancta Bega in Coupland tempore pacis, scilicet, tempore reg[is] Godredi patris Olavi, et inde explecia recepit ut in bladis et agistamentis pasture ad valenciam dimidie marce, etc. Et quod hoc sit jus suum et jus ecclesie de sancta Bega tendit sectam et der' etc. Et idem . . . . abbas venit et defendit jus predicti prioris, etc. Et dicit quod quidam Alexander, quondam rex Scocie, qui Insulam de Manne per ensem[7] conquestabatur, quemdam predecessorem suum de predictis tenementis feoffavit, que feoffamenta fuerunt in partibus de Furneis, et eciam dicit quod quidam prior, predecessor suus, versus quemdam . . . . abbatem, predecessorem dicti abbatis predicta tenementa petiit per breve dicti regis Alexandri ejusdem nature coram Mauricio Acarsan, justiciario ad hoc assignato etc. et coram quo predicta loquela inter predictos priorem et abbatem erat determinata. Ita, videlicet, quod predictus abbas pre-

[5] 19 June, 1301.

[6] Prior William of St. Bees only occurs here in the Register: his date falls at some time during the reign of King Godred father of King Olave, 1154-87. See King Godred's charter at No. **43**.

[7] This probably refers to the cession of the Isle of Man to Alexander III. by King Magnus of Norway in 1266, as reported in the *Chron. de Mailros*, pp. 196-7, and the *Chron. de Lanercost*, p. 64, though both chronicles give a different complexion to the annexation than that in the pleadings.

dicta tenementa per judicium tenuit etc. Et predictus prior in misericordia remansit. Et predictus . . . . prior dicit quod predictus abbas ad formam excepcionis sue non debet admitti, pro eo quod excepcio dicti abbatis est ad actionem dicti prioris excludendam, et idem . . . . abbas nullam fecit mencionem de certa persona petente nec tenente, nec eciam recordum rotulorum dicti justiciarii in forma qua pertinet vocavit, set omnino recusavit. Ideo predictus prior petit judicium etc. Et eciam quoad hec quod dictus . . . . abbas dicit quod quidam Alexander, quondam rex Scocie, feoffavit predecessorem suum de predictis tenementis etc. Idem prior petit judicium desicut idem . . . . abbas in respondend[o] nullum feoffamentum inde ostendit, nec aliquid aliud per quod jus suum possit deteriorari nec cur[ia] in aliquo certiorari etc. Et super hoc datus est dies dictis partibus usque diem Lune proxime post octabas sancti Hillarii anno supradicto.

Et postea dicto die in octabis etc. venerunt partes et petierunt licenciam concordandi etc. Et convenit ita inter eos quod predictus . . . . abbas cognovit dicto . . . . priori omnes terras et tenementa cum messuagiis, toftis, molendinis, serviciis liberorum et villanorum, pratis, pasturis, moris, marescis, viis, aquis, semitis, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis in Asmundertoftes sine aliquo retenimento esse jus dicti prioris et conventus et ecclesie sancte Bege in Coupland. Tenenda et habenda predictis priori et conventui de sancta Bega et successoribus suis inperpetuum. Et pro hac autem concessione idem prior concessit pro se et successoribus suis predictis . . . . abbati et conventui de Ruscelin quod teneant, habeant totas terras et tenementa de Eskedale cum omnibus suis pertinenciis sine aliquo retenimento sibi et successoribus suis inperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium predicti justiciarii presenti processui sigilla sua apposuerunt.

498. CHRONICON CUMBRIE.[1]

REX Wyll[elmus] cognomine bastardus, dux Normanie, conquestor Anglie, dedit totam terram de comitatu Combrie Ran[ulfo] de Melchenis et Galfrido fratri eorumdem totam terram de Coupland.

Sciendum est quod magnum feodum militis constat ex iiij^or^ hidis ; et una hida ex iiij^or^ virgatis : et una virgata ex iiij^or^ ferndellis : et una ferndella ex x acris terre. Item sciendum est quod quando dabitur ad scutagium pro magno feodo militari xls., tunc j virgata terre, ijs. vj*d*. Et dimidia virgata, xv*d*. Et pro ferndella, vij*d*. ob. Et pro j acre, ob. q. Et sic clxx acres terre faciunt unam hidam ut iiij^or^ hide faciunt unum magnum feodum militare quod dabit ad relevium cs., et feodum militare integre continet cxl acras terre.

Memorandum, e converso, quod x acres terre faciunt j ferndellam, et iiij^or^ ferndelle faciunt unam virgatam sive dimidiam carucatam : et sic iiij^or^ virgate faciunt unam hidam sive ij carucatas : et iiij^or^ hide faciunt viij carucatas : quod est feodum militis.

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Item j carucata terre continet iiij . xv acras.

Rex[2] Will[elmus] cognomine bastardus, dux Normanie,

498. [1] The text of this compilation is written on paper quarto size, mounted on a guard and inserted in the Register after fol. 72, where it occupies fols. 73-6 of the manuscript. Fragments of the document have been often printed from untrustworthy sources during the past three centuries. The text here has not been printed before and the alternative readings are taken from the early copy of the Register of Wetheral (MS. ff. clxi.-clxiij) recently restored to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. These two copies are the earliest at present known. St. George made some extracts from a copy in the 'Liber Abbatie de Holme Coltraine in comitatu Cumbrie' (Add. MS. 10108, No. 64), but they are of little value. This document should be compared with Illus. Doc. No. VJ. For the origin of both compilations, see my argument in *V. C. H. Cumb.*, i., 297-8.

[2] The Wetheral copy begins here.

conquestor Anglie, dedit totam terram de comitatu Cumbrie Ran[ulfo] de Melchins et Galfrido fratri ejusdem Ran[ulfi] totum comitatum Cestrie, et Willelmo fratri eorumdem totam terram de Coupland inter Duden et Darwent.

Ran[ulfus] de Melchines feoffavit Hubbertum de Waux de baronia de Gillysland et Ran[ulfum] fratrem ejus de Sowerby, Carlatone, Hubbryghtby, et Robertum fratrem eorumdem de baronia de Dalstone: et feoffavit Robertum de Stiviers[3] de baronia de Burgo: et Richerum de Boyvile de baronia de Lemyngtone, et Oderdo de Logis de baronia de Stainton: et feoffavit Waldevum filium Cospatricii de Dunbar comitem in Scocia de tota baronia de Allerdale inter Wathenpole et Darwent.

Predictus Will[elmus] de Meschins, dominus de Coupland, feoffavit Waldevum filium Cospatricii de tota terra inter Cocar et Darwent simul cum quinque villis, scilicet, Brygham, Eglysfeld, Dene, Bramtewat',[4] Graisothen, et duo Clyftone et Stainburne: et feoffavit Oderdum le Clarke de quarta parte de Crostwait pro custodia asturcorum suorum.

Galfridus de Meschins, comes Cestrie, obiit sine herede de corpore suo: et Ran[ulfus] de Melchins[5] fuit comes Cestrie et reddidit domino regi totum comitatum Cumbrie tali condicione ut singuli feoffati sui tenuissent terras suas de domino rege in capite.

Predictus Waldevus filius comitis Cospatricii feoffavit Oderdum de Logis de baronia de Wygton, Dondraft,[6] Wavertone, Blencogo et Kyrkbryde, qui fundavit ecclesiam de Wygton: et dedit Oderdo filio Liolfe Talintyre et Castebryge[7] cum foresta inter Caltre et Greta, et priori et conventui de Gisburne, Appleton et Brycekyrke, cum advocacione ejusdem ecclesie: et dedit Ade filio Liolfe Uldel' [et] Gileruce; et dedit Gamello filio Brun, Bothil:

[3] W. Dest'ivers. [4] W. Bramtwhate. [5] W. Meschins.
[6] W. Dondragt. [7] W. Castelrige.

et dedit Waldevo filio Gileminii, cum Ithreda[8] sorore sua, Broghtone, Rybtone, et parvam Broghtone, et Donwoldef ac Bowaldef ad unam logeam ; et dedit Ormo filio Ketelli Ceton, Cambertone, Flemingby, Craiksothen, cum Gravelda[9] sorore sua : et Dulfino filio Alwardi cum Matilda sorore sua Appletwarter[10] et parvam Crosby, Langryge, et Brygham cum advocacione ejusdem ecclesie : et dedit Melbeth, medico suo, villam de Bromefeld, salva sibi advocacione ejusdem ecclesie.

Alanus filius et heres ejusdem Waldevi dedit Ran[ulfo] Lyndsei Blenerhasset et Ukmanby cum Ethereda sorore sua : et dedit Uthredo filio Fergus, domino Galwidie, cum Gornella[11] sorore sua, Torpenhow cum advocacione ecclesie : et dedit Catello de Spanser[12] Threpeland : et dedit Herberto villam de Thuresby pro tercia parte unius ville ; et dedit Cospatricio filio Ormi altam Ireby pro tercia parte unius ville ; et dedit Gamello le Brun Rughtwate pro tercia parte unius ville : et dedit Radulfo Engaine Issael cum pertinenciis [et] Blancrake cum servicio de Newtone. Et idem Alanus habuit unum fratrem bastardum nomine Cospatricum, cui dedit Boulton, Bastyntwait, et Esterholme : Et dedit Oderdo Newton cum pertinenciis : et dedit tribus venatoribus suis, scilicet, Sleth et sociis suis, Hayton : et dedit Uitredo[13] unam carrucatam terre in Aspatryke ut esset summonitor in Allerdall : et dedit Dulfino sex bovatas terre in alta Crosby ut esset serviens domini regis in Allerdale : et dedit Simoni de Schetelinges[14] medietatem de Derem et Dolfino filio Cospatricii aliam medietatem : et dedit Waldevo filio Dolfini Brakanewat' : et dedit prioratui sancte Bege Stainborne : et dedit prioratui Karliol[i], cum corpore Waldevi filii sui, crucem sanctam quam adhuc possidet et Crosby cum advocacione ejusdem ecclesie, et cum servicio Uitredi,[15] et advocacionem

[8] W. Ethreda. [9] W. Gurwelda. [10] W. Appletwhaite.
[11] W. Gurnelda. [12] W. Despencer. [13] W. Uctredo.
[14] W. Scheftelyngs. [15] W. Uctredi.

ecclesie de Aspatryke cum servicio Alani de Brayton, cum advocacione ecclesie de Ireby cum servicio Walde[vi] de Langtwat.

Idem Alanus filius Waldevi dedit domino Henrico regi landas foreste de Allerdale unacum venacione quando hospitavit apud Holme coltrane.

Cui Alano successit Will[elmus] filius Doncani, comes de Murrafe, nepos ipsius Alani et heres procreatus ex Ethreda sorore Waldevi patris sui.

Idem Will[elmus] filius Doncani disponsaverat Aliciam filiam Roberti de Romeney, domini de Skepton in Craven : qui Robertus quondam disponsaverat filiam Willelmi[16] de Meschins, domini de Coupland. Idem Willelmus procreavit ex predicta Alicia uxore sua Willelmum puerum de Egremond, qui infra etatem obiit, et tres filias, quarum prima, nomine Cicilia, maritata fuit, cum honore de Skypton, Willelmo le Brossas,[17] comiti Albemarlie, per dominum Henricum regem Anglie : Item secunda, nomine Amabilla, maritata fuit Reginaldo de Luce cum honore de Egremond per eundem regem : Tercia, nomine Alicia de Romilie, maritata fuit Gilberto Pipard cum Aspatryke et baronia de Allerdall et libertate de Cokermouth per eundem regem, et iterum per reginam Roberto de Courteney, et obiit sine herede de se.

Willelmus Brossus,[18] comes Albemarlie, genuit ex ea Cicilia Hawisiam : cui successit Willelmus de Fortibus, comes Albemarlie : cui successit alter Willelmus de Fortibus : cui successit Avelina, que fuit disponsata domino Edmondo fratri domini regis Edwardi et obiit sine herede.

Reginaldus de Luce genuit ex Amabilla Amabillam et Aliciam : et successit Amabille Lambertus de Multon : cui successit Thomas de Multon de Egremond : et successit Alicie Thomas de Luce : cui successit Thomas filius ejus : cui successit Antonius frater ejus.

[16] Omitted in W. [17] W. Grossus. [18] W. Grossus.

[DECENSUS DE MULTON ET LUCY.][19]

Cecilia filia primogenita, que maritata fuit Willelmo le Bros,[20] comiti Albemarlie, habuit ad partem suam Skepton et Rudestone cum pertinenciis per servicium illi pertinens. De Cecilia venit Hawisia, de Hawisia, Willelmus de Fortibus, alius Willelmus de Fortibus, de quo Willelmo.	Willelmus Teronis Thomas Johannes Avicia } sine herede Avelina, que maritata fuit domino Edmondo filio regis Edwardi primi, sine herede.

Willelmus comes de Murray, filius Doncany, fuit dominus de Coupland, Cokermouth, Allerdall, Skyptone, et Rodystone, et habuit tres filias, scilicet, Cicilia, Amabilis, et Alicia, inter quas partita fuit tota hereditas sua in hunc modum, et habuit unum filium, Willelmum nomine, qui sine herede obiit.

Amabilis, secunda filia, que maritata fuit Reginaldo de Lucy, habuit ad partem suam Egremond et Coupland per servicium unius antiqui feodi militis. De Amabilla venit Ricardus de Lucy: de Ricardo, Amabilis et Alicia, inter quas partita fuit tota terra de Coupland post decessum patris sui. Et ille eidem postmodum dissonaverint versus Willelmum de Fortibus medietatem de Cokermouth et Allerdale que fuit de hereditate Alicie de Rumly, amite Ricardi de Lucy, patris predictarum Amabilis et Alicie, unde bene constat quod dicte Amabilis et Alicia et heredes sui, viz., Thomas filius Lamberti de Multon et Thomas de Lucy filius Alani de Multone, tenuerunt et adhuc heredes eorum tenere debent de domino rege totum Coupland per servicium quod illi pertinet: et nihilominus medietatem baronie de Allardal et de Cokermouth et heredes Willelmi de Fortibus si essent superstites: Alani medietatem baronie de Allardall et Cokermouth et totum Skiptone et

[19] The rubric is supplied from W. [20] W. Gros.

Rodestone. Alicia de Rumely, tercia soror, habuit ad partem suam Cokermouth et Allardall tenendam per baroniam : que quidem Alicia obiit sine herede de se. Et Willelmus de Fortibus, filius Awici et nepos Cecilie, seisivit in manum suam totum Cokermouth et Allardal quoad usque[21] Amabilla et Alicia, filie Ricardi de Lucy, dissonaverint inde medietatem, eo quod fuit de hereditate Alicie de Rumney, amite Ricardi de Lucy patris sui. Amabilla maritata fuit Lamberto de Multon ; de qua Amabilla, Thomas de Multon de Egremont : de quo, alius Thomas : de quo Teronys Thomas, qui nunc petit. Alicia maritata fuit Alano de Multon fratri predicti Lamberti : de qua Alicia, Thomas de Lucy : de quo, Thomas et Antonius ; et Thomas sine herede obiit : Antonius nunc petit.

[21] W. quousque.

ILLUSTRATIVE DOCUMENTS

I. Vita et Miracula S. Bege Virginis in Provincia North-anhimbrorum.[1] [Cott. MS. Faustina, B. IV. ff. 122-138b.]

Vita S. Bege et de Miraculis eiusdem.

Incipit prologus in vita sancte Bege virginis pridie Kalendas Novembris.[2]

Si essem scriba doctus in regno celorum, sciens et potens de thesauro meo proferre nova et vetera, profecto eructaret cor meum verbum bonum, dicens immo edicens ad honorem regis Christi prima et novissima beate Bege virginis opera. Sed eius vetera transierunt ex magna parte, elapsa a presentium noticia, eo quod non esset cuius pia lingua calamus scribe velociter scribens ea. Venerabilis tamen Beda quedam de eius actionibus in istoria sua tractatim tangit, et multo succintius, ut pluribus videtur, quam talis tantaque materia exposcit, stilo currente pertransiit. Nova vero eius opera et recentiora, que video sunt facta, non obliteravit omnino oblivio a posteriorum memoria, quia pro patribus filii, qui nati exsurrexerunt, ennarraverunt ea filiis suis ut cognoscat generatio altera. Licet enim generatio adveniat et generatio pretereat, quamdiu tamen terra stat Bege virginis beate semper in benedictione memorande, memoria manet in generatione sanctorum, crebraque miracula in presentia hominum exhibita illam presentialiter cum sponso suo regnare comprobant in regno celorum. Ego vero, licet egenus et pauper scientia, incitante tamen devotione, ex cronicis et ystoriis authenticis, et virorum veridicorum narrationibus, que fide digna

[1] The date of this compilation has been ascribed by Sir Thos. Duffus Hardy to the latter part of the twelfth century (*Descriptive Catalogue of Materials*, R.S., i. 224), but it is quite certain from the internal evidence that it is much later. The manuscript volume, of which the *Vita et Miracula* forms a part, once belonged to the abbey of Holmcultram, as the inscription on its title-page shows :—" Liber sancte Marie de Holmcoltran, lib. cxl." The manuscript, which is written in double column with red rubrication, was printed by S. Jefferson, Carlisle, in 1842, with a translation and notes by G. C. Tomlinson, F.S.A.

[2] This statement seems to show that the monks observed 31 October as the feast of St. Bega as it is calendared in the Aberdeen Breviary. See note 2 on No. 227 of the Register of St. Bees.

docebantur, diligenter collegi, et ad edificationem filiorum ecclesie in duos libellos vitam et miracula sancte virginis redegi. Explicit prologus.

Incipit vita sancte Bege virginis.

Quomodo de Ybernia patrem clanculo fugiens primum ad Coplandium venit.

Regnabat quidam rex prepotens in Hybernia, qui predecessores suos reges precessit divitiis et gloria, qui licet ad votum in terra successibus polleret felicibus eo tamen estimatur principari felicius quo sub titulo nominis Christi, cui servire regnare est, semet ipsum divine legi mancipabat devotius. Suscipit itaque ex legitimo coniugio filiam, nomine Begam, Christiane fidei misteriis ex materno utero initiatam, que sane vestem nuptialem, quam in baptismo induit, immaculatam conservans, semetipsam sponso celesti sponsam non habentem maculam aut rugam exhibuit. Quantumcunque enim profecit etate tanto magis ut ei placeret, cui se probavit, crescere studuit sanctitate in puellari facie induit maternalem maturitatem et puerillem percurrens etatem nullam puerilitatis incurrit impuritatem: frequens namque erat in thalamo, rarissima in publico. Iam vitam suam informabat et preparabat sancte religionis quam arreptura erat proposito, et ne in conclavi inutile dissolveretur otio, aut oneroso torperet fastidio, ac sic dormitaret anima eius pre tedio, tempus redimebat sacras literas discendi studio, aut manibus suis aurifrisia operando vel gemmas auro intexendo miro et perpulchro satis artificio. Aliquando eciam manus suas misit ad forfices, aliquando digiti eius apprehendunt fusum, ne dies in vaccuum consumeret, sed potius tempori illuderet, et ut huiusmodi disceret exercitium quandoque ornamentis ecclesie profuturum et haberet horum usum, aniles fabulas et ineptias et puellares lusus et iocos fugiebat. Quecunque sancta, quecunque honesta, audire ac loqui dulce habebat. Spiritus enim dilectionis a patre precedens unctione sua interius eam de omnibus, que ad salutem spectabant, docebat, fuitque Dominus cum ea et omnia opera eius dirigebat, per quem in cunctis virgo prospere agebat. Inspiravit enim Paraclitus spiritui eius vitiorum odium, amorem virtutum, mundi contemptum, conversationis celestis apetitum, virginee pudicitie affectum et effectum, et ante omnia immortalis sponsi amorem et desiderium.

Erat preterea speciosa forma pre cunctis filiabus regionis illius, tamen non solum pauperes et mediocres, verum eciam omnes magnates et divites plebis mirabantur, desiderabant, deprecabantur vultum eius. Cumque iam puerilibus annis

evolutis ad mundum muliebrem pervenisset virgo generosa, et in facie eius vernarent velut verno tempore lilium et rosa, eius coniugium appetebant principum, ducum, tam extraneorum quam indigenarum, filii, mittentes ac secum afferentes armillas inaures, anulos, ciclades auro textas, gemmas, et alia ornamenta et munera preciosa. Beata vero Bega aurum amplexans ut paleas animo, argentum ut lutum platearum, gemmas ut stipulam aura raptam, armillas ut favillas, vestes olosericas, purpuram et bissum, ut pannum menstrualem, et quicquid honorum aut divitiarum huius mundi profert vel pollicetur iactantia pompatita, ob Christi amorem, quem sibi lucifacere omnimodis optabat, arbitrabatur ut stercora.

Et quamvis aliquando pro tempore et loco, in vestitu deaurato circumamicta erat varietate, utpote puella natu nobilis, etate iam nubilis, constituta in regiis laribus omnis tamen gloria filie regis erat ab intus. Ab ipso enim pubertatis primevo flore spiritu anelo desiderabat monasterium potius quam matrimonium, fieri magis monacham quam maritam, habitare in domo domini carne et mente virginem quam in solio regni matrem filiorum letantem. Considerabat virgo prudentissima curas multimodas carnales sequentes nuptias, qualiter cum labore incipiunt, in pudore persistunt, et cum dolore finiunt. Et sicut tribulacionem carnis habent huiusmodi, teste apostolo : ita qui non nubunt neque nubuntur similes erunt angelis in celo. Distant namque virgo et angelus natura et felicitate sed non gracia vel virtute. Angeli namque integritas est felicior, virginis vero fortior : fortis plane in continuo pene prelio et assiduo conflictu virginitas, que in corpore pene bestiali, et in hac regione dissimilitudinis assimilari illius forma, que de sursum est, cum gracia conatur, ymagini et celibatum civium celestis representare regionis. Cum enim quilibet gradus coniugatorum sive continentium habeat de perpetrata carnis corruptione, quo doleat, sancta et immaculata virginitas semper habet in salvatore suo unde gaudeat. Et licet quilibet iustus videatur sequi Deum via qua poterit, de illis tamen qui non inquinaverunt vestimenta sua legitur quod sequuntur agnum quocunque ierit.

Quocirca beatissima Bega balatum agni celestis studebat audire aure audiendi, et de eius vellere sibi vestem nuptialem texere, ut ad eius nuptias posset pervenire, et quasi sponsa ornata monilibus suis, sponsum decoratum corona videre, et ab eo indui vestimento salutis, et circumdari mereretur indumento letitie sempiterne. Spernens itaque cunctas mundi huius immundi illecebras, vanitates et insanias falsas, virgo venerabilis virgini-

tatem suam die illo Deo offerens voto se contraxit non contracturam vel experituram sponte cum aliquo copulas nuptiarum, quatenus nesciens thorum in delicto haberet fructum in respectione animarum sanctarum.

Hec autem ea cogitante et in se de se statuente, quidam vir venusto vultu et habitu venerando coram astans ei apparuit, et quasi omnia interiora anime eius sciens, propositum illius aprobans, votum magnificans, tunicam talarem induere et capud hostie cum cauda immolare admonuit. Cumque plura concionaretur ad eamque confirmarent et corroborarent in ea celibatum, dedit ei armillam habentem signum sancte crucis in summitate eius evidenter expressum. Deinde subiungens, "Accipe" inquit, "eulogium istud a Domino Deo tibi missum, quo te illi subarratam agnoscas, illumque effici tibi sponsum. Pone ergo illud sicut signum super cor tuum et super brachium tuum ut nullum amatorem admittas preter ipsum."

Hec dicens disparuit, et virgo multiplices gracias agens fecit sicut edocta fuit et armillam super se fere indesinter portavit. Utrum autem illa persona fuerit angelus vel aliquis sanctus habetur incertum, sed tamen quod per armillam illam crebra miracula facta sunt et adhuc fiunt satis est compertum. Et non videatur cuiquam absurdum, Begam Domino ab angelo vel ab aliquo sancto obpignerari per armillam dum legamus a sancto Germano, Autisiodorensi episcopo, per nummum ereum consignari sanctam virginem genofevam. His ita gestis dum virgo genere et specie vernaret in Hibernia, degens in patris regis thalamo, procul et de ultimis finibus precium eius, procos regii germanis attrahebat, inter quos erat quidam adolescens illustris, fillius regis Norwagensis, et heres regni, post modicum rex futurus. Cuiusdum fama formose et facete puelle, et regis patris illius potestas, honor regni, divitie et delicie filiorum hominum, pulsassent aures, consilio optimatum et amicorum suorum, qui erant ei a secretis, nuncios destinat in Hiberniam ad explorandum si rei veritas fame conquadraret. Si autem fama non volasset in vacuum, nec vero oppositum proferret testimonium, nomine eius appeterent Begham, filiam regis, sibi in coiugale consortium.

Nuncii vero, sicut erant docti, sibi iniuncta prosecuti sunt, et veritate rei opinione maiorem experti, graciam in oculis regis et magnatum terre super peticione sua invenirent. Rex autem, qui predecessorum suorum plantationibus in Hibernia altas stirpis sue miserat radices, et quaquam versum in insula usque ad mare extenderat palmites prosapie, ex filia in successione nepotum ultra mare extendere suas preposuit propagines. Perpendit

enim tale conubium sibi et suis ob varios vitree fortune rotatus, qui accidere solent, fore profuturum, et utrique regno et utriusque regionis incolis per illud firmari fedus pacis et mutue amicitie incrementum.

Nuncios itaque regiis muneribus, ut decebat, remuneratos ad propria remittens, regi iuveni denunciavit ut si suam presenciam illis in partibus exhiberet, et in conspectu suo et optimatum terre cum filia sua matrimonium contraberet, illi eam honorifice traderet. Alioquin non arbitrabatur tutum, comodum aut honestum puellam tam eximii decoris et generis sub alterius alicuius custodia quam sponsi proprii in regionem tam longinquam mittere ad thalamum collocandum. Nuncii vero repatriati postquam responsa que invenerant domino suo regi denudassent, bonus visus est sermo in oculis eius et consiliariorum eius Hiberniam adire, et cum virgine prenominata coniugium inire. Quid plura? Armamenta naute expediunt et ventis ad vota perflantibus vela committunt, optatisque Hibernie portubus allabantur. A rege autem et aulicis rex cum suis excipitur cum gaudio, et facta est letitia magna in populo illo. Sicut regiam ergo decebat magnificenciam extruitur convivium, et quum advesperascebat et inclinata erat iam dies, communi assensu deliberant mane maturare pro quo venerant negocium. Indulgebant interim, ut se habet seculi vanitas, calicibus, epotandis potentes ad potandum, et viri fortes ad miscendum ebrietatem, laurea se coronatum quilibet estimat qui vino posset sopire, immo quodammodo sepilire suum conbibitorem. Tali itaque ludo asuetos temulencia cunctos pene oppresserat, et iam plurima pars noctis expensa singulos ad lectos suos compellebat.

Beata vero Begha inter hec vehementer anxiabatur, formidans et ymaginans orti sui conclusi lilium iamiamque deflorandum et decolorandum, et thesaurum in vase fictili preciosum, immo ut ita dixerim vitreo, cum magna cautela et multo sudore servatum, e vicino surripiendum. Angustie enim fuerunt illi undique, et quid eligeret vel quo se verteret ignorabat. Si enim iuge remedium quereret, videbat ostia obserrata, exitus obstrusos, vigiles qui custodiebant regiam excubantes. Plures namque ex fortissimis Hybernie ambiebant ex more non solum lectulum regis vel thalamum, sed eciam totum palacium, et uniuscuiusque sica super femur suum, et bipennis super humerum, et lancea in manu eius, propter timores nocturnos et casus inopinatos. Si vero aliquo casu exitum inveniret, et per medium vigilum transiret, non facile sibi a facie patris locum latendi aut evadiendi alicubi inveniret. Si posuisset tenebras latibulum pater eius quereret eam

in milibus suis et invenire, inventam reduceret, reductam plagis vapularet multis, utpote scientem voluntatem eius et non facientem, necnon imperium eius prevaricantem. Si vero aliquid sanctimonalium ingrederetur cenobium, inde manus patris educeret eam, eciam ab altari evelleret illam. Quid ergo faciet? Mortali sponso que se immortali voverat nubere nec licet nec libet. Patris iussioni obniti non prevalet, periit eciam fuga ab ea, et quo se abscendat non habet. Totum ergo refugium suum, solam spem in Domino Deo suo ponit, totam curam suam in Domino iactat, ut eam de laqueis mundi omnibus eripiat.

Consurgens igitur in nocte quando sopor solet occupare homines in principio vigiliarum suarum, effundebat sicut aquam cor suum ante conspectum Domini Dei sui, levans ad eam puras manus in oracione cum magno lacrimarum imbre, dicens, "Domine Iesu Christe, fili Dei et virginis, auctor et amator, inspirator et consecrator, conservator et coronator virginitatis, tu sicut scis, sicut tibi placet, sicut potes, custodi in me propositum quod tibi dedicavi illibatum in corde et in carne integritatis. Tu namque, nature conditor, tempore naturalis legis, opilionem tuum, Abel, duplici laurea, virginitatis, scilicet, et martyrii decorasti. Tu sub lege scripta, Heliam integritatis candidatu stolatum ad superos rapuisti. Tu, Baptistam tuum et precursorem Johannem, nescientem labem, nivei pudoris, ante te misisti. Tu eciam unicam spem mundi, Dominam nostram, ad decus et decorem virginibus in speciosissimum et specialissimum speculum proposuisti, ex cuius utero induvias nostre nature assumens, tanquam sponsus procedens de thalamo suo, mundo salvator apparuisti. Tu quoque, dilectum tuum Johannem a nuptiis ad nuptias agni vocans, immarcessibili virginitatis flore vernantem in evum conservasti, cui cellam aromatum tuorum, propiciatorium humane reconciliationis, custodiendam tradidisti. Tu, Agnem, Agatham, Luciam et Katerinam, aliasque perplures, in fide tui nominis propter pudicitiam agonizantes coronasti, et nomen tuum benedictum per harum triumphales titulos magnificasti. Horum ergo gracia queso ut inveniam ego, ancilla tua, graciam in oculis tuis, quatinus assis mihi adiutor in oportunitatibus [mea] in tribulacione, ut, te datore, te duce, te rectore et protectore, reddam tibi vota mea que distinxerunt labia mea."

Multa in hunc modum perorans et Dominum exorans, ipsi virginitatem suam conservandam commendabat, quia violenciam patris eo quod esset homo austerius, et a sentencia animi quodammodo inflexabilis valde formidabat. Dum ergo silencium tenerent omnia, et nox in suo cursu pene medium iter haberet,

Omnipotentis sermo a regalibus sedibus ad virginem manentem in regalibus edibus descendit, et vox celitus ad eam facta, ipsa sola audiente, ita insonuit : " Noli temere Begha, amica mea carissima, exaudita est deprecacio tua. Audi ergo, filia, et inclina aurem tuam ad me, et obliviscere populum tuum et domum patris tui, et habebis domum non manufactam in celis iam tibi preparatam. Oportet ergo te transire de regno ad regnum, de populo tuo ad populum alterum, de terra ad terram, de Hybernia ad Britanniam que vocatur Anglia, et ibi, consummatis in bono diebus tuis, te recipiam ad consortia angelica. Surge itaque et armillam, qua mihi subarrata es, accipe, descendensque ad mare navem invenies preparatam que te transveat in Britanniam."

Virgo igitur Christi venerabilis iussioni patris celistis quam audivit, ut se filiam eius comprobaret, devote obedivit. Vidit enim cordis oculis credendo se percepturam bona domini in terra viventium, quia nimirum firmior fuit in ea expectacio futurorum, dum vidit eciam corporaliter se percepisse solacium presentium munerum. Et ideo mandatis illius, ad faciendum ea, aurem suam inclinavit, quia omnes gloria mundialis fastu despecto, corque corpus suum divino obsequio, in omni humilitate et obediencia perseveranter mancipavit.

Et ecce sopor Domini super omnes infra et extra aulam regiam iacentes et excubantes irruit, et omnia claustra, ad tactum armille, clavis David, virgini egregie egredienti aperuit. Exivit itaque de terra sua et de cognacione sua et de domo patris sui, cum fideli Abraham, utpote filia Abrahe, ut veniret ad terram quam monstraverat ei Dominus.

Pergens igitur ad portum maris pervenit, navemque preparatam iuxta promissum invenit : illamque ingressa, prospero cursu et felici appulsu, in quandam provinciam Anglie, vocabulo Couplandiam, devenit. Egressa vero de navi loca maritima circumivit et cetera finitima reperit que circumcirca nemora densissima et solitarie vite aptissima. Illa vero soli Deo vacare desiderans in loco tunc temporis satis nemoroso secus litus maris posito, cellam virgineam virgo sibi construxit, ibique districtissime conversationis agone Domino diu desudans multis annis deguit. Sedebat ergo solitaria, ac levans se supra se, vacabat et videbat quam Dominus ipse Deus, gustans frequenter quam suavis et dulcis est omnibus sperantibus in se. Ibi ergo dilectus suus sibi, et ad eam conversacio eius inter ubera sua commorantis, currensque in odore unguentorum eius, ab eo post eum tracta, et in amore eius liquefacta omnia caduca habens sub pedibus, pre desiderio illius eam crebro visitantis.

Cumque illo in loco in sanctitate et iusticia coram Domino vivens multo tempore maneret, cepit illa plaga regionis a piratis frequentari qui consueverant fines illos depredari. Dei ergo famula, a facie illorum verita, non formidabat mortem aut membrorum abscissionem aut rerum temporalium quarum preter solam armillam expers erat disspoliacionem, sed potius a sacrilegis sibi timebat violenter inferri preciosissimi sui thesauri dirreptionem, virginitatis videlicet sue deflorationem. Consuluit itaque super hoc Dominum, ipsoque revelante necnon iubente, ab illo loco maturabat discessum. Digrediens inde, armillam suam, nutu divino oblita, secum non tulit, quia multa inibi fieri miracula in testimonium et signum sancte conversationis eius benignitas Salvatoris providit.

Principatur in illo tempore regno Northanhimbrorum, Anglie decus, servus Christi, rex Oswaldus, post modicum proprio cruore laureandus. Pontificabatur tunc Lindisfarnensi ecclesie sanctus presul Aidanus, natione Hybernicus, Yensis cenobii monacus, a sancto Oswaldo ad illud officium vocatus, qui gradum sacerdocii sanctis adornabat moribus. Ad illum tanquam sponsi sui paranumphum Beghu sponsa Christi accedens, omne anime sue secretum et ea que circa se divina gerebantur, pietate aperuit, et ab eo, qualiter in amore et obsequio sponsi celestis arctius vinciretur, consilium perquisibit. Vir ergo Dei, utpote optimus custos murorum Jerusalem, querentem dilectum suum et invenire desiderantem inveniens, divini amoris spiculo percussit amplius et vulneravit, auterensque expallium habitus hucusque portati, novo vestimento salutis illam induit. Sanctus namque pontifex, iuxta morem, virginem sanctam et incorruptam benedixit et consecravit in sponsam Christi et novam agni nuptam. Imposuit autem capiti eius velum pro regio diademate, pro purpura vestem pullam, antequam Northanhimbrorum regio, teste Beda, sanctimonialem habuit nullam. Sane sanctus erga eam sano usus consilio, ut sanctitatem quam hactenus ex proprie deliberacionis servaverat proposito, extunc arcius custodiret facto solemni voto. Et quod in secreto tenendum arripuerat actu, iam in publicum exhiberet ipso eciam exteriori habitu. Deinde sanctus presul virginalem lampadem sue sancte adhortacionis flatu, ut magis ac magis luceret, inflammavit et que per se prius lucebat, ne extinguibilis fieret ante adventum sponsi, ignem divine dilectionis, oleum sancte operationis, lichinum pie devotionis, illi predicando ministravit.

Sic sic venerabilis Begha in Northanhimbria, consecrante sancto Aidano, sanctimonialium effecta est prima, et ideo si rerum

precia ex raritate pensamus, pre cunctis compatriotis virginibus colenda est veneratione precipua. Sed virgo beata tunc singularis, que consecrata est sola, non diu mansit solitaria. Ipsa namque, cum beato episcopo petente et impetrante, a rege sancto locum sibi prestitum, vocabulo Heriteseiam, que interpretatur insula cervi, accepit, religioni idoneum in quo construxit monasterium egregium, in quo plane cenobio adducebantur plures virgines post eam regi celesti, eius invitate et incitate hortatu et exemplo, sed et multe de coniugali gradu, et seculari conversatione penitentes converse offerebantur in leticia et exultacione in templum regi domino, illius subiugate servicio. Sic sic sponsa Christi, que in amore sponsi languebat, huiusmodi fulciri floribus, stipari malis, ardenter satagebat.

Prelata igitur sancto collegio, Beghu semetipsam cunctis exhibebat caritatis affectu matrem, officio ministram, nunquam dominam, sed potius exemplo prepositam, et si quandoque ut res poscebat disciplina vel eruditione magistram. In officinis autem monasterii construendis, magnam operam adhibens, manu sua cibos coquens, parabat, artificibus apponebat, et velud apis mellificata currens et discurrens ministrabat.

Ornamentis eciam ecclesie et sacris vestibus nendis et texendis et consuendis multociens insudabat, et discipulas suas propter ociositatem vitandam, certis temporibus occupari operibus similibus faciebat. In ieiuniis vero et vigiliis protelandis, in hymnis et psalmis et canticis spiritualibus canendis, et lectionis sacre studio, instabat ferventissime, ita ut admirationi esset congregationi universe. Sed inter ceteras dotes virtutum, quibus divina gracia ditaverat eam, humilitate pollebat supra modum nature vel consuetudinis humane.

Sic agebat Marthe negocium ut non negligeret Marie sanctum otium, nec rursum propter Marie sabbatum contempneret ministerium necessarium. Et quia accepta erat Deo et hominibus, monasterium suum datis sibi a principibus, scilicet, sancto Oswaldo prius et sancto Oswino postea, martire futuro, amplificabat possessionibus. Cumque aliquandiu taliter huic monasterio prefuisset, sancta Hilda, virgo Christi, que in religionis habitu uno anno in Francia in monasterio, nomine Cale, ob regularem disciplinam discendam, sponte pro Christo exulaverat, repatriata et a sancto Aidano episcopo invitata ad illas partes devenit, et mansionem sibi non longe a Tino flumine, ut Beda narrat, edificavit, ibique aliquandiu in magna sanctitate deguit.

Beata autem Begha que se exuit tunica mundane sollicitudinis, admirabatur sepe secum quomodo induerat illam sub specie

regiminis, et que lavavit pedes suos ab omni pulvere terrene administrationis, anxiebatur in se quod iterum sibi videretur quasi inquinasse illos sub cura prelationis. Recordabatur vocis illius turturis, quam audire solebat in terra sua, illius aure lenis sibili, quam sibi sentiebat crebro spirasse in interiore cella sua, "quis," inquiens, "dabit mihi ut sim iuxta dies pristinos, quando secreto erat Deus in tabernaculo meo, quando inebriabar ab ubertate domus sue, et torrente voluptatis sue potabat me."

Hec dum sepe animo revolveret, anxiebatur in se spiritus eius quia omne exterioris occupacionis negocium et omne ministerium Marthe linquere deliberans, et illam partem Marie optimam que non auferetur sibi eligens, regimini monasterii, quod edificaverat, absque ulla retractacione renunciare sedit animo eius. Velle itaque illud sibi adiacens multociens sancto presuli Aidano indicavit: instans tandem, inoportune, oportune, absolvi a prelatione impetravit. Tunc omnium sororum votis, unanimi assensu, scilicet, pontificis et ipsius Beghu et universe congregacionis benedicta Hilda in abbatissam eligitur; et licet diu multumque renitens, humilis tamen et obnixis Beghe precibus devicta, ei in regimine substituitur. Satis enim humilis et amica fuit inter illas Dei amicas altercatio; dum quelibet alterius vitam proprie preferret: nec minus lis inter illas versabatur de prelatione non suscipienda, quam oriri consuevit inter ambitiosos et simoniace heresis veneno potionatos super adipiscenda. Beghe tamen humilitas in hac parte vicit: et Hilde obediencia quamvis invite vinci sustinuit.

Sancta vero Begha ad civitatem Calcariam, que lingua Anglorum Helcacester vocatur, secedens, mansionem sibi construxit, ibique in magna perfectione multis diebus vitam duxit. Sancta vero Hilda susceptum monasterium strenue rexit, et cum religione, tum exteriori substantia in sublime provexit. Sed tunc precipue in altum locus ille excrevit, quin rex Oswinus filiam suam Elfledam satis parvulam illuc Deo in perpetua virginitate servituram tradidit, sicut Deo vovit quando tam splendide de Penda rege paganissimo triumphavit.

Tractu temporis aliquanti interiecto, eadem Christi famula, Hilda, a rege prefato Oswino locum vocabulo Streneshalch, qui modo vocatur Witebi, comparans nobile cenobium inibi edificavit, quod et in brevi rerum affluentia, et quod his magnificentius est, religione magna, virorum clarissimorum vita et doctrina, ac sanctissimarum ancillarum Dei sanctimonialium copia, nobilitavit. Licet eciam multi viri virtutum, velud celi sidera, in illo monasterio claruerint: quinque tamen, teste Beda, singularis meriti

et doctrine ex eius disciplinatu et conventu in summum sacerdotium electi et provecti et super candelabrum positi, scilicet, Wilfridus, Johannes, Bosa, Ethla, Ostoforus, luxerunt quasi celi clarissima luminaria.

Manebat tamen inter sanctas Hildam et Beghu grata societas, specialis familiaritas et continua adinvicem materna vigebat caritas: quamvis locorum separatio teneret eas aliquandiu sequestratas, frequens erat adinvicem visitatio et crebra de celestibus collocutio circa salutem animarum devota collocatio. Altera alterius onera subportans, implendo legem Christi ad portandum pondus diei et estus sese mutua ammonitione animabatur, et ut accensis lampadibus vigilantes in adventu sponsi, et preparate ad intrandum cum eo ad nuptias apparerent, incitabant.

Sed sponsus supernus, qui dilectam suam non semper blandimentis permulcet, sed multociens terroribus pulsat, castigans castigavit Hildam, amicam suam, septenni egritudine decoquens eam, quia tanquam aurum probavit electam suam, et sicut holocausti hostiam acceptavit illam, et invenit eam se dignam. Ut enim virtus ei ex infirmitate proficeretur et corona augeretur: et expiarentur si qua fortasse ex mundana conversatione peccata admisit, sex annis ante decessum suum continuis febribus, septimo vero dolore ad interanea converso, celestis aurifex illam torreri et torqueri permisit.

In quo tamen spacio non resonabat in ore eius murmur neque querimonia, sed semper vox laudis et graciarum actio, cunctis relinquens patiencie sue indicia. In quo plane tempore Begha, que illam amabat arctius, visitabat frequentius cum ea habitabat diutius.

Sed cum venisset hora ut ex hoc mundo beata Hilda transiret ad Patrem, et pertransito igne corporee egritudinis et aqua terrene tribulacionis, induceretur in sempiterne quietis refrigerium, divina providentia actum est ut ante paucos dies venerabilis Begha visitasset monasterium virginum, nomine Acconos, eodem anno a sancta Hilda constructum. Nocte vero eadem et hora, scilicet, circa gallicinium, quo filia lucis, Hilda, introduceretur in splendoribus sanctorum, iacebat Begha pausans apud Acconos in dormitorio sororum. In visu itaque noctis videbatur sibi sive in excessu mentis audire se sonum campane illius qua ad congregandum conventum in obitu cuiuspiam de congregatione sanctarum solebat pulsari, ac deinde erectis oculis sursum subito se videre immensam lucem desuper fusam detecto culmine domus omnia replevisse, et sancte Hilde animam ab angelis lucis cum

luce in lucidam regionem, dum luci sollicita intenderet, aspexit deferri. Cumque ad se reversa et ceteras videret pausantes circa se sorores, intellexit vel in sompno vel in visione mentis ostensum sibi esse omne quod viderat. Que mox exsurgens astrata cum timore, virginem, nomine Freitham, que monasterio illi vice abbatisse prefuit, evigilavit: eique seriatim ordinem visionis enarrans, matrem illarum omnium, Hildam, cum suspiriis et luctu multo obisse affirmavit. Deinde cum ceteris excitatis, vigilias sacras nocturne laudis celebrantes, totam reliquam partem noctis insompnes ducebant, et psalmos et hymnos et oraciones pro anima sancte matris persolvebant. Mane vero, facto primo diluculo, advenientes fratres a loco quo defuncta fuit, eadem hora sanctam Hildam ex hoc mundo emigrasse nunciabant quam sancte Beghe revelatam per visionem agnoverant.

Post decessum sancte Hilde mansit beata Begha in illo monasterio de Acconos, sicut testantur illius provincie incole et monachi de Witebi usque ad diem depositionis sue, que evenit pridie Kalendas Novembris, ibique fuit funerata, quia non diu post obitum tante matris in corpore mortis in tabernaculis cedar a Domino est peregrinata. Utraque enim agno Dei, regi et sponso virginum, cum niveis choreis virginum iuncta est in celis, cui carne et mente incontaminata cum summa devotione obsequebatur in terris. Congrue satis dum vigilia Omnium Sanctorum recolitur ad consortium eorum transivit e mundo, ut hieme in terris intrante, illi exeunti hyems omnis transiret, et imber abiret et recederet ver eternum ei luceret, flores rosarum et lilia convallium apparerent in celo.

Latuit ita tam preciosa margarita sub lapide in corde terre, ubi sepulta fuerat, quadringentis sexaginta circiter annis, et miracula quibus fulserat in carne degens, sive eciam vinculis carnis absoluta, Danica depopulatio delevit ab hominum noticia, et ideo omnia illa et eciam sepultura eius incognita fere fuerit cunctis. Anno autem incarnationis dominice millesimo centesimo [ ] divinitus revelatum est viris fidelibus et religiosis, ut in cimiterio de Acconos deberent querere et indagare sepulchrum sancte Beghe virginis et ad cenobium de Witebi transferre sacras exuvias suas. Qui profecto rem sibi revelatam non segniter exequentes ad locum venerunt et in altum fodiendo multam terre aggerem a loco eruentes, tantum sarcofagum, in cuius operculo exaratum erat, HOC EST SEPVLCHRVM BEGHV, invenerunt. Ammoventes ergo operculum illud, reppererunt sacri corporis glebam, et ad caput velum eius plurima ex parte integrum, hauseruntque inde emanentem odorem suavissimum. Deinde

illam cum hymnis et laudibus processione facta ad cenobium prefatum transtulerunt et in loco condigno decenter reposuerunt.

Ego vero, quia de translatione et de miraculis inibi factis non plenam noticiam habeo, omnia illis illa qui viderunt et rei interfuerunt scribenda relinquo. Illa vero, que per eam Dominus operari dignatus est apud Kirkebibeghoc in Coupelandia, ubi prius solitaria deguit, et eius memoria cum magna veneratione habetur, de quibus certioratus esse potero, ad presentium et ad posterorum noticiam stilo elucidare pertemptabo.

De miraculis que apud Kirkebi in Copelande operata est sancta Bega.

Beata Bega rebus humanis corporaliter exempta, quam preciosa fuerit in conspectu Dei eius sanctissima anima, crebra diversis in locis attestantur miracula facta. In illo tamen loco quo de Hybernia transvecta Couplandie applicuit et diu solitaria deguit, ubi in sui memoriam armillam superius memoratam ad decus et indicium sanctitatis sue, quasi quoddam pingnus dilectionis et protectionis et visitationis sue erga locum illum reliquit, signorum multiplicium claritas fulgescit. Multi namque, variis infirmitatibus gravati aut spiritibus immundis vexati, optatam sospitatem ibi suffragantibus meritis et precibus eius receperunt : plures incarcerati, seu catenis vel compedibus astricti, per illam liberationem senserunt. Quicunque super armillam eius periuraverit velociter periurii penam gravissimam vel mortem celerem incurrit. Nullus eciam loci illius pacem impune temerare potuit, sed citam vindictam terribiliter ei inflictam ut ceteri metum haberent et loco deinceps deferrent in instanti sensit. De quibus omnibus quedam pauca ad agnitionem plurimorum calamo mandare dignum diximus : quorum veritas ut irrefragabilis omnibus audientibus eluscescat, tocius fere patrie omnium testimonia credibilia facta nimis in medium produximus.

De quodam Galwelense propter blasfemia occiso.

Fuit vir quidam Belial, nichil Christiani preter nomen habens, natione et habitacione Galwaithensis, letabundus cum male faceret, et exultans in rebus pessimis, qui ab adolescentia sua omnem operam dabat furtis et rapinis et aliis facinoribus atque flagitiis. Hic dum quadam vice cum suis consimilibus consuetum opus iterare maturasset et versus Coupelandiam ad iter esset accinctus, mater eius, que illum arctius amabat, convenit eum, dicens, " Materna te, fili, sedulitate commoneo et autoritate precipio ne in hoc negocio quod perpetrare proponis in terra sancte Beghe furtum vel rapinam seu violentiam aliquam aliquando committas, nec

pacem eius ullatenus violare presumas." Ille vero, qui totus erat Sathane, matris exortantis verba salubria contempnebat et subsannans dicebat, "Quid mihi facere poterit vetula illa?" et manum ad secretiores partes natium admovens, ore blasphemo, "Hic, hic," inquit "sagittabit me." Hec dicit et abiit in consilio et consortio impiorum: et tam de terra sancte Bege quam aliunde clam et palam, ubicunque coadunare cum ceteris poterat, predam abigebat, nam unum equum ipse de territorio sancte virginis abducens iam equitabat. Quidam vero pastorum aspicientes illos a longe in villam concurrerunt, et lituis personantes undique confluentem turbam congregaverunt, congregatis, que acciderat, rem retulerunt. Illi autem ocius insequebantur predones iam fugientes, et solum furciferum illum superius memoratum dispersis sociis eminus equitantem conspexerunt. Nam sodales eius dum cornicinium audirent et turbam copiosam conspicerent in suam internecionem, relicta preda, animas tantum salvare cupientes fugerunt. Adolescentiores quidam cursu ceteris velociores sacrilego equitanti appropinquabant et versus eum sagittas emittebant. Dedignabatur homo ab equo descendere, sed quia in corde sagittari timebat, caput super collum equi inclinans, nates sursum erigebat. Hoc autem genus armorum Scotti Hybernie Galwaithenses pre ceteris formidant, unde et sagittam demonem volantem vocant. Quidam autem adolescentulus sagittam, quasi in incertum, ut ipse postea referebat, iaciens, percussit illum in fronticulo fundamenti, quem locum ipse in proprio domo constitutus manu sua designaverat, et lingua blasphema contra se sentenciam mortis protulerat. Sagitta vero, celeri et libero meatu per vitalia transiecta, pectus eciam eius penetrabat, sicque usque ad pennicias exterius prominentes in corpore eius fixa manebat. Sagittatus statim de equo corruit et vitales auras efflavit. Sic, sic, ulcio digna Dei, contumelias et iniurias virgini illatas inultas iri non sinens, percussit inimicum eius sacrilegum, violatorem pacis eius, in posteriora, et obprobrium sempiternum dedit illi, illiusque in tali presumtione secuturis vestigia, dum sagitta parvuli in tali loco facta est plaga eius mortifera. Divulgatum est verbum hoc per fines Galwathie, et timuerunt homines regionis illius deinceps iniuriam sancte virgini inferre aut pacem illius ulterius temerare.

Quod pulchro nivis miraculo terra beate Bege disterminata est.

Dominabatur provincie Couplandie vir quidam magni nominis, iuxta nomen magnorum qui sunt in terra, vocabulo Ranulfus, cognomento Meschin. Is monachos de cenobio sancte Dei geni-

tricis Marie Eboracensi finibus illis adduxit, villamque de Kirkebi cum omnibus appendiciis suis et alia plura Deo et benedicte Marie offerens et monachis libere ac liberaliter contradens, in loco quo sancta Bega primo tempore peregrinationis sue solitariam vitam ducens deguit, monachorum cellam construxit. Processu temporis quidam, religioni monastice invidentes et derogantes, auribus predicti proceris instillaverunt monachos terminos possessionis sue nimium dilatasse et terras ipsius indebite et iniuste preoccupasse. Vir autem ille dilatationi aurem plus quam decuit inclinavit, quia fortasse facti sui penitudine ductus, manum suam quam antea amplifice expanderat, sicut se habet hominum consueta cupiditas, contrahere voluit. Sepius enim inveniuntur in fundatoribus aut patronis monasteriorum et maxime heredibus eorum, qui possessiones cenobiorum satagunt minuere potius quam augmentare, et terrarum illorum terminos coartare conantur quam dilatare.

Quid plura ? De possessionum monasterii metis movetur controversia ; monachi in ius vocantur : lis contestatur : instrumenta a monachis sufficienter producuntur ; dies eciam plures ad determinandam causam constituuntur, nec tamen debito fine concluditur. Postremo post multos dies, et unus pro multis ad decisionem litis, quem iurisperiti peremtorium nominare consuescunt, prefigitur, ad quem multitudo copiosa patriotarum convenire precipitur. Monachi interim quia pati formidabant preiudicium, sedulis precibus ad divinum confugiebant auxilium, beate Bege, advocatricis sue, instantissime postulantes suffragium.

Die vero prefixa convenerunt ad locum plures utriusque partis ad cognoscendum et videndum qualiter metas metiri et terminos deberent dividere in funiculo distribucionis. Sed signum insigne et admirabile in oculis omnium apparuit, quod antiquo miraculo tempore Gedeonis in vellere et rore perpetrato ex magna parte non degeneravit. Nix namque profunda universe circumiacentis terre superficiem cooperuit ; infra metas quas monachi ecclesie sancte Bege virginis adiacere et sibi competere astruxerant nec unius stille vestigium apparuit. Sicut enim in signo reciprocato quod secundo Gedeon petiit in indicium triumphalis tituli de alienigenis universa terra rore maduit, set vellus solum siccum remansit, sic ad convincendos adversarios sancte huius, ad confutandos testes falsidicos, ad litem denique determinandam de terminis ecclesie, ut perpetuo silencio obstrueretur os loquentium iniqua, in hac parte tota terra nive canduit, totum territorium ecclesie aridum extitit.

Vellus itaque Gedeonis, prius madidum, postea aridum, virginis

matris, divina gracia plene, et a contagio peccati aliene, ex cuius plenitudinis abundancia irrigatur latitudo terre, tipum pretendit. Siccitas in terra ista venerande virginis Bege, famule Dei genitricis, meritum liquido cunctis ostendit. Stupent igitur qui convenerant ad tam stupendum miraculum: laudes efferunt in celum: omniumque iudicio et favore remanserunt termini territorii ecclesie sancte Bege usque in presens, sicut eos designaverat descriptum celeste prodigium.

De miraculo equorum Godardi militis.

Erat quidam miles prepotens, Godardus nomine, qui munitionem custodiebat in Eggremonte. Hic habebat pratum territorio sancte Bege continguum, in quod misit quadam die autumpnali tempore equos suos ad pascendum, inter quos fuit sonipes peroptimus quem appreciabatur plurimum. Adiacebat autem ager monachorum prato collimitans, habens ordeum, quod iamiamque pre maturitati ad messoris manicabat manum. Equi vero soluti et effrenati, dum virecta carpentes huc illucque discurrerent, in agrum proruperunt et ordei recentis commasticatione illecti spicas avide absumpserunt, et reliquas pedibus conculcantes non minimum dampnum agro intulerunt: nec tamen custodes iumentorum hec videntes sive ex negligentia seu ex dedignacione iumenta ab agro abigere voluerunt. Quod cum quidam de familia monasterii cerneret ocius accurrit, et ut equos ab agro admoverent et de illato dampno satisfacerent pueros admonuit.

Pueri vero de potencia domini sui confidentes, elati et inflati, homini iusta persuadenti et rationem poscenti verba contumeliosa reddiderunt, et peiora prioribus sese illaturos promiserunt. Vir vero ille, quid responderet vel quid faceret iniuriatoribus illis adversum se animo concitatis non inveniens, eo quod essent manuque numero robustiores, conticuit, et elevatis oculis ac manibus ad ecclesiam sancte Bege dixit, "Sancta Bega, fac iudicium, iniuriam patientibus servis tuis et vindica nos de iumentis istis." At pueri sensu puerili et ore impuro hominem deriserunt, immo in homine simplici et suplici sanctam despicientes subsannado dixerunt, "Veniat Bega, veniat, et quod potest faciat, forsitan de pedibus equorum nostrorum furabitur ferramenta aut ipsa nostra nobis auferet iumenta." Hec et his similia stulti chachinantes adinvicem protulerunt, et post modicum temporis intervallum domi reverti disposuerunt.

Cumque ad equos ut eos infrenarent venissent, invenerunt omnes omnium equorum ungulas a compage pedum calcaneo tenus solutas et a carne et nervis penitus et integre separatas: et quod magis stupendum est, ipsas omnes granis ordeiciis in

concavitate viderunt esse plenas. Quod cernentes pueri super temeritate sua penituerunt et quod gestum fuerat circum circa divulgaverunt. Quo audito, utriusque sexus turbe catervatim ad miraculum tam insolitum conspiciendum confluxerunt, et omnes qui viderunt vel audierunt mirabilem Domini in sancta sua mirabilia operantem glorificaverunt.

Supra memoratus autem Godardus cum cognovisset signum, quod factum est a domina Bega in nomine Domini et est mirabile in oculis omnium, magis applaudens miraculo quam de amissione equorum et maxime sonipedis quem pluris habebat dolens dampno, pratum illud monasterio sancte Bege obtulit, et carta sua inde facta in puram et perpetuam elemosinam eidem confirmavit. Ungule vero ordeo plene ad ecclesiam sancte virginis sunt deportate et ad indicium et testimonium miraculi huius diebus multis ibidem reservate. Et licet omnes fere patriote illud signum insigne predicent et clament, specialiter tamen illud protestantur pratum ecclesie collatum quod monachi in presenti possident et carta inde facta quam habent.

Quomodo quidam dives sacram armillam sancte Bege perieraverat.

Quidam de magnatibus Anglie, nomine Walterus de Spec, consilio instigatus Rogeri filii et heredis sui et importunitate, impetebat monachos sancte Dei genitricis Marie Eboraci, super quibusdam terris que ad ius spectabant monasterii sui. Post dies plures cognitioni cause constitutos, et post multiplices altercationum allegationes, tandem per iudices parti impie propitios et iniuste proclives, eo quod esset unus de capitaneis baronibus regis, definitum est, ut liberorum, et ut usualiter ac vulgariter loquar, hominum legalium iuramento probare Walterus deberet possessionem illam de qua controversia versabatur sibi de iure competere, sicque illam in posterum absque ulla contradictione possidere.

Monachi vero habent a summo pontifice sibi indultum et privilegiatum ut quocienscunque lis vertitur de aliqua possessione monasterii que iuramento debeat terminari, impetitores eorum tactis sacrosanctis reliquiis ecclesie sue, quas conventus dixerit preferendas, iuratoria astruccione sint astringendi.

Quamvis ergo preiudicium paterentur, diffinitivam sentenciam cassare non valentes, protulerunt tamen in medium sancte Bege virginis supra memoratam armillam, quia confidebant inultum non preterire periurium super illam perpetratum. In dampnum ergo et detrimentum cenobii, secundum iudicium diligentium commodum, Walteri iuramentum immo Deo et sancte virgini

periurio iniuriatum est, et quod iuris erat ecclesie sub pretextu iusticie iniuste ab adversa parte possessum est.

Cumque post modicum reverteretur prefatus Walterus cum suis ad sua, letabundus quia in causa iuxta voluntatem obtinuerit, et filius eius, Rogerus, qui patrem suum ad hec instigaverat, perturbanti equo insederit, repente ultio divina fructum adinventionis eius in illum vindicavit, nam equus, cui insedit, in terram et ipse de equo consequenter corruit, fractisque cervicibus expiravit.

Verum tamen pater illius, quamvis nimio dolore anxiaretur super morte filii, semetipsum tamen accusans, terribile iudicium Domini reprehendere non audebat, sed penitens et satisfaciens terram, quam male adquisierat, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam prenominato cenobio dedit, cartaque sua confirmavit, vitamque suam in reliquum diligencius emendavit. Quia filium et heredem in terra amiserat, in hereditate sua multos filios Dei, qui dispersi fuerant ad serviendum Deo viventi, ut heredes eius fierent, coheredes autem Christi, in unum colligebat. Duo namque preclara cenobia, ordinis Cisterciensis, Rievallem, videlicet, et Wardunum, terciumque canonicorum, Kirkam nomine, in proprio allodio fundavit, diesque suos in bonum consumavit.

Item de alio qui similiter super eandem armillam perieravit.

Versabatur quodam tempore controversia inter eos qui dominabantur terre de Coupelandia et homines subditos sibi super quadam consuetudine qua boves solebant dominis pensari. Unde et Anglice pensio illa nuncupatur Noutegheld, quod Latine persolucio boum dicitur. Que consuetudo qua de causa quibus in locis inoleverit aut a quo tempore, non est huius temporis aut operis enodare. Impetebantur homines et cogebantur plus reddere quam arbitrabantur se solvere debere. Desudatum est diu tandemque definitum, ut quorundam iuramento probari deberet, que pars iustiorem causam foveret, et quod sacramento corporaliter prestito probatum fuisset, ad tenendum inconcusse deinceps neutra pars supersederet.

Erat quidam Adam nomine filius Ailsi vocatus, homo alicuius momenti tunc temporis, qui ad hanc probationem fuerat assignatus concessu et consensu utriusque partis, eo quod crederetur equivolus amator et executor veritatis. Hic, fallacia spiritus mendacis qui erat in ore eius seductus, omnia videntis timore postposito, placere potentioribus desiderans, tacta armilla sancte virginis, iuravit, immo periuravit dominos quod iustum est exigere, et ab antiquis diebus homines illius terre quod exigebatur consuetos reddere. Tali itaque periurio superioribus emolumentum contulit, sed ab illo tempore magnum gravamen pauperioribus intulit.

Sed censura divine iusticie periurium inultum diu manere non permisit, quod super tam reverendas reliquias irreverenter commisit. Mente namque captus traditus est Sathane, torquendus et dilaniandus, ac novennio spiritus Domini malus continuo vexabat illum, ita ut esset in stuporem et sibilum omnibus videntibus illum.

Decimo autem anno vexacionis eius suorum manibus, licet invitus et renitens, ad ecclesiam virginis deducitur, illisque ibidem vigilantibus et orantibus pro eo, sopore diucius placido resolvitur. Excusso denique sompno, a demone expurgatus invenitur, sensuque recepto, compos sui cum multo imbre lacrimarum multimodas gracias Deo et sancte Bege agit, cuius se meritis sospitatem adeptum gratulatur. Toto igitur tempore quo advixit, ab huiusmodi demonica vexacione et oppressione liber permansit, ipse vero iugiter penituit de peccato periurii sui, seque gravissime deliquisse crebro confitebatur coram populo: nec tamen eius confessio, licet publica, plebem potuit absolvere ab imposite pensionis gravi iugo.

De peplo, quo armilla involvitur, furato et iterum restituto.

Quadam vice cum sacra sacre virginis armilla ob insigne sanctitatis offeretur in publicum et negligencius solito et incautius custodiretur, quidam homo pravus atque perversus, nomine N., peplum quoddam preciosum a quadam devota femina oblatum, quo armilla ipsa obvolvebatur, mente ac manu sacrilega furari et in caliga abscondere non reverebatur, quia ibi scelus suum detegi facile non posse arbitrabatur. Queritur pannus preciosus nec invenitur. Auctor vel fautor sceleris verbis commonitoriis ut ablatum restituat convenitur nec agnoscitur.

Ad ultimum anathematis innodatio intentatur, sed nec sic redditur. Ultio denique aut denudatio manifesta huius rei a sancta Bega fieri ab omnibus exposcitur, cui iniuria specialiter facta videbatur. Sed in his omnibus dure cervicis homo et incircumcisus corde ad penitenciam non emollitur, sed quia multociens vexatio sola solet dare intellectum auditui, castigatur homo flagello competenti, verum tamen non ad insipientiam sibi. Statim ut gausape prenominatum cruris illius nudum tetigit, quasi emortuum et ab omni vitali vigore totum femur effectum emarcuit, et a iunctura femoris illius usque ad extremas plantas pedis nichil movere aut sentire potuit.

In se ergo reversus homo peccatum cum lacrimis multis coram omnibus patefecit, et extrahens de caliga pannum loco suo restituit. Deductus demum ad basilicam beate Bege, cum luminaribus accensis ibidem pernoctavit in oracionibus: oratum est

eciam pro eo ab omnibus circumstantibus, et misericordissime virginis, que misereri consuescit vere penitentibus, pietate restituta est homini pristina salus. Omnisque plebs ut vidit dedit laudem Deo, qui glorificavit sanctam suam signis tam evidentibus.

Quomodo tres viros de carcere liberavit.

Est villa in Coupelandia, vocabulo Wirkentunia, secus Derwenti flumen sita, in qua, die quadam dominica circa vesperum, quatuor viri post diurnam potacionem, dum domi reverterentur a taberna, in rixam nescio qua de causa exacuerunt linguas suas, ac de lite ad ictus exercuerunt manus suas. Tres vero numero et fortitudine superiores in quartum irruerunt et non mirum sub se subruerunt. In quandam enim domunculam ad exsicandos fruges factam, que vulgo torrellum vocatur, trahentes hominem opprimendo forsitan cum prefocaverunt, aut manibus gutturi iniectis strangulaverunt. Quod ilico cum compertum esset, convicanei undique confluxerunt, et de loco illo abdito extinctum efferentes, nullum vulnus in perempto repererunt. Consequenter clamor attolitur secundum consuetudinem patrie: patriote convicinio congregantur: tres illi homicide comprehenduntur, vinciuntur et a ministris tali officio deputatis usque ad castellum Eggremontis deducuntur, ibique ergastulo detruduntur.

Cumque ibidem aliquanto tempore detinerentur, compedibus astricti, et tam squalore carceris quam timore mortis et penuria multiplici essent afflicti, vexacio iuxta propheticum eloquium dedit illis sui intellectum delicti. Reatum enim suum agnoscentes, sese graviter peccasse, iniuste egisse, iniquitatem fecisse, confessi sunt: et indulgenciam fusis lacrimis a Domino postulantes, animas suas illi humiliaverunt: crebro sanctam Begam in auxilium sue liberacionis invocaverunt. Cumque sacrificium spiritus contribulati in corde contrito et humiliato cotidie Deo non cessassent offere, et sancte Bege presidium petere, quadam die coram illis quedam femina multe venustatis et magne venerationis apparuit, illosque verbis consolatoriis permulcens, ait, "Videns vidi afflictionem vestram et gemitum vestrum audivi in tenebrosis et umbra mortis, et descendi liberare vos." At illi, "que estis," inquiunt, "domine, que nos indignos peccatores visitare et consolari dignaris." Et illa, "Ego sum," ait, "famula Christi, Bega, quam assidue invocastis in die tribulacionis vestre. Plane eripiam vos et de manu querentium animas vestras liberabo vos: surgite, exite, venite post me securi, ad asilum meum perducam vos." Illi vero nil cunctati, sed gracias multas agentes, illamque per viam subsecuti omnia prius obserata et repagulis dampnata sibi reserata repererunt, et licet compediti, viam tamen sine

impedimento per medium custodum carpentes ad territorium sancte Bege pervenerunt.

Statim autem ut ecclesiam sancte virginis attigerunt visu, rumpebantur compedes eorum quasi fila stuppe ad odorem ignis. Sed visio sancte preambulantis ab illorum evanuit oculis. Illi vero concito gradu ad ecclesiam liberati porrexerunt, multisque lacrimis ibidem profusis et hostiis precum ac graciarum immolatis, compedes, quibus constringebantur, ad laudem Dei et sancte virginis preconium in testimonium sue liberationis illic reliquerunt. Signum illud per fines illos divulgatum est, et ut confiteantur Domino misericordias eius, et mirabilia eius filiis hominum, qualiter sancta Bega eduxerit eos de tenebris carceris et vincula eorum diruperit memorie multorum commendatum est.

De quodam qui alienam coniugem in pace virginis rapuit.

Juvenis quidam, Johannes nomine, sed anti-Johannes opere, veneris venatu venenatus in quandam mulierem Beatricem dictam, sponsam cuiusdam Willelmi cognomento leporis, que iuxta carnis putride putribilem pulchritudinem non illepide forme videbatur, oculos iniecit et in consensum complexus sui eius aurem et animum apellare diu desudavit. Mulier vero, coniugalis federis fidem fedare fedum ducens, illi consentire omnimodis supersedit, et tam fame lubrico quam conscientie sue sereno prospiciens, ab eo non solum assensum verum eciam alloquium et asspectum absentavit. Unde factum est ut iuvenis maiori urgeretur stimulo, et instar ignis qui flatu repressus acrius surgit, ex sui repulsa in eius desiderium copiosiori ureretur incentivo.

Advenerat annua revolutione quedam celebritas quam sacrosancto sabbato in vigilia Pentecosten homines illius terre ob quedam insignia sanctitatis sancte virginis tunc illic inventa, et signa ibidem perpetrata solent solempnizare, et ecclesiam illius visitando orationum et oblationum hostiis honorare.

Prefata femina, post sacras vigilias iuxta morem in loco illo celebratas, dum domi die divinis muniis expletis reverteretur cum matre sua, invadit illam in valle cuiusdam alneti prenominatus iuvenis, ut lupus agnam, ut milvus columbam, abreptamque equo preparato violenter abvexit, abduxit et oppressit. Illa vero quod renitendo resistere non potuit, pacem Dei et sancte Bege crebro inclamitans, violenciam sibi inferri in nomine ipsius prohibuit.

Mater mulieris et alii, qui audierunt malum quod acciderat, circumcirca cum eiulatu annunciaverunt. Quod cum audissent fratres oppresse, assumptis armis, fugientem mechum persecuti sunt, sociumque eius invenientes decapitaverunt: illum com-

prehendere aut invenire non valuerunt. Sed licet invasor alieni thori, Dei iniuriator, et pacis sancte Bege violator, evaserit manus hominum, non tamen effugere potuit divine animadversionis gladium. Nam quum a facie querentium animam eius fugiens, in silva poneret tenebras latibulum suum, invasit eum spiritus malignus nec ab eius vexacione cessavit donec illius excuteret spiritum. Sic, sic ille illius effectus est usque ad vite terminum, continuus detentor, qui ad adulterium et pacis amice Dei temerande sacrilegum ausum fuerat assiduus et miserabiliter efficax intentor. Sicut enim plures referunt, cum vagabundus per diversa oberrando discurreret, prius vestes, quibus tegebatur, a ramis arborum minutatim discisse in ipsis pependerunt: deinde carnes eius irustratim dilacerate spinis et vepribus adheserunt. Demum miserando spectaculo vitalem emisit flatum, cadaverque eius apud Holmcoltran in ventrem matris omnium est ingressum.

De duobus germanis apud sanctam Begam curatis.

Vir quidam Francigena, urbis Carnocensis indigena, duos filios habebat, sed patris nomen ut pluribus putabatur sinistro omine gerebat. Primogenitus namque eorum a nativitate paraliticus et mutus fuerat: iunior fistula laborabat que inveterata per multiplices meatus foraminum plurimorum saniei fluorem crebro distillabat. Miser prorsus pater prolis miserande multociens multari maluit orbitate quam cotidie continua torqueri calamitate. Frequentabat tamen ecclesiam, pressuram suam deplorans, levavitque oculos suos in montes celites, auxilium inde consolacionis et remedii sibi affuturum sedulo implorans.

Nocte quadam ammonitus est in sompniis ut cum filiis Angliam adiret, sanctorum et memorias visitando regionem circumiret, et quod absque ambiguitate aliqua sibi solamen, suisque salus, in illa proveniret. Evigilans homo, et visionem amplexans, iter suum versus mare maturare disposuit: et quod non humeris pueros portare prevaluit, necessitate magistra, redulam quandam composuit eique natos imposuit: ipse vero aliquando antecedens, loco iumenti, illam tali sarcina onustam trahebat: quandoque retrogradiens quadam machina ante se propellebat.

Cum magna itaque difficultate transfretans in Angliam et incipiens a Cantuaria per diversa loca sanctorum circumivit terram et perambulavit eam donec aquilones fines adhiens deveniret Tynemutham. Quo dum pervenisset in ecclesiam sancti Oswini, regis et martiris, pernoctabat, sed nichil uspiam adhuc consequebatur quod optabat. Cepit ergo homo nimio tedio et merore affici, et desperatione quadam effractus, quod sibi revelatum in propria patria fuerat deputabat seductorii spiritus illusorie vanitati, non veritati.

Hec diu secum cogitans et domi reverti deliberans, membra quieti soporis dedit, et ecce in visu noctis personam preclaram coram se asistentem atque dicentem aspexit, "Cur, homo, merore consumeris, cur desperatione et tedio depressus, promissioni divine incredulus existis. Constans esto, et noli esse incredulus sed fidelis. Surge velociter et perge Coupelandam ad ecclesiam sancte Bege virginis, ibique tibi pollicita et diu desiderata atque quesita, eius meritis, salus dabitur filiis tuis."

Hec dixit et apparentis et colloquentis visio disparuit. Expurgefactus homo mane visionem quibusdam retulit viam versus Coupelandam diligenter perquirens iter arripuit, et quamvis cum gravi labore illuc pervenit, et sicut ei iussum fuerat pernoctavit. Cum autem aurora albesceret in diem, prior natu puerorum paraliticus et mutus repente totus diriguit et contremuit, quandamque lucifluam virginem leni tactu se atrectantem sensit. Et ecce, virtute divina, vis quedam occulta marcidis membris et medullis vividum succum infundit, ossa arida irrigat, naturalis sanguinis meatus competenti et contemperato cursu per fibras discurrit, et in corpore premortuo singulos artus reviviscere et revirescere, sua loca, suos motus, suaque officia exercere, facit.

Continuo consolidatis basibus et plantis surgens, supradictus puer supra pedes stetit, et linguam a nativitate obstrusam in nova verba resolvit. Duplicato ita miraculo et gressibus stabilitis ad altare processit et gracias multiplices Deo et beate Bege persolvit. Et ut in oculis omnium miraculum multiplicius manifestaretur, nec solum Gallicia lingua, qua natus fuerat, sed eciam peregrina, videlicet Anglica expedite loquebatur. Sonuit ergo in ore omnium hec videntium vel audientium graciarum actio et vox laudis: benedictus Dominus Deus Israel, qui facit mirabilia magna solus, magnificatus, et meritum preciose virginis.

Secundo pro alterius filii sanitate vigilie in virginis ecclesia et preces iterantur: iterato beneficia divina secuntur, Nam fistula, cuius molestia puer laborabat, exsiccatur: foramina divina virtute obstruuntur: cutis obducitur: et cum sospitate prestita eciam vigor restituitur, iterumque a cunctis Deo et sancte Bege, cum graciis exhibitis, laudacio libatur. Post aliquot dies abiit homo in viam suam cum filiis suis gaudens, redulamque illam, que filios advexit, in testimonium miraculi loco reliquit.

Multa quidem et alia signa fecit, Jesu Christi famula, virgo Bega, in nomine ipsius, que non sunt scripta in libello hoc. Hec autem scripta sunt, que clariora et multorum testimonio celebriora et ideo fide digniora cognovimus: cetera propter minorem certitudinem non adiacet animo relatu prosequi: et maxime ob

vitandum fastidium infirmis lectoribus. Hic ergo narrandi finem ponimus, cum tamen non sit finis miraculorum eius. Quia enim cum illo, qui est finis infinitus sine fine, regnat in gloria perhenni : constat nimirum quod in eius nomine ubi et quando et in quibus et quociens oporteat possit, si velit, miracula operari usque ad consummacionem seculi. Sit ergo sancto sanctorum suorumque omnium sanctificatori, glorificatori, virtus, decus, et imperium per infinita secula seculorum . Amen.

Explicit libellus de vita et miraculis sancte Bege virginis, in provincia Northanhimbrorum prime actu et habitu sanctimonialis.

II. Irish Charters relating to the Priory of St. Bees. [B. M. Cotton Roll, xiii. 21.]

Anno gracie m° c° lxx° vij° ante purificacionem beate Marie, dominus Johannes de Curci subjugavit sibi Ultoniam. Henricus . . . . annor . . . ci regnavit xxxv annis. Et anno m° c° lxxviij dedit dominus Johannes de Curci terram de Neddrum mo[nachis] conventus sancte Bege de Coupland, etc.

1. Carta domini Johannis de Curci de insula de Neddrum et ecclesia.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego, Johannes de Curci, concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie Eboracensi et sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis inibi Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duas partes cujusdam insule que vocatur Neddrum et duas partes ville ejusdem insule et duas partes omnium beneficiorum ecclesie que in eadem insula fundata est et ipsam ecclesiam totam ad laudandum Deum in ea. Et duas partes omnium terrarum ad eandem ecclesiam pertinencium tam in villis quam in agris et ceteris aisiamentis. Terciam autem partem, tam de beneficiis memorate ecclesie quam insula prenominata et terris predictis, habebit Ma[la]chias episcopus de Duno. Preterea concessi et dedi memoratis monachis in Duffren totam terram illam que fuit Gillanhari cum pertinenciis suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in ecclesiis et molendinis, in stagnis et ripis, in viis et semitis, in aquis dulcibus et salsis, in insulis et portibus, in piscariis et piscacionibus, in salinis et in wreke maris ubicunque inventum fuerit in terra prenominata. Concessi eciam eisdem monachis soc et sac, tacke et toll et teem et infangthef et omnes libertates . . . . glia de terris suis et hominibus. Hanc vero elemosinam dedi ad honorem Dei prefatis monachis

pro . . . . animarum patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, liberam et quietam ab . . . . heredes mei participes simus omnium elemosinarum et oracionum et omnium bo . . . . in abbathia sancte Marie Eboracensis et in domo sancte Bege virginis et mona . . . . Adhuc autem sciendum est quod predicti monachi abebunt amodo in silvis meis . . . . ria fuerint ad edificandum et ardendum et animalibus suis et equis pasturam . . . . similiter sine pannagio absque ulla vexacione et impedimento fore . . . mea confirmavi sepedictis monachis omnes terras et possessiones . . . . mei eis in elemosinam dederunt vel daturi sunt inperpetuum. Hiis testibus [Regi]naldo episcopo de Dalnard, Mauricio abbate de Bangor, Patricio . . . . Ricardo filio Roberti, Rogero de Cestria, Ada camerario, Willelmo de . . . . fratribus ejus, Ricardo filio Trouce, Ricardo Masculo, Henrico cleri . . . ., ... de Ridale, Willelmo forestario, Rogero de Dunsefothe . . . .

2. Carta Jurdani de Curci de xv carucatis.

Notum sit universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis [quod ego, Jurdanus de Curci] dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi [sancte Marie Eboracensi et sancte Bege in Couplandia et monachis inibi] Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam [decimas omnium terrarum] mearum et xv carucatas terre, x videlicet in . . . . in Lechayel. Has vero jam nominatas xv c[arucatas] . . . . ano in ecclesiis et molendinis, in viis et semitis, in . . . . et piscariis, in pratis et pascuis et in omnibus aisiamentis . . . . eno servicio pro salute anime mee et pro redempcione animarum . . . . tis monachis concedo et do quod nichil omnino facturi sunt . . . . dictis xv carucatis et decimis prenominatis inperpetuum . . . . perunt autem me et heredes meos monachi jam sepedicti . . . . erunt nobis participacionem omnium bonorum facta sunt et que fa . . . . in domo sancte Bege virginis et in omnibus locis sibi adjacentibus . . . . [Hiis testibus . . . . d]e Duno, Ada abbate de Ynes, Willelmo priore de sancto Patricio, Johanne cap . . . . [Ada] camerario, Willelmo clerico, Ricardo clerico, Henrico, Clemente, Malachia de . . . . Rogero de Dunseforthe, Johanne clerico, scriptore videlicet carte.

3. Carta Rogeri de Dunesford de ecclesia de [Auelori] et de una carucata terre in eadem villa.

Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego, Rogerus de Dunseforthe, cum consilio et assensu uxoris mee et heredis mei,

Thome, concessi et dedi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Deo et sancte Marie Eboracensi et monachis de Neddrum ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Avelori, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et cum una carucata terre que jacet inter nemus et villam et omnes ecclesias alias et donaciones ecclesiarum de tota terra mea, scilicet, de feudo decem militum, excepta ecclesia de Dunsetord, libere et quiete de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute domini mei, Johannis de Curci, qui michi hanc contulit terram et libertatem, pro salute mea et uxoris mee et heredum meorum et omnium antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum. Et ut hec donacio mea in perpetuitate robur optineat sigilli mei impressione corroboravi. Hanc autem cartam dedi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Eboracensi et monachis de Neddrum, anno Incarnacionis domini m° c° nonagesimo quarto in capitulo Eboraci quando fraternitatem et societatem suscepi. Hiis testibus Thoma herede meo, Waltero de Bovinton, Turg[isio] filio Turgis[ii], Ricardo filio Eustachii, Roberto Bachel', Osberto portario, Johanne Albo, Johanne coco, Pagano pincerna, Radulfo de Longavilla, et multis aliis.

4. Carta Brienni de Schelers de una carucata terre.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint literas has quod ego, Brien de Eschalers, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie Eboracensi et sancte Bege et monachis de Neddrum ibidem Deo servientibus unam carucatam terre in Balichatlan, scilicet, propinquiorem Balidergan, in omnibus aisiamentis suis ad eandem terram pertinentibus, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servicio, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime domini mei, Johannis de Curci, et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et heredum meorum et parentum meorum. Hanc terram ego et heredes mei contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Testibus hiis domino meo Johanne de Curci, Richero filio Roberti dapifero, Elia priore, Willelmo filio meo, et multis aliis.

5. [Carta Malachie Dunensis episcopi monachis de sancta Bega de ecclesia de Neddrum.]

Notum sit universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego, Malachias, Dei gracia, Dunensis episcopus, non compulsus ab aliquo set bene devotus in domino, spontanea voluntate concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi ad honorem Dei et ad augmentum sancte religionis monachis de sancta Bega ecclesiam de Neddrum, in puram et perpetuam

possessionem simul cum duabus partibus omnium possessionum et beneficiorum ejusdem ecclesie tam in villis et hominibus quam in terris cultis et incultis et in omnibus aisiamentis que infra terminos terre supradicte ecclesie facta sunt vel fieri poterunt inperpetuum. Terciam autem partem omnium possessionum et beneficiorum memorate ecclesie in manu mea retineo; nichil unquam exigens a prefatis monachis de aliis duabus partibus quas ipsi canonice possident. Hanc vero concessionem atque donacionem feci sepedictis monachis in ecclesia sancte Trinitatis de Duno in presencia domini Johannis de Curci, coram Reginaldo episcopo de Dalnard, et coram Uroneca episcopo de Uvehd, et coram Patricio abbate de Saballo, et Consuero de sancto Johanne de Duno et Willelmo priore de sancto Patricio et Johanne capellano episcopi, Herwardo capellano, Jurdano de Curci, Gocelino de Angulo, Rogero de Cestria, Ricardo filio Roberti, Rogero Hert, Adam camerario, Ricardo clerico, Rogero de Dunseford, Alano Malet, Adam portario.

6. Confirmacio Archiepiscopi.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Eugenius, Dei gracia, Ardmacanus archiepiscopus et tocius Hibernie primas, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit universitas nos dilecto filio nostro, Walranno monacho, priori de Neddrum, et successoribus suis, convencionem et composicionem factam inter ipsum et dominum Malachiam Dunensem episcopum de villa de Neddrum tam de ecclesia ejusdem ville, tam de terris, tam de pertinenciis quam de hominibus et omnibus aliis beneficiis [que] ad eandem ecclesiam pertinere dinoscuntur, confirmasse, libere et quiete et pacifice. Tenendam et possidendam sicut melius in carta domini Johannis de Curci et domini M[alachie] Dunensis episcopi continetur. Ut igitur hec nostra confirmacio firma sit et inconcussa permaneat sigilli nostri munimine eam corroboravimus. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Curci, domino R. episcopo de Duno, W. priore de sancto Patricio, E. priore de sancto Andrea in arce, et multis aliis.

7. [Confirmacio Archiepiscopi.]

T[homas], Dei gracia, Ardmachanus archiepiscopus et tocius Hibernie primas, universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, tam clericis quam laicis, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos, ad augmentum sancte religionis, dilecto filio nostro, Waleranno monacho, priori de Neddrum, et successoribus suis, convencionem et composicionem factam inter ipsum et

dominum Malachiam, Dunensem episcopum, de villa de Neddrum et de ecclesia ejusdem ville, tam de terris cultis et incultis, tam de pertinenciis, quam de hominibus et omnibus aliis beneficiis que ad predictam ecclesiam pertinere dinoscuntur, confirmasse, libere, pacifice et quiete. Tenendam et possidendam sicut melius in carta domini Johannis de Curci et M[alachie] Dunensis episcopi continetur. Ut igitur hec nostra confirmacio firma sit et inconcussa permaneat sigilli nostri munimine eam corroboravimus. Hiis testibus F. abbate de Disert, Andrea priore de sancto Patricio, Gilberto priore de sancto Thoma, Mauricio serviente domini Primatis, Briano de Scalers, Willelmo de Coupeland, Davit carpentario, Radulfo Martel, Gilberto de lechayel, Gilberto de Furnais, E. cancellario, et multis aliis.

8. [Confirmacio Johannis tituli sancti Stephani in Coelio monte, presbyteri Cardinalis, de omnibus terris et ecclesiis huic Coenobio collatis.]

Johannes,[1] miseracione divina tituli sancti Stephani in celio monte, presbiter cardinalis, Sedis Apostolice legatus, dilecto filio, Walranno, priori de Neddrum, et successoribus ejus, salutem et benediccionem. Dignum est et racioni consentaneum ut viros religiosos quos divinis officiis novimus cotidie mancipatos ampliore cura et solicitudine foveamus et eorum peticiones debeamus quantum cum Deo possumus promovere. Ea propter, dilecti filii in domino, justis vestris postulacionibus clementer annuimus et personas vestras et successorum vestrorum sub beati Petri et domini pape et nostra proteccione suscipimus et vos super hoc presentis scripti patrocinio communimus, statuentes ut possessiones, terras, willas, et cetera et bona, que nunc de concessione nobilis viri, Johannis de Curci, seu aliorum proborum virorum, juste et pacifice possidetis sive in futurum, domino dante, justis modis poteritis adipisci vobis et successoribus vestris firma et illebata permaneant. In quibus hec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis; locum, scilicet, in quo domus vestra sita est, ex donacione memorati Johannis de Curci; ecclesiam in insula que vocatur Neddrum fundatam, cum duabus partibus ejusdem insule et cum duabus partibus tocius terre que ad eandem ecclesiam pertinet; et totam terram illam que fuit Gillanharna in Duffran et tres insulas in Lochwene, quarum nomina sunt hec Scatra, Raynche, et Trasne: Ex donacione vero Jurdani

[1] Note in margin: *Anno m° c° nonagesimo vij° Innocentius papa consecratus est qui sedit annis xviij, mensibus iiij^bus, diebus xxiij: Ricardi regis anno viij°, data litera.*

de Curci, xv carucatas terre cum decimacione domus sue: Ex presentacione autem Helie de Cestria, ecclesiam de Balimor, in qua villa construitur castellum ejus, cum omnibus ecclesiasticis beneficiis ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus, et unam carucatam terre in eadem villa ex dono Baldwini: Ex presentacione autem Ricardi Masculi, omnes ecclesias et capellas tocius terre sue quas habet in Ultonia de dono domini sui, Johannis de Curci, et de dono aliorum virorum tam in Clenelhirech quam in Lesmochan et in aliis locis, cum omnibus ecclesiasticis beneficiis ad easdem ecclesias et capellas pertinentibus: et unam carucatam terre in Thweth quod vocatur Clenelperth, ex dono Stephani Locardi: Ex dono Rogeri de Croft et Gilberti fratris ejus, duas carucatas terre. Decernimus autem ne cui liceat personas vestras molestare, redditus, possessiones et cetera bona vestra minuere, subtrahere vel in aliquo perturbare, set omnia integra et illibata permaneant eorum per quorum gubernacione[m] et sustentacionem sunt collata usibus omnimodis pro futura. Indulgemus quoque vobis ut in terris in quibus de episcoporum concessione ecclesiatica beneficia canonice possidetis, liceat vobis ea per omnia libere tenere, salva in omnibus apostolice sedis auctoritate et diocesani episcopi canonica justicia. Nulli ergo hominum omnino liceat hanc nostre proteccionis et confirmacionis paginam infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus, domini pape, et nostram se noverit incursurum. Anno domini m° cc° ij°, hoc anno quinto pontificatus domini pape Innocentii tercii, mense Junii ix° die stante. Data Dunens.

9. [Bulla Honorii Pape.]

Honorius,[1] episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis abbati et conventui sancte Marie Eboracensis, salutem et apostolicam benediccionem. Cum a nobis petitur quod justum est et honestum tam vigor equitatis quam ordo exigit racionis ut id per sollicitudinem officii nostri ad debitum perducatur effectum. Eapropter dilecti filii in domino vestris justis precibus inclinati personas vestras et locum in quo divino estis obsequio mancipati cum omnibus bonis que in presenciarum racionabiliter possidetis aut in futurum justis modis prestante domino poteritis adipisci sub beati Petri et nostra proteccione suscepimus, specialiter autem cellam de Neddrum, cumpella de villa Hugonis de Logan et terram

[1] Note in margin:—*Anno m. cc° et xv° Honorius consecratus est qui sedit annis . . . . mensibus viii, diebus . . . . eodem anno Henricus rex coronatus est.*

de Baligavan cum pertinenciis suis, ac alia bona vestra sicut ea omnia juste, canonice ac pacifice possidetis vobis et per nos monasterio vestro auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis [scripti] patrocinio communimus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre protectionis et confirmacionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc acceptare presumpserit indignacionem Omnipotentis [Dei et] beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus noverit incursurum. Data Alatri, Idus Junii, pontificatus nostri anno sexto. Et anno vj° Henrici Regis iij[1].[2]

III. Extract from Domesday Book, showing the existence of distinct territorial parcels, viz. Witingham, Bodele, Santacherche, and perhaps Hougenai, in the south west angle of Cumberland between Esk and Duddon. [Facsimile of Domesday Book, Lancashire, p. xvii.]

Terra regis in Evrvic scire. West Reding.
Agemvndrenesse.

Manerium. In Hougun habuit comes Tosti iiij carucatas terre ad geldum. In chilvestrevic, iij carucate. Sourebi, iij carucate. Hietun, iiij carucate. Daltune, ij carucate. Warte, ij carucate. Neutun, vj carucate. Walletun, vj carucate. Suntun, ij carucate. Fordebodele, ij carucate. Rosse, vj carucate. Hert, ij carucate. Lies, vj carucate : alia Lies, ij carucate. Glassertun, ij carucate. Steyntun, ij carucate. Clivertun, iij carucate. Ouregrive, iij carucate. Meretun, iiij carucate. Pennigetun, ij carucate. Gerleworde, ij carucate. Borch, vj carucate. Berretseige, iiij carucate. Witingham, iiij carucate. Bodele, iiij carucate. Santacherche, j carucata. Hougenai, vj carucate. Omnes he ville iacent ad Hougun.

IV. English writ of Gospatric granting freedom from geld to certain of his dependants as it had been enjoyed by his tenants in Allerdale. [From an early copy in the muniment room of Lowther Castle.]

Gospatrik greot calle minc wassenas and hyylkun mann, freo and threnge, theo woonnan on callun tham landann theo weoron

[2] These nine deeds from the Cotton Roll, which is much mutilated, should be compared with the copies printed by Dugdale, *Mon.* vj. 1127-8, and by Reeves, *Antiq. of Down*, pp. 190-94. Dugdale omitted all except Nos. 1, 3, 4, 8. The two bulls on the back of the same Roll, one by Pope Gregory and the other, dated 5 April, 1291, by Pope Nicholas IV., refer to the possessions of the abbey of St. Mary, York.

Cōmbres and eallun mine kynling freondlycc : and ic cythe eoy that myne mynna is and full leof that Thorfynn Mac Thore beo swa freo on eallan thynges theo beo myne on Alnerdall swa aenyg mann beo, other ic other aenyg myne wassenas, on weald, on freyth, on heyninga and aet aellun thyngan, theo bȳ eorthe baenand and theoronther, to Shauk, to Wafyr, to poll Wathoen, to bek Troyte and theo weald aet Caldebek : and ic wille that theo mann bydann mith Thorfynn aet Cartheu and Combetheyfoch beo swa freals myth hem swa Melmor and Thore and Sygoolf weoron on Eadread dagan, and ne beo neann mann swa theorif thehat mith that ic heobbe gegyfen to hem ne ghar brech seo gyrth thyylc Eorl Syward and ic hebbe getythet him cefrelycc swa aenyg mann leofand theo welkynn theoronther : and loc hyylkun bȳ thar bythann geyldfreo beo swa ic bȳ, and swa willann Walltheof and Wygande and Wyberth and Gamell and Kūyth and eallun mine kynling and wassenas ; and ic wille that Thorfynn heobbe soc and sac, toll and theam ofer eallun tham landan on Cartheu and on Combetheyfoch that weoron gyfene Thore on Moryn dagan freols myd bode and wytnesmann on thyylk stow.[1]

V. Sheriff's return after inquest of Knights' fees in Cumberland with the names of the tenants in chief, their tenements and services, 1212. [Excheq. K. R. Knights' Fees, $\frac{1}{9}$, m. 2.]

Karissimis dominis suis baronibus domini Regis de Scaccario, vicecomes Cumberlandie, salutem et se totum cum deuotis obsequiis. Sciatis quod diligenter feci inquiri de feudis et tenementis que tenentur in capite de domino Rege in Cumberlandia secundum tenorem literarum domini Regis et nomina tenencium et eorum tenementa et seruicium uobis transmitto.

Robertus de Vallibus tenet terram suam de domino Rege per seruicium duorum militum quam Rex Henricus, pater domini Regis, dedit Huberto de Vallibus antecessori suo per predictum seruicium.

Ricardus de Lucy tenet Couplandiam de domino Rege per seruicium unius militis et ibit ad preceptum domini Regis in exercitu Wallie et Scocie. Hanc terram dedit Rex Henricus, auus Regis Henrici patris domini Regis, Willelmo Messchin antecessori predicti Ricardi per predictum seruicium.

Robertus de Brus tenet Edenhal de domino Rege per ser-

[1] For a translation of this deed and for its importance to early Cumbrian history, see *Victoria History of Cumberland*, ii. 231-4, 241.

uicium dimidii militis. Henricus Rex dedit predictam terram Petro de Brus antecessori suo per predictum seruicium.

Johannes de Reigny tenet Neutoñ per serianteriam de domino Rege et ibit ad preceptum domini Regis in exercitu Scocie cum uno habbergeto. Henricus Rex, auus patris domini Regis dedit predictam terram Turstano de Reigny antecessori predicti Johannis per predictum seruicium.

Henricus et Thomas et Reginaldus tenent Ractoñ de domino Rege per serianteriam et custodiunt aeria ancipitum domini Regis in foresta Karleoli. Henricus Rex Anglie, auus Henrici patris domini Regis, dedit illam terram Edwino antecessori predictorum per predictum seruicium.

Willelmus filius Ade tenet Hotoñ de domino Rege per serianteriam custodie Haie domini Regis de Plumton. Henricus Rex Anglie, auus Henrici Regis patris domini Regis, dedit predictam terram Edmundo antecessori predicti Willelmi per predictum seruicium.

Robertus filius Alexandri tenet xx acras iuxta Karleolum de domino Rege per serianteriam et debet inuenire librum ad pannagium domini Regis et custodire porchos donec apprecientur.

Ricardus de Lucy et Ricardus Gernun tenent terram que fuit Hugonis de Moruill̃ cum duabus filiis predicti Hugonis de domino Rege per cornagium, reddendo annuatim, xli. ijs. xd. ob. Comes Ranulfus quondam dominus Cumberlandie dedit predictam terram Roberto de Triuers antecessori predicti Hugonis de Moruill̃ per predictum seruicium. Predictus Comes dedit predicto Roberto custodiam foreste de Cumberlandia, reddendo inde annuatim x marcas. Dominus Rex habet custodiam predicte foreste in manu sua.

Alicia de Rumilly tenet terram suam de Alredal̃ de domino Rege per cornagium, reddendo annuatim de cornagio xv^{li}. xiijs. iiijd. Rex Henricus auus Henrici Regis patris domini Regis dedit predictam terram Waldevo filio Gospatrici antecessori predicte Alicie per predictum seruicium.

Nicholas de Stuteuill̃ tenet terram suam de domino Rege per cornagium, reddendo annuatim de cornagio lvjs. Comes Ranulfus Cestriensis, quondam dominus Cumberlandie, dedit predictam terram Turgis Brundas antecessori predicti Nicholai per predictum seruicium.

Robertus de Veteri Ponte tenet terram in custodia de domino Rege que fuit Willelmi filii Ranulfi, simul cum herede predicti Willelmi, et reddit annuatim de cornagio iiij li. Rex Henricus,

auus patris domini Regis, dedit illam terram Forne filio Siolf antecessori predicti Willelmi per predictum seruicium.

Adam filius Odardi tenet terram suam de domino Rege per cornagium, reddendo annuatim de cornagio xxvjs. iiijd. Rex Henricus, auus patris domini Regis, dedit Odardo uicecomiti, antecessori predicti Ade, predictam terram per predictum seruicium.

Ricardus de Leuenton tenet terram suam de domino Rege per cornagium, reddendo annuatim de cornagio iiijli. viijs. ijd. ob. Rex Henricus, auus Regis Henrici patris domini Regis, dedit predictam terram Ricardo de Boiuill̃ antecessori predicti Ricardi per predictum seruicium.

Robertus de Stuteuill̃ tenet uillam de Thorpennou de domino Rege per cornagium, reddendo inde de cornagio xxiiijs. Predicta terra fuit de baronia Alicie de Rumilly et quia Reginaldus de Lucy, qui quondam tenuit terram illam cum sorore predicte Alicie, refutauit homagium Philippi de Valoines, antecessoris predicti Roberti et uxoris sue, dominus Henricus Rex, pater domini Regis, cepit homagium suum et ideo seruicium predicte terre est in manu domini Regis.

Willelmus filius Bernardi tenet terram que fuit Ricardi filii Truite de domino Rege in custodia cum herede predicti Ricardi, reddendo inde annuatim de cornagio xijs. jd. Rex Henricus, auus patris domini Regis, dedit predictam terram Hildredo antecessori predicti Ricardi per predictum seruicium.

Galfridus de Lucy tenet terram que fuit Simonis de Tillol in custodia de domino Rege cum herede predicti Simonis, reddendo inde annuatim de cornagio xjs. xjd. ob. Rex Henricus, auus Henrici patris domini Regis, dedit predictam terram Ricardo Ridere antecessori predicti Simonis per predictum seruicium.

Rex Henricus, auus Henrici patris domini Regis, dedit quondam Waltero capellano suo Linstoc et Karletoñ, reddendo annuatim de cornagio xxxvijs. iiijd. Predictus Walterus voluntate et concessione domini Regis suscepit habitum religionis in prioratu sancte Marie de Karleolo et voluntate et assensu predicti domini Henrici Regis dedit totam predictam terram predicte domui religionis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam per predictum seruicium. Predictum seruicium perdonatum est viris religiosis predicte domus per cartas predecessorum domini Regis.

Rogerus de Monte Begonis, Simon filius Walteri, Alexander de Neuill̃ tenent terram que fuit Willelmi de Neuill̃ in Cumberlandia per cornagium, reddendo annuatim de cornagio cxijs.

viijd. Rex Henricus, auus Regis Henrici patris domini Regis, dedit predictam terram Ade filio Swein antecessori predictorum per predictum seruicium.

Willelmus filius Odonis de Bochardeby tenet terram suam de Bochardeby per cornagium, reddendo inde annuatim vjs. ijd. de cornagio. Rex Henricus, auus Regis Henrici patris domini Regis dedit predictam terram Wydoni venatori antecessori Willelmi per predictum seruicium.

Adam de Staueleia tenet Rauenewyc de domino Rege per cornagium, reddendo annuatim ijs. viijd. Rex Henricus, auus Regis Henrici patris domini Regis, dedit predictam terram Ade filio Alani antecessori predicti Ade per predictum seruicium.

Adam cocus domine Regine tenet Saulhill de domino Rege de dono Regis Ricardi, reddendo annuatim unam libram piperis.

Willelmus de Ireby tenet Gamelesby et Glassaneby de dono domini Regis Johannis cum filia et herede Odardi de Hodalm̃, cuius antecessores habuerunt predictam terram de dono Regis Henrici, aui Regis Henrici patris domini Regis, qui dedit illam terram Hildredo, antecessori predicti Odardi, reddendo annuatim de cornagio ij marcas.

Nulla tenementa que antiquitus tenebantur de predecessoribus domini Regis nec que debent teneri de domino Rege nec seruicia scio alienata per maritagium nec alio modo preter predictam terram Walteri cappellani domini Regis Henrici et preter seruicium Ade salsarii, cuius terra solebat dare de cornagio annuatim xxvijs. xjd. et perdonatum est ei pro seruicio suo per cartam domini Regis.

Omnes supradicti tenentes per cornagium ibunt ad preceptum domini Regis in exercitu Scocie, in eundo in anteguarda, in redeundo in retroguarda.

(Endorsed)

Hunc rotulum recepit Thesaurarius in crastino sancti Johannis Baptiste per manum vicecomitis de Cumberland coram Baronibus de Scaccario anno Regis Johannis xiiij°.

De hiis qui tenent in capite de domini Rege. Baronibus de Scaccario ex parte vicecomitis Cumberlandie.

VI. Memorandum on the descendants of Waldeve son of Earl Gospatric, lords of Allerdale, c. 1275.[1] [Scottish Documents (Chancery), File 9, No. 3.]

Comes Cospatryk, qui fuit quondam Comes de Dunbar in Scocia,

[1] For the origin and nature of this document, see *Victoria Hist. of Cumberland* i. 297-8.

habuit quemdam fratrem nomine Dolfinum Comitem Norhumbrie, qui ambo bastardi habuerunt quemdam fratrem nomine Wald-[evum] legittimum et habuerunt quandam sororem nomine Etheldredam legitimam. Et sciendum est quod Wald[evus] et Etheldr[eda] fuerunt ex uno patre et ex una matre.

Postea venit Ranulphus de Meschinis in Anglia cum Willelmo bastardo Conquestore et ipse Rex Willelmus conquestor dedit eidem Ran[ulpho] totam terram a loco qui dicitur Rere Crosse super Stayn moram usque flumen versus Scociam quod vocatur Sulewaht ad metas certas ibidem inter Angliam et Scociam. Ita scilicet quod idem Ran[ulphus] tunc temporis creatus fuit in Com[item] Karl[eoli]. Idem Ran[ulphus] de Meschinis attraxit secum Wald[evum] fratrem predicti Comitis Cospatryk in auxilium et propter guerram motam inter Scoticos et Angl-[icos] ad succursum habendum de eo qui fuit de Scocia: et idem Ran[ulphus] dedit eidem Wald[evo] pro servicio suo totam Baroniam de Allerdal' de loco qui dicitur Wahtelpole usque Derwent cum pertinenciis, salva sibi venacione sua t[antu]m.

Et idem Wald[evus] sic feofatus dedit Odardo de Legys qui fuit senescallus Ran[ulphi] de Meschinis vavassorem de Wygeton' cum villatis et earum pertinenciis pro servicio suo, faciend[o] ei servicium Cornag[ii] et Foryns[eci] pannag[ii]. Et idem Odardus fundavit ecclesiam de Wygeton' in dicta foresta.

Et idem Wald[evus] dedit Melbeht servienti suo qui venit secum in patriam totam villam de Bramfeld, salva sibi advocacione ecclesie quam penes se retinuit.

Et successit eidem Wald[evo] Alanus filius eius et heres qui fuit infra etatem et in custodia Regis Davidis Scocie qui habuit terram Cumbrie eo quod guerra fuit inter Regem Henricum non adhuc Regem, qui fuit nepos Regis Davidis Scocie, filii (*sic*) imperatricis Matildis, et Stephanum Regem avunculum predicti Regis Henrici, qui optin[u]it totam terram Wald[evi] patris sui in Allerdal' post etatem suam conpletam.

Et idem Alanus habuit quemdam fratrem bastardum ex patre suo procreatum nomine Cospatryk, cui dedit villatum de Bolton infra forestam et Bastenthwyt extra forestam et Hestholm in Derwentwater. Et idem Alanus dedit cum corpore[2] present[i] filii sui Crucem sanctam Karl[eoli] et ecclesiam de Aspatrik et servicium antecessorum Joh[annis] de Brayton' in eadem foresta et ecclesiam de Crosseby et quartam partem eiusdem ville quam

[2] *Cors presant* or *corpspresant*, a mortuary; in late wills it was usually "my best beaste" (*Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 265: *North Country Wills* (Surtees Soc.), p. 104).

Uhtredus quondam tenuit in foresta et extra forestam, ecclesiam de Hyrby et servicium antecessorum Ysac de Yrby in Ysacby. Idem Alanus superfeofavit Utredum filium Lyolfe militem suum de villa de Aylewardby quam Thomas de Louther' et Petrus de Dayncurt modo tenent.

Et successit eidem Alano Willelmus filius Duncan, quondam Com[es] de Murreve, nepos ipsius Alani, procreatus ex Ethedr-[eda] sorore Wald[evi] patris sui.

Idem Willelmus habuit totam Baroniam de Allerdale preter Palmecastr' que est landa in foresta ad presens propter guerram motam inter Regem Scocie et ipsum Willelmum filium Duncan qui desponsaverat Aliciam de Rumeley filiam Roberti de Rumeley domini de Scypton' qui quondam disponsaverat filiam Willelmi de Meschinis domini de Coupelande.

Idem Willelmus procreavit ex predicta uxore sua Willelmum puerum de Egermund' qui infra etatem obiit et tres filias quarum prima nomine Cicilia maritata fuit cum honore de Scypton' Willelmo Grosso, Comiti Albemarl', per predictum Henricum tunc Regem Anglye in custodia domini Regis infra etatem. Et secunda nomine Amabill' marita[ta] fuit Reginaldo de Lucy cum honore de Egermund' per predictum Regem infra etatem. Et tercia, scilicet, Alicia de Rumeley nomine, maritata fuit Gilberto Pypard ex familia Reg[is] cum honore de Cokermu per predictum Regem infra etatem.

Willelmus filius Duncan habuit quemdam filium qui obiit infra etatem et tres filias reliqu[it he]redes in custodia Henrici Regis avi Regis Henrici qui nunc ultimo fuit, quarum pr[ima] maritata fuit Willelmo Grosso, Comiti Albemarl', cui successit Hawysia filia eius et heres, et successit Hawyse Willelmus de Fortibus, Comes Albemarl', et postea successit ei Willelmus qui ultimo fuit, et successit ei Avelyna filia eius et heres quam disponsaverat dominus Edmundus frater illustris Regis Edwardi, et Avelyna mortua [est] sine herede.

Secunda Amabyll' maritata fuit per dominum Regem Reginaldo de Lucy et successit ei Ricardus de Lucy cui successerunt Amabill' et Alicia de Lucy.

Tercia maritata fuit per eundem Regem Gilberto Pypard et idem Gylbertus obiit sine herede, et dominus H[enricus] Rex obiit et successit ei Ricardus filius eius qui postea creatus est in Regem et iter suum aripuit versus terram sanctam. Et Regina Elyanor' mater ipsius Regis maritavit ipsam Aliciam Roberto de Curteney militi et congnato suo qui tenuit totam Baroniam de Allerdal tota vita Regis Ricardi predicti et tempore J[ohannis] Regis quousque idem Robertus obiit et sine herede.

Decensus Albemarl, Multon et Lucy.[1]

Willelmus filius Duncani fuit dominus de Coupland et Allerdale et Skypton et habuit tres filias, Ceciliam et Amabillam et Aliciam, inter quas partita fuit tota heredita sua in hunc modum

Cecilia, primogenita, que maritata fuit Willelmo le Gros, habuit ad propartem suam Skipton cum pertinenciis per seruicium illi pertinens. De Cecilia venit Hawisia. De Hawisia, Willelmus de Fortibus, de quo alius Willelmus de Fortibus, de quo Willelmo

Amabilla,(a) secunda filia, que maritata fuit Reginaldo de Lucy, habuit ad propartem suam Egremund et Coupeland per servicium vnius antiqui feodi militis. De Amabilla venit Ricardus de Lucy, De Ricardo

Alicia de Romely, tercia soror, habuit ad propartem suam Cokermouth et Allerdale tenendas per baroniam. Que quidem Alicia obiit sine herede de se et Willelmus de Fortibus, filius Hawisie et nepos Cecilie, seisiuit in manum suam totum Cokermouth et Allerdale quousque Amabilla et Alicia, filie Ricardi de Lucy, disracionauerunt inde medietatem eo quod fuit de hereditate Alicie de Romely, amite Ricardi de Lucy patris sui.

Willelmus
Thomas
Johannes } sine heredibus
Amicia

Avelina, que maritata fuit domino Edmundo fratri Regis sine herede

Amabilla
Alicia

inter quas partita fuit tota Coupeland incontinenti post decessum patris sui, et ille eedem postmodum disracionauerunt versus Willelmum de Fortibus medietatem de Cokermuth et Allerdalle que fuit de hereditate Alicie de Romely, amite Ricardi de Lucy patris predictarum Amabille et Alicie. Unde bene constat quod dicte Amabilla et Alicia et heredes sui, videlicet, Thomas filius Lamberti de Multon et Thomas de Multon, tenuerunt et adhuc tenere debent de domino Rege totam Coupeland pro servicio quod illi pertinet. Et nichilominus medietatem baronie de Allerdale. Et heredes Willelmi de Fortibus, si essent superstites, aliam medietatem baronie de Allerdale et Skypton.

(a) Ista maritata fuit Reginaldo de Lucy, de qua Ricardus de Lucy, de Ricardo

Amabilla, de qua Thomas de Multon de Egremund, de quo, alius Thomas, de quo, tercius Thomas qui nunc superstes est et petit

Alicia, de qua Thomas de Lucy, de quo Thomas

Thomas sine herede et Antonius qui nunc est et petit

[1] This document should be compared with the foregoing and also with a similar pedigree of the Plea Rolls touching the same dispute (*Abbrev. Placitorum*, p. 323, Rec. Com), as they all belong to the same group with No. 198 of the Register of St. Bees.

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Et sciendum est quod tempore quo guerra mota fuit inter Regem Scocie et Willelmum filium Duncan qui fuit pater Cicilie, Amabill' et Alicie presentavit se Rogerus Goky qui fuit cum domino Rege et peciit ab eo pro servicio suo landam Sancte Hilde in Yngylwode et concessit eidem dominus Rex dictam landam de hereditate earundem sororum et tenuit eam fere per xxx annos et amplius. Et in extremis vite sue reddidit se conversum Abbacie de Holm et ante obitum suum adierunt dominum J[ohannem] Regem Anglie et idem Rex concessit eiis sicut idem Rogerus Goky quondam tenuit vivente Roberto marito suo. Ita scilicet quod ad presens nullum ius debet preterire.

VII.—See separate page.

VIII. Confirmation[1] by King Stephen of William de Lancaster's grant of the vill of Mulcaster to the abbey of Furness. [Duchy of Lancaster, Class xi. No. 3. f. 42b.]

Stephanus, Rex Anglorum, omnibus fidelibus suis tocius Anglie, salutem. Sciatis quod concessi Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie de F[urnesio] et abbati et monachis ecclesie eiusdem in ea Deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam, pro anima domini Henrici Regis et avunculi [mei] et patrum et antecessorum meorum, et pro remissione pecatorum meorum et uxoris et prolis mee, et fratrum meorum, et pro stabilitate regni mei, omnia ista subscripta que eidem ecclesie dederam dum Comes Moretonii eram, scilicet, totam forestam meam de F[urnesio] cum omni venatione que in ea est, et Daltonam, et totum dominicum meum infra F[urnesiam], cum hominibus et omnibus ei pertinentibus, in bosco, in plano, in terra et in aquis, et Olvestonam, et Rogerum Brist[oldum] cum suis, et do eis socum et sacum, et toll et tem, et infangthef, et quicquid infra F[urnesium] continetur, preter terram Michelis Flamengi, eo tamen tenore interposito, ut in loco illo per dispositionem abbatis presentis ordo monasticus et regularis, Deo succurrente, teneatur. Concessu quoque meo et voluntate, dedit eis Willelmus de Lancastria villam de Mulcaster, que est de feodo meo, solutam et quietam ab omni servitio, cum omnibus que ei pertinent. Hanc itaque donacionem et concessionem meam factam Deo et ecclesie illi, regia auctoritate confirmo, et inviolate integreque mansuram usque in sempiternum, a Deo michi concessa potestate, corroboro. Et quicquid presentium vel futurorum devocio fidelium ipsis in Christo contulerit, firmum manere statuo et compono.

[1] Printed by W. Farrer in *Pipe Rolls of Lancashire*, pp. 304-5.

VII. Devolution of the lordship of Coouth Castle.]

Willelmus filius Duncani fuit dominus de Coupland et Allerdale et Skypton et habuit tres filias, Ceciliam et Amabillam et Aliciam, inter quas partita fuit tota hereditas sua in hunc modum

Cecilia, primogenita, q
le Gros, habuit ad pro
cum pertinenciis per s
De Cecilia venit Hawis
de Fortibus, de quo al
de quo Willelmo —
Amabilla,(a) secunda uit Reg-
Reginaldo de Lucy, h, de qua
Egremund et Coupelancy, de
antiqui feodi militis.
Ricardus de Lucy, De
Alicia de Romely, terc
propartem suam Coke ua Thomas de
tenendas per baronian ton de Egremund,
obiit sine herede de s uo, alius Thomas,
Fortibus, filius Hawisi uo, tercius
seisiuit in manum sua mas qui nunc
et Allerdale quousque rstes est et
filie Ricardi de Lucy, t
inde medietatem eo q Thomas de
Alicie de Romely, ami e quo Thomas
patris sui.

has sine
et Antonius
c est et

t

medietatem

[1] This document should be compared with the , Rec. Com),
as they all belong to the same group w
ace page 533.

Et sciendum est quod tempore quo guerra mota fuit inter Regem Scocie et Willelmum filium Duncan qui fuit pater Cicilie, Amabill' et Alicie presentavit se Rogerus Goky qui fuit cum domino Rege et peciit ab eo pro servicio suo landam Sancte Hilde in Yngylwode et concessit eidem dominus Rex dictam landam de hereditate earundem sororum et tenuit eam fere per xxx annos et amplius. Et in extremis vite sue reddidit se conversum Abbacie de Holm et ante obitum suum adierunt dominum J[ohannem] Regem Anglie et idem Rex concessit eiis sicut idem Rogerus Goky quondam tenuit vivente Roberto marito suo. Ita scilicet quod ad presens nullum ius debet preterire.

VII.—See separate page.

VIII. Confirmation[1] by King Stephen of William de Lancaster's grant of the vill of Mulcaster to the abbey of Furness. [Duchy of Lancaster, Class xi. No. 3. f. 42b.]

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[1] Printed by W. Farrer in *Pipe Rolls of Lancashire*, pp. 304-5.

IX. Extract from the confirmation charter of Richard I. to the abbey of St. Mary, York, enumerating the possessions of the priory of St. Bees.[1] [Calendar of Charter Rolls, iii. 116-7.]

In Copelandia Willelmus Meschin, Kirkebibeccoch, hoc est vij carucatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam Sancte Bege et quicquid ad eam pertinet sicut carta predicti Willelmi testatur.

Randulphus filius ejus, villam de Ananderdala et dimidiam carucatam terre in Egremund.

Romaldus faber aliam dimidiam carucatam terre in eadem villa.

Ketellus filius Eltredi, ecclesiam de Wirchintuna et ij carucatas terre et j molendinum in eadem villa et villam de Prestona cum bosco et ceteris pertinentiis.

Walthef filius Gospatrici, villam de Steainburna. Gospatricius filius Orm, villam de Saltherge et communam in bosco et pastura sua de Wirchintona illis qui manent in terra monachorum in eadem villa.

Rogerus filius Gileberti, in Helsingha[m] ij bovatas terre.

Willelmus filius Gileberti, totam terram in Suarthoved. Reinerus dapifer, ij bovatas terre in Rotingtuna. Godardus dapifer, ecclesias de Botle et de Witingham cum tota parochia que est inter Esc et parochiam de Millum.

Matildis uxor ejus, villam de Amdeseta cum omnibus que ad eam pertinent.

Willelmus filius Dunecani, libertatem pannagiorum et salinarum infra divisas terre que pertinet ad ecclesiam S. Bege et commune foresti sui tam porcis monachorum quam hominum suorum et terram de Hotkuech.

Alanus filius Waldevi, ij bovatas terre in Goseforda et xiiij^{cim} salmones unoquoque anno in Quadragesima, scilicet, de piscaria sua de Cochermutha.

Randulphus de Lindeseia, ecclesiam de Loueneswatar.

X. Grant to the Prior of the Hospital of Jerusalem in England to Adam Casse son of Robert of land called Dubwra, which had been given to the brethren by Adam

[1] This schedule of possessions had been recited by *inspeximus* and confirmed by Henry II. about thirty years before. The textual discrepancies between the two confirmations are not serious, but *Regnaldus faber* may be compared with *Romaldus faber* as the grant has not been preserved (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 550).

SON OF GAMEL DE EGGLESFELD. [From the original at Hornby Chapel.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, frater R.[1] thesaurarius fratrum Hospitalis Jerosol., prior in Anglia, salutem. Noverit universitas uestra nos de communi consensu et consilio fratrum Capituli nostri concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Ade Casse filio Roberti totam terram de Dubwra quam habemus ex donacione Ade filii Gamelli de Egglesfeld per subscriptas diuisas, scilicet, a Hwitestan subtus molendinum per transuersam moram usque ad Cumelkeldefot et ab inde usque ad Normanneskoende: et inde ex transuerso usque ad predictum Dubwra: et ab inde sicut idem Dubwra diuidit sursum usque ad prefatum Hwitestan. Habendam et tenendam illi et heredibus suis inperpetuum de domo nostra, libere et quiete cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Reddendo inde annuatim domui nostre duodecim denarios ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omni seruicio et exaccione inde ad nos pertinente. Ita tamen quod in obitu suo et heredum suorum similiter tercia pars catallorum suorum domui nostre remanebit. Quod ut firmitatem obtineat huic scripto sigillum curauimus apponere. Hiis testibus fratre Rogero, fratre Gilleberto capellanis, fratre Waltero de Stanford, fratre Johanne Ruffo, fratre Eudone de Bradele, fratre Alano de monte sancti Johannis, Waltero de Winton.

XI. GRANT OF THREE TOFTS OF LAND LYING BETWEEN WHICHAM AND SILECROFT TO THE BRETHREN OF THE HOSPITAL OF JERUSALEM BY BENEDICT SON OF RICHARD DE CROFTBATHOC. [From the original at Hornby Chapel.]

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Benedictus filius Ric[ardi] de Croftbathoc, concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et beate Marie et sancto Johanni Baptiste et sancto Hospitali Ierlm. tria tofta que iacent inter Witingham et Selecrotf, scilicet, Gillecroft, et Gillemihelecroft et croftum Ric[ardi] quem quondam tenuit de Hospitali Ierlm. et terciam partem de Cregehoued, cum pratis duobus ad predicta tria crofta pertinentibus, libere et quiete ab omni seculari seruicio et exaccione cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis communionibus

[1] Probably Robert de Diva. To another deed in the same collection there is attached a seal of green wax bearing the head of St. John the Baptist with the legend: "-- SIGILL. FRIS. ROBERTI DE DIVE." The secretum has the Paschal Lamb in a centre ring.

et liberis consuetudinibus et aisiamentis ad uillam de Croftbathoc pertinentibus in singulis. Ita tamen quod ego et heredes mei warantizabimus totam predictam terram sancto Hospitali Ierlm. et fratribus eiusdem contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Boiuill, Ricardo Corbet, Suano clerico, Willelmo filio Ketelli, Martino capellano, Gileberto clerico, Alano filio Willelmi, Willelmo Todd'witte.

XII. Grant of the land called Dubwra to Roger de Setmurthy by the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. [From the original at Hornby Chapel.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum uisuris uel audituris, frater Elias de Scmyyetun (Smethetun) fratrum Hospitalis sancti Johannis Ierlem. prior humilis in Anglia, salutem in domino. Nouerit universitas uestra nos de communi consilio et uoluntate fratrum tocius capituli nostri dedisse, concessisse et presenti scripto nostro confirmasse Rogero de Satmurda totam terram nostram de Dubwra quam habemus ex donacione Ade filii Gamelli de Egclesfeld per diuisas in carta eiusdem nobis tallata contentas et totam terram nostram in Baldeceldewra quam Johannes de Boiuill de nobis tenuit per diuisas in carta feffatoris nostri contentas. Tenendas et habendas sibi et heredibus suis cum omnibus pertinenciis suis libere et quiete, pacifice et integre, iure hereditario in perpetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris quinque solidos sterlingorum in festo sancti Bartholomei pro omni seruicio nobis pertinente, saluo tamen quod tercia pars omnium catallorum suorum et heredum suorum similiter et tenencium suorum in dicto feodo existencium in obitu eorum domui nostre remaneat sine contradictione aliqua. Et ut prescripta firmitatis perpetue robur optineant presens scriptum sigilli nostri munimine roborauimus. Hiis testibus fratre Waltero filio Pagani, fratre Willelmo de Hasseby, fratre Willelmo de Nutstede, fratre Roberto de Eyham, fratre G. Picat, domino Guidone de Boyuill, Rogero de Escheuil, Waltero filio Simonis, Rogero persona de Wittefeld, Henrico de Nimet clerico et aliis.[1]

XIII. Grant of Brackenthwaite by Alan son of Waldeve to Waldeve son of Dolfin. [From an early copy in the muniment room of Cockermouth Castle.]

Alanus filius Waldevi omnibus amicis et hominibus suis,

[1] The deed is endorsed "Dubwraye in Coupland iuxta Gosford." The seal of dark green wax bears the legend: "+ S. ROG. FIL. WIL.," with a fleur-de-lis in the field.

Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Waldevo filio Dolfini et heredibus suis, tenendam de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, Brankanthwayt per istas divisas, scilicet, de terra culta de Lorton usque ad Ravenerhals, in vasto et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et viis, et in semitis et in omnibus aliis libertatibus, salva mihi venacione mea et heredibus meis pro homagio et servicio. Quare volo et concedo quod predictus Waldevus et heredes sui hanc terram habeant et teneant de me et heredibus meis hoc servicium faciendo, scilicet, quod homines prenominati Waldevi et heredum suorum dabunt pannagium de porcis suis, et ipse et heredes sui erunt quieti de pannagio, et ipse et homines sui utentur tota foresta excepta Borgordale et testimonium invenient forestariis meis sicut alii vicini sui faciunt et quieti erunt ab omni alio servicio. Testibus hiis Gamello de Penington, Ketello fratre eius, Huctredo filio Vctredi, Gamello Brun, Ayleward filio Dolfini, Gospatricio fratre eius, Gamello de Ribeton, Ketello dapifero, Thoma clerico, et multis aliis.

XIV. Confirmation of Brackenthwaite by William earl of Albemarle to Hugh de Moriceby. [Ibid.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Willelmus de Fortibus, comes Albemarle, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Hugoni de Moriceby et heredibus suis Bracanethuait cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis prout carta Alani filii Waldefi quam inde habet testatur. Hiis testibus Gaufrido de Talentyre, Alano de Caldebec, Ricardo de Alnebug', Willelmo de Hothuait, Willelmo Maresc', Ada de Threplend, Willelmo le Plumland et aliis.

XV. Confirmation by Alice de Rumely of same to same. [Ibid.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Alicia de Rumely, concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Hugoni de Moriceby et heredibus suis, tenendam de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, Bracanesuait per istas divisas, scilicet, de terra culta de Lorton usque ad Ravenerhals, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et viis, in semitis et in omnibus aliis libertatibus et aisiamentis, pro homagio et servicio suo, salva venacione mihi et heredibus meis. Quare volo et concedo quod predictus Hugo et heredes sui hanc terram habeant et teneant de me et heredibus meis, faciendo hoc servicium. Si quod homines prenominati Hugonis et heredum suorum dabunt pannagium de porcis suis

et ipse et heredes sui erunt quieti de pannagio. Ipse vero et heredes sui et homines utuntur tota foresta meam (*sic*). Et testimonium invenient forestariis sicut alii vicini sui facient. Et quieti erunt ab omni alio servicio et consuetudine et demanda. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Percy tunc temporis senescallo, Henrico de Millum, Willelmo de camera, Willelmo le Harpeour, et multis aliis.

XVI. Grant by Anselm de Furness of an oxgang of land in Drigg to Alexander son of Ulf his nephew. [Ancient Deed, Lancaster, 469.]

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quam futuri (*sic*) quod ego Ansellus de Furnesia dedi et concessi et hac presenti karta mea confirmavi Alexandro, nepoti meo, filio Ulfi, unam bovatam terre in villa de Dreg, scilicet, bovatam propinquiorem tofto Walteri fabri, quam Johannes bercarius tenuit, pro humagio et servicio suo, tenendam et habendam de me et heredibus meis sibi et heredibus suis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete et honorifice cum omnibus cummunibus aisiamentis in villa de Dreg, reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis annuatim duodecim denarios duobus terminis, scilicet, sex denarios ad festum sancti Martini et sex ad Pentecosten pro omni servicio mihi et heredibus meis pertinenti, faciendo forinsecum servicium, quantum pertinet ad prefatam bovatam : preterea predictus A[lexander] et heredes sui mol[abu]nt ad molendinum meum in Dreg usque ad vicesimum vas et inveniet (*sic*) unum hominem operantem ad stagnum predicti molendini tribus diebus per annum cum opus fuerit. Hiis testibus Alano filio Ketelli, Henrico filio Willelmi, Michaele filio Ketelli, Willelmi filio Hugonis, Rogero filio Ewardi, Hugone capellano, Ada preposito.

XVII. Grant of an oxgang of land in Drigg by Alexander de Hyton to Thomas son of John. [Ancient Deed, Lancaster, 470.]

Sciant omnes tam futuri quam presentes quod ego Alexander de Hytona relaxavi et quietum omnino clamavi domino Thome filio Johannis et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum totam illam bovatam terre quam dominus Anselmus pater Ysabele sponse eiusdem Thome dedit eidem Alexandro in territorio de Dreg, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis. Et ut hec mea relaxacio et quieta clamacio eidem domino Thome et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis stabilis perseveret presentem paginam sigilli mei impositione roboravi. Hiis testibus Michaele de

Furnesio, Alano de Peningtona, Willelmo filio Hugonis, Rogero filio Ewardi, Roberto filio eius, Ewardo de Cornay, Johanne filio Thome, et aliis.

XVIII. Grant of an oxgang of land by Thomas son of John to the chapel of St. Peter, Drigg. [Ancient Deed, Lancaster, 471.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens carta pervenerit Thomas filius Johannis salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, divine pietatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et pro salute omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum et specialiter pro salute fidelis uxoris mee Ysabel, concessisse et dedisse Deo et capelle beati Petri de Dreg unam bovatam terre, illam, scilicet, quam emi de Alexandro de Hytun infra territorium de Dreg, cum toftis et croftis predicte bovate terre adiacentibus, et cum omnibus aliis aisiamentis et libertatibus infra villam et extra predicte bovate terre pertinentibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut aliqua elemosina liberius vel quiecius concedi vel dari possit. Ego vero et heredes mei de dominico nostro predictam bovatam terre adquietabimus de omni forinseco servicio quod facere consuevit et illam Deo et predicte capelle beati Petri contra omnes homines et feminas warentizabimus inperpetuum. Et in huius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Kirkebi tunc officiali Rich. et Coupland, domino Willelmo de Wirkinton tunc decano Coupland, Randulfo persona de Landplod, Henrico persona de Hale, Nicholao persona de Cleterhe, Henrico capellano de Dreg, Ricardo capellano de Mulecastre, et aliis.

XIX. Grant of Wirkington and Lamplogh by William de Lancaster to Gospatric son of Orm in exchange for Medilton in Lonesdale. [From a copy[1] at Workington Hall.]

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Willelmus de Lancastra, cum consilio et consensu et concessione Willelmi filii et heredis mei, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Cospatricio filio Orme et heredibus suis, tenendam de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, totam terram suam de Cauplandia quam de me tenet sicut ius suum [et] hereditatem suam, scilicet, villam de Wirkington cum pertinenciis suis et villam de Lamplogh cum pertinenciis suis quam dedi in excambio pro villa de Medilton in Lonesdale : hanc totam predictam terram

[1] For an account of the condition of the script, see *V. C. H. Cumberland*, i. 323-4.

dedi predicto Cospatricio et heredibus suis, tenendam de me et de heredibus meis pro homagio suo, libere et quiete et honorifice, in bosco, in plano, in parcis, in pascuis, in viis, in semitis, in aquis, in molendinis, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, sicut aliquis miles liberius et quietius et honorificensius in tota terra mea tenet. Redendo michi annuatim nova calcaria ad aurum vel sex denarios ad Nundinas Carliolii et faciendo michi forense servicium apud castellum de Egermundia. Hiis testibus Ketello filio Ulfe et aliis.

XX. Grant of an oxgang of land in Coupland, called Foss, to the abbey of Furness by Godard de Boivill. [Ancient Deed, Ls. 131.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris, Godardus de Boiuilla, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse deo et abbacie sancte Marie de Furnesio et monachis ibidem deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et pro animabus antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum quandam carrucatam terre in Cauplandia, Fossam nomine, cum omnibus pertinenciis et appendiciis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seruicio seculari et consuetudine et exaccione, in bosco et plano, in pratis et paschuis, in moris et mariscis, in uiis et semitis, et omnibus aliis aisiamentis per omnes diuisas sicut unquam melius et liberius eam tenuit pater meus. Hanc terram ego et heredes mei predictis monachis contra omnes homines warantizabimus et ab omni seruicio adquietabimus. His testibus Ketello de Cauplandia, Ewardo de Cauplandia, Rogero de Kirkebi, Roberto de Boiuilla, Willelmo clerico de Kertmel, Ailwardo de Broctuna, Dolfino de Kirkebi, Benedicto de Penigtuna, Rannulfo de Berdescia, Rannulfo de Penigtuna et multis aliis.

XXI. Grant by William de Boivill to the monks of Furness of the land and pasture of Meles in Kirksanton. [Ancient Deed, L. 160.]

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego, Willelmus de Boiuilla, concessu heredum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi deo et beate Marie de Furnesio et monachis ibidem deo servientibus totam terram et pasturam de Melis in Kirkesantan per istas diuisas, scilicet, a Sandscarth super mare usque ad sichet in Sleuenmire et sic per sichet de Sleuenmire usque in sichet inter duas leiriggas et sic per eundem sichet usque in Helupul et sic per filum aque de Helupul descendendo usque in

mare, cum medietate piscariarum eiusdem aque, cum omnibus pertinenciis et liberis consuetudinibus et aisiamentis que infra predictas diuisas sunt vel fieri possunt. Tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam, solutam et quietam ab omni seruicio et exaccione sicut ulla elemosina liberius et quiecius potest teneri. Insuper concessi fratribus infra predictam terram manentibus ut capiant de bosco meo de Kirkesantan quantum opus habuerint ad proprios usus et quod molent ad molendinum meum de Kirkesantan sine molitura. Ego vero prefatus W. et heredes mei omnia prenominata predictis monachis contra omnes calumpnias et calumpniatores et contra omnes homines warantizabimus et ab omni seruicio adquietabimus in perpetuum et prefatam pasturam ab aueriis ad ipsos monachos non pertinentibus defendemus. Hiis testibus Willelmo filio Michaelis, Daniele et Jordano fratribus suis, Rogero persona de Kirkebi, Alano de Peningtona, Rogero filio Willelmi de Kirkebi, Ricardo de Boiuilla, Gilberto de Boiuilla, Roberto de Boiuilla, Philippo le Noreis et multis aliis.

XXII. Confirmation of Auestwait, afterwards called Dalegarth, by William son of Henry son of Arthur, lord of Millom, to Benedict son of Ketel. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall: seal lost, tag.]

Sciant omnes, tam presentes quam futuri, quod ego, Willelmus filius Henrici filii Arturi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Benedicto filio Ketelli et heredibus suis terram quam pater meus dedit ei pro humagio et servicio suo, scilicet, Auestwait, per has divisas per Bircherhebec contra montem usque ad rivulum qui descendit de musco sub Satgodard, et inde usque ad alium rivulum qui cadit de eodem musco in Duvokeswater et sicut Lindebec cadit de Duvokeswater usque in Esch et Esch contra montem usque ad Bircherhebec. Hanc terram tenebit ipse et heredes sui de me et de heredibus meis libere et quiete et honorifice, reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis decem et octo denarios, dimidium ad festum sancti Michaelis et dimidium ad Pascha. Salvo preterea mihi et heredibus meis cervo et cerva et apro et sue silvestri et pannagio porcorum hominum suorum qui infra has divisas manserint, secundum consuetudinem patrie, scilicet, vicesimum porcum. Hiis testibus Radulfo Corbet, Willelmo filio Ketelli, Ricardo filio Alani, Willelmo filio Hugonis, Ricardo de Morthing, Alexandro filio Ulfvi, Willelmo filio Waldevi, et multis aliis.

XXIII. Grant by Benedict de Peningtun of the church of Molecastre and chapel of saint Aldeburga to the Hospital of St. Mary of Cuningeshal, c. 1190. [Anct. D., L. 579.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris, B[enedictus] de Peningtun, salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse, concedente Alano herede meo, hospitali sancte Marie de Cuningeshal et eiusdem loci fratribus ecclesiam de Molecastre et capellam sancte Aldeburge, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee Anneis et omnium parentum nostrorum. Hec donacio facta est in facie tocius capituli Lancastrie. Hiis testibus magistro Tebaldo vice archidiacono, Ada decano, Ada de Kirkebi Lonesdale, Achardo de Kirkebi-Kendale, Danielo de Aldingham, Rogero de Kirkebi Irlid, Roberto de Ulfestun, Willelmo de Wartun, Roberto de Prestun, Rogero de Heveresheim, Radulfo de Hesheim, Roberto de Gairstang.

XXIV. Grant by Alice de Lucy, widow of Alan de Multon, of lands in Great and Little Gillecruce, with the church and advowson of the church of that vill, 19 March, 1272. [Deed at Cockermouth Castle.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Alicia de Lucy, quondam uxor domini Alani de Multon, salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, in pura viduitate et legia potestate mea, pro salute anime mee, viri mei defuncti, antecessorum et heredum meorum, concessisse et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse, de me et heredibus meis inperpetuum, deo et beate Marie et abbacie de Caldera et monachis ibidem deo servientibus, omnes terras et tenementa que habent de feodo meo in magna Gillecruce et parva Gillecruce, cum omnibus pertinenciis, unacum ecclesia et advocacione ecclesie eiusdem ville, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam et solutam ab omnibus serviciis, consuetudinibus et demandis mihi et heredibus meis pertinentibus : illas, videlicet, terras ac tenementa que habuerunt quarto decimo kalendas Aprilis, anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis quinquagesimo sexto. Faciendo cornagium et alia servicia que debentur domino regi de dictis terris et tenementis. Si vero contingat dictum cornagium termino debito non esse solutum, licebit ballivis meis et heredum meorum intrare dictas terras et tenementa ad faciendum racionabiles districtiones pro dicto cornagio. Quo soluto non licebit mihi, heredibus meis, nec dictis ballivis, dictas terras et tenementa

intrare nec in aliquo se intromittere de aliquo alio nisi de cornagio tantum. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto in modum cirografi consueto tam abbas quam ego sigilla nostra alternatim apposuimus. Hiis testibus dominis Thoma de Lucy filio et herede meo, Ranulfo de Dacre, Alano de Orreton, Roberto de Mulkastre, militibus, Roberto de Ulvelayk, Ricardo de Gedeney tunc ballivo de Egremound, Hugone de Cokermu tunc constabulario meo, Henrico Marshal, et aliis.

XXV. Confirmation by Honorius, archdeacon of Richmond, of the churches of Molecastre, Whitebec and Penigton to the canons of Conegesheved, formerly confirmed to them by Archbishop Roger of York, c. 1210. [Anct. D., L. 291.]

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, magister H[onorius], archidiaconus Rich[emondie], salutem in domino. Cura suscepte sollicitudinis nos admovet subditorum utilitatibus diligenter providere et eorum perfectibus propensius prospicere quos contemplacionis otium evocavit a seculo et qui Christum in suis membris retinere vigilanter et sustentare non desistunt. Quam pium igitur est illis affectuosius subvenire qui circa Christi pauperes copiose caritatis habundant visceribus. Conversacionem et devocionem dilectorum in Christo fratrum canonicorum de Conegesh[eved] pio et sincero considerantes affectu, inherentes vestigiis bone memorie R[ogeri] Eboracensis archiepiscopi, qui eis ecclesias de Molecastre et de Whitebec et de Penigton cum pertinenciis in proprios usus confirmavit, nos ecclesias illas eisdem fratribus in proprios et perpetuos usus eorum ad sustentacionem hospitalitatis domus sue eis concedendas duximus et convertendas. Salvis in omnibus nobis et successoribus nostris oneribus debitis et consuetis. Ut autem hec nostra concessio futuris temporibus inconcussa perseveret, presenti scripto duximus eam confirmare. Hiis testibus magistro I[ohanne] officiali nostro, Ricardo de Marisco, Rogero de Kirkebi, A. de Kirkh[am] tunc decano, Willelmo de Bidigden, Daniel[o] de Fornes, Benedicto capellano, Anket[ino] clerico, et multis aliis.

XXVI. Conformation of certain churches, including those of Workington and Bromfield, by Gilbert son of Reinfred to the abbey of St. Mary, York, c. 1200. [Brit. Mus., Add. Chart. 17,153.]

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Gilleb[ertus] filius Reinfredi et Helewisa uxor eius,

salutem in domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos intuitu caritatis concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie sancte Marie Ebor[acensi] et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesias de Clapham et de Kirkebi in Lonesdale, de Burton in Kendale, de Biethum, de Euersheim, de Kirkebi in Kendale, de Murlund, de Brunefeld, et ecclesiam de Wirkinton. Has autem predictas ecclesias confirmavimus eis cum capellis, molendinis, terris, pasturis, possessionibus, libertatibus, et omnibus aliis pertinenciis suis, sicut carte antecessorum nostrorum testantur. Hiis testibus Ricardo de Marisco, Ada de Biethum, Rogero de Heueresheim, Nicolao de Kendale, Johanne de Lonesdale, Magistro Hugone Ruffo, Gervasio de Aincurt, Henrico de Redeman, Waltero de Bouinton, Johanne de Heauerynton, Petro Blañ, Johanne Blein, Roberto Blachel, Magistro Gregorio de Ebor[aco], Roberto Lupe, Johanne et Wald' cocis, Waltero de Piscr', Osb[erto] janitore, Turgisio Cranetario, Samsone clerico et aliis multis.

XXVII. Agreement between Richard son of Peter and Robert prior of St. Bees touching 32 acres of land in Whitehaven, 23 September, 1202. [*Pedes Finium*, p. 5, Rec. Com.]

Hec finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Karduil die Lune proxima post festum sancti Mathei anno regni regis Johannis quarto, coram domino Johanne Norwicensi episcopo, Hugone Bardulf, Johanne de Gestelinges, magistro Rogero Arundell, Willelmo filio Ricardi, Hugone de Bobi, justiciariis et aliis fidelibus domini regis ibidem presentibus. Inter Ricardum filium Petri, petentem, et Robertum, priorem de Sancta Bega, tenentem, de xxxij acris terre cum pertinenciis in Hwithothehavene. Unde assisa de morte antecessoris summonita fuit inter eos in predicta curia, scilicet, quod predictus Ricardus remisit et quietum clamavit totum jus et clameum quod habuit in predictis xxxij acris terre cum pertinenciis de se et heredibus suis predicto Roberto priori et successoribus suis in perpetuum. Et pro hac quieta clamancia, fine et concordia Robertus prior dedit predicto Ricardo vj marcas argenti.

XXVIII. Grant by Richard de Lucy of all Moserthe to Adam de Moserthe, c. 1203. [From an early copy in the muniment room of Cockermouth Castle.]

Bundae et limites de Mosergh.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego, Ricardus de Lucy, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ade de Moserthe et

heredibus suis totam Moserthe cum omnibus pertinenciis per istas divisas, scilicet, sicut divise inter Perdishau et Moserthe extunduntur versus orientem usque rivulum qui descendit de Ulnescarth et ascendendo per eundem rivulum usque ad divisas que sunt inter Thacthwayt et Moserthe per easdem divisas ad capud de Capeltrebek et inde descendendo de Capeltrebek usque Laweswatre. Et inde ascendendo per Lausewatre usque in Dubbes et inde ascendendo ad divisas que sunt inter Solrescales et Moserthe et per easdem divisas usque ad mussam que est divisa inter Perdishaw et Moserthe. Et quod predictus Adam et heredes sui debent colere et edificare et assartare boscum, atque vendere et donare, inter Raysethwaytbec et Perdishau et Ulnescarthbec. Ita quod predictus Adam et heredes sui et homines eorum, in villa de Moserthe manentes, infra istas divisas colere, assartare et edificare, vendere atque donare debeant. Predictus Adam et heredes sui et homines eorum in terra de Moserthe manentes non possunt nec debent colere aut edificare nec in bosco capere qui est inter Rayswaytbec et Capeltrebek, sed cum averiis suis tamen pasturare, ita quod nullus alius cum eis communicare debent. Si vero alii infra scriptas divisas presentis pagine intraverint, ego et heredes mei inde capiemus escapium. Et quod predictus Adam et heredes sui et homines eorum in terra de Moser' manentes debent pasturare subtus Layrocsyk usque Becsnari extra bladum et prata illis et heredibus suis. Habendum et tenendum de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et in hereditate, libere, quiete, integre, pacifice, salvo mihi et heredibus meis infra predictas divisas cervo et cerva, apri, leia, et aerio ancipitris qui ibi erunt. Et faciendum forinsecum servicium quantum pertinet ad terciam partem unius ville de Caupeland. Et ferendum mihi et heredibus meis singulis annis unam marcam argenti pro omni servicio ad me et ad heredes meos pertinente, scilicet, medietatem ad festum sancti Martini et medietatem ad Pentecosten. Preterea concessi et quietum clamavi de me et de heredibus meis predictos Adam et heredes suos et homines eorum in terra predicta manentes de Durtol et de pastu forestariorum. Homines vero Ade predicti et heredum suorum in dicta terra manentes invenire debent testem forestariis meis et heredum meorum secundum usum Caupeland malefacta testificanda fore quando fuerint inventa de propinquiore villa et prosequenda donec placita in curia mea sit finita [et] heredum meorum secundum usum Caupeland. Homines vero predicti Ade et heredum suorum in predicta [villa] manentes debent pascere unum landsergentem et virum suum et equum suum ad tornum suum cum communitate feodi mei et

heredum meorum inter Egre et Derewent et debent invenire predicto landsergenti testem usque ad proximam villam secundum usum Caupeland cum omnibus aliis serviciis ad me et heredes meos pertinentibus. Homines vero predicti Ade et heredum suorum in predictis terris manentes debent dare mihi et heredibus meis toloneum de omnibus rebus quas vendunt in mercandiso. Hiis testibus Henrico filio Arturi, Ricardo filio Alani, Willelmo, Benedicto, Michaeli filiis Ketel, Ada de Lamplo, Gilberto filio Gilberti, Ada de Haverington, Ada filio Michaelis, et multis aliis.[1]

XXIX. Pleas touching the customs and services of the barony of Coupland, 1203. [Abbreviatio Placitorum, p. 42, Rec. Com.]

Ricardus de Lucy petit versus Adam filium Johannis quod faciat ei servicia et consuetudines quas ei facere debet de libero tenemento quod de eo tenet in Breseko, scilicet, quod debet receptare et hospitari et pascere v forestarios suos cum ad eum venerint et invenire eis sectam ad testandum malefacta foreste sue. Dicit etiam quod debet habere iiij landservientes, custodes, scilicet, pacis patrie, duos, scilicet, ex una parte aque de Egen' et duos ex alia parte illius aque de Egen', et illos duos, qui erunt ex illa parte aque ubi ipse manet, debet ipse hospitari et pascere, et invenire eis sectam ad testandum malefacta pacis. Et preterea petit de ipso et de hominibus terre sue de omnibus averiis suis et universis rebus unde theolonium debet surgere que vendite fuerunt ubicunque vendantur. Ita quod theolonium illud portari debet ad castellum suum de Egremunt infra diem dominicam proximam post vendicionem factam, et si ultra dominicam detentum fuerit ipsi erunt in forisfactura sua, et reddent ei theolonium. Et Adam venit et cognoscit ei servicia et consuetudines que terra sua debet et debuit a conquestu Anglie, scilicet, quod ipse debet esse forestarius suus se tercio ex feoffamento antiquo ad custum suum proprium, et debet receptare et hospitari et pascere unum landservientem ex una parte aque in communi, sicut ei acciderit, scilicet, ex illa parte aque ubi ipse manet. Cognoscit etiam quod de hominibus ejus debet ipse habere theolonium de omnibus rebus suis venditis unde theoloneum surgere debet, sed ipsemet de omnibus rebus suis propriis venditis quietus esse debet. Et

[1] Richard de Lucy son of Reginald or Reynold de Lucy had livery of Coupland in 1200 (*Rot. de Oblat. et Fin.*, p. 45, Rec. Com.). For a similar grant by Richard de Lucy to Reynold son of Adam of Braithestaines, illustrating the feudal services due by Adam de Moserthe, see W. Farrer's paper in *Transactions of Cumb. and Westmor. Archæol. Soc.* (new series), ii. 331-2.

predictus cognoscit quod debet awaitam maris facere. Et ponit se in magnam assisam domini regis, etc. Consideratum est quod magna assisa inde fiat, etc., Dies datus est eis, etc.

Idem Ricardus petit versus Adam de Moserg' omnes consuetudines et servicia que exegit ab alio Adam predicto de tenementis que tenet de eo in Moserg', et ipse venit et recognovit omnes consuetudines et servicia que predictus Adam recognovit preterquam awaitam maris quam negavit, et simili modo posuit se in magnam assisam domini regis, etc., fiat, etc.

Idem etiam Ricardus petit versus Adam de Lamplo consuetudines omnes et servicia predicta que . . . . de tenemento quod de eo tenet in Morton. Et ipse venit et dicit quod . . . . net terram suam per cornagium et non per sergantiam Foreste . . . . etc.

XXX. Custom of outlawry in the liberty of Coupland, 1235-6. [Bracton's Note Book, No. 1154, ed. F. W. Maitland.]

Libertas de Coplande.

Loquendum cum Domino Rege de libertate de Coplande in qua consuetudo talis est quod si aliquis deliquerit quod debeat secundum legem terre utlagari ille qui utlagandus est interrogabitur ad omnes curias quas dominus illius libertatis tenebit quousque terminus v. comitatuum preteriit et tunc presentabitur loquela illa ad comitatum proximum et per testimonium eiusdem curie ad unicam interrogacionem utlagabitur.

XXXb. "The copie of ane agreement made in auncient tyme betwene the L[ord] of Egremond and his tenants of Coupland toching ther subiection and goverment," c. 1280. [Deed at Cockermouth Castle.]

Hoc scriptum testatur quod Thomas filius Lambarti de Multon conuenit omnibus hominibus liberis suis in Coupland et eorum tenentibus quod inter Darwent et Eygne sit vnus seruiens eques et vnus pedes jurati, et vnus garcio non iuratus qui nulla faciat atachiamenta vel sumoniciones aliquas. Item, inter Eygne et Dodyn sit vt supra, sed dicti duo eques et ij pedites iurati omnia facient que ad officium pertenent. Concedit etiam dictis hominibus suis et eorum tenentibus teolonium debentibus versus forum vel nundinas proficiscentibus cum animalibus suis extra libertatem fugentibus cum ad marcatum eius libertatis venerint in loco certo

servientes inter Darwent et Eigne

Inter Eygne et Dodin

Tolle

penes teolonarium vadium ponant et in rediundo pro animalibus venditis teolonium solvant, et pro non venditis vadium resumant sine impedimento. Et super hoc credatur per fidem suam. Concedit insuper eisdem hominibus suis quod sewakepeni de cetero solvatur prout tempore antiquo solvabatur. Item concedit omnibus hominibus predictis quod cum malefactor cum manu opere captatus vel rectatus per servientes et villatos ductus sit ad castrum de Egremont, ibi recepietur et custodietur et sumptibus ipsius ad Karliolum, si necesse fuerit, adducetur, et per villatos ibidem de huiusmodi capite perficietur, omnes autem per ballivos et villatos qui indictati sunt coram Justiciariis in comitatu Karlioli vel per approbatores appellati per villatos adducentur ad prisonam Karlioli. Concessit etiam eisdem quod habeant curiam suam de braciatoribus suis, si tempore competente veniant informa debita petant, saluis predicto Thome et heredibus suis omnibus que ad coronam pertinent. In cuius rei testimonium et modo Sirographi confect. per Thomam de Multon pro se et heredibus suis sigillum suum apposuit, et Johannes de Hale, Gilbertus de Curwen, Radulphus de Lamplogh, Thomas de Cleter, pro se et communitate patrie, alteri parti huius scripti sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Robarto Mulcastre, Alano de Archeton, Waltero de Wigton, Johanne de Castell, Robarto de la ferte, Johanne de Tynyby, Patricio de Holmesby, militibus, etc.[1]

sewakepeni

Malefactores capti cum manu opere

Indictati et appellati

Curia de Braciatoribus

Saluis ad coronam pertinentibus

XXXc. Toll of the lord of Coupland. [MS. in Cockermouth Castle.]

De theoloneo domini in Cowpeland.

Theoloneum in Cowpeland. Imprimis pro vno equo ferrato, iiij^{d}, viz., de vendente, ij^{d}, et de emptore, ij^{d}.

Pro vno equo non ferrato, ij^{d}, viz., de vendente, j^{d}, et de emptore, j^{d}.

Pro vno bove, ij^{d}, viz., de venditore, j^{d}, et de emptore, j^{d}.

[1] This deed, which is far from being textually exact, was "copied out of ane old rolle of divers evidences of the manner of Egremond in parchment which I had lent me to peruse by Mr. Stockdale, my lord of Northumberland auditor . . . . per me Johannem Carvile, 17 Feb. 1594, anno regni Eliz. regine 37."

Pro decem bidentibus, ij^{d}, viz., de venditore, j^{d}, et de emptore, j^{d}.

Pro decem porcis, ij^{d}, viz., de venditore, j^{d}, et de emptore, j^{d}.

Pro vna pacca panni lanuti, iiij^{d}, viz., de venditore, ij^{d}, et de emptore, ij^{d}.

Pro pacca panni linei, j^{d}, viz., de venditore, ob., et de emptore, ob.

Pro vna lasta alexium salsorum, viij^{d}, viz., de venditore, iiij^{d} et de emptore, iiij^{d}.

Pro vn. dacr. corriorum, vj^{d}, viz. de venditore, iij^{d}, et de emptore, iij^{d}.

Pro vno Bend. ferri, j^{d}, viz., de venditore, ob., et de emptore, ob.

Pro vna selda in Foro per diem mercati apud Egremond, ob.

Keltol de omnibus portubus in Cowpeland :

Pro qualibet navi habente flotbote, viij^{d}.

Pro qualibet batella sine flotbote, iiij^{d}.

XXXI. Confirmation by Cicely, countess of Albemarle and lady of Coupland, of Calder, Bemerton, Holgate, a burgage in Egremont, etc., to the monks of Calder. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

C[ecilia] comitissa de Alb[emarlia] et domina de Cauplanda omnibus ministris terre sue et hominibus suis Francis et Anglis et omnibus fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis me concensu et consilio amicorum meorum dedisse et concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et sancte Marie et domui de Chaldra et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro anima patris mei et matris mee, et regis Henrici et salute mea et salute omnium fidelium, Chaldram cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et Bemertonam cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, et Holegatam cum omnibus pertinenciis suis, in siluis, in pascuis, et unam mansuiam in burgo de Egremont solam et quietam ab omni servicio, et duas salinas ad Withoue, et piscariam de Deruenta, et piscariam de Egre et pascuam omnibus animalibus eorum in foresta mea quantum eis opus fuerit, et ea que necessaria fuerint salinis suis et piscariis suis et edificiis domorum suarum, et porcis suis sine pannagio per totam terram meam sicut meis propriis. Preterea concedo eis et confirmo predicte sue domui in puram, liberam et perpetuam elemosinam Stouenergam cum omnibus pertinenciis suis et quicquid eis datum est in elemosinam sicut carte et cyrographa donatorum suorum testantur. Quare uolo et firmiter precipio ut omnia ista teneant in pace, bene,

libere, honorifice, integre et plenarie, cum socha et sacha et tol et them et intangenthef et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et commoditatibus que de predictis terris proueniunt vel prouenire possunt et quietanciis suis sicut unquam melius et liberius et quietius tempore antecessorum meorum tenuerunt et sicut carte eorum testantur. Hiis testibus Roberto constabulario, Ysaac de Scheftling, Symone de Scheftling, Willelmo de Chirtelig, Willelmo de Scheftling, Thoma capellano comitisse.

XXXII. Grant by William de Essebi and Hectred his wife of Beckermet with the appurtenances to the abbey of Calder. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

In nomine patris et filij et spiritus sancti, amen. Ego, Willelmus de Essebi et uxor mea Hectred, sancte matris ecclesie filiis in domino salutem et sancti spiritus consolationem. Utile prorsus et omnibus Christianis necessarium est inter malicias dierum istorum et molestias temptationum que cotidie pullulare noscuntur aliquid iusticie in hac miserrima uita providere quod in eterna vita ad redemptionem peccatorum suorum ante Dei omnipotentis oculos ualeat subuenire. Unde ego et uxor mea pro salute animarum nostrarum et parentum nostrorum, et pro salute domini nostri Willelmi, comitis de Albemar[lia], et uxoris sue, Cecilie comitisse et Ingelrami fratris predicti comitis, patrum matrumque eorum, donamus et concedimus Deo omnipotenti et sancte Marie dulci sue matri et abbacie de Caldra, Becheremet et omnia ad eam pertinencia tam in aquis quam in pascuis, et molendinum in eadem uilla, et piscariam in Ehgena ad eandem uillam pertinentem. Quam donationem ita liberam et ab omni seruicio quietam, sicut predictus dominus meus Willelmus comes eam mihi pro seruicio meo libero et humagio donavit, et prout carta ipsius testatur, damus et concedimus et presenti scripto confirmamus predicte abbacie in perpetuam elemosinam et in odorem suauitatis. Quisquis hanc elemosinam nostram in uera caritate manutenuerit, sit illi pax, salus et benedictio. Huius donacionis testes sunt Ricardus prior de sancta Bega, Robertus presbiter de Puncunesbi, Rogerus presbiter de Egremund, Jurdanus persona de Goseford, Ricardus filius Osberti de sancta Brigida, et Ricardus eiusdem ecclesie uicarius, Ketel filius Vlf.

XXXIII. Confirmation by Adam son of Uhtred to Beatrice his niece of 5 oxgangs of land in Gilcrux given to her by his nephew William son of Liolf de Molle. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Adam filius Vhtredi omnibus amicis suis et hominibus tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea karta confirmasse Beatrici nepti mee quinque bouatas terre ex dono Willelmi nepotis mei in Killecruce, sibi et filiis et filiabus suis, ita libere et quiete, sicut karta Willelmi nepotis mei filii Liolf de Molle testatur. Hiis testibus Cospatrico filio Orm et Thoma filio eius, Adam clerico filio Cospatrici, Patricio filio Gamel, Gileberto filio Gileberti, Adam de Toresbi, Orm filio Ailfi, Adam de Bastunthuait, Cospatrico de Plumlund, Alano filio Ketel, Vhtredo filio Ketel, Thoma filio Ysaac, Benedicto sacerdote de Aspatric, Vhtredo sacerdote de Crossebi, Rogero sacerdote de Irebi. Valete.

XXXIV. Grant by Richard de Boyvill of ten acres of land in Culderton to the abbey of Calder. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Ricardus de Boisuilla, omnibus amicis suis, Francis et Anglis, has literas audientibus et uidentibus, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Notum sit uobis me pro salute anime mee, et pro animabus patris et matris mee, necnon et amicorum vel parentum meorum, concessisse et dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et beate Marie et abbacie de Caldra et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus decem achras terre infra partem meam de Culdretun cum communi pascuo ad predictam terram pertinente, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Tenendas de me et heredibus meis ab omni seculari seruicio quietas. Huius donacionis testes sunt Robertus decanus, Robertus presbiter de Punchunebi, Robertus presbiter de Egremund, Ricardus presbiter de Beccheremed, Willelmus de Boisuilla, Johannes filius Ade, Alexander filius Ade, Gilebertus frater eius, Gilebertus de Boisuile, Waldef de Beckirmeth, Adam filius Ketelli, Yuuain de Hale et multi alii.

XXXIVb. "Ane agrement betwene the L[ord] of Egremond and the Abbat and Covent of Caldre tochinge the forest of Coupland," c. 1282. [MS. in Cockermouth Castle.]

Convenit inter abbatem et conventum de Caldre ex vna parte et Thomam filium Lambarti de Multon ex altra parte, videlicet, quod predicti abbas et conventus pro se et successoribus suis imperpetuum concesserunt quod domus et clasure et foreste de Coupland, exceptis Stodfold et Bladwynethawyt ita remaneant clausa sicut fuerunt anno regni E. decimo, die Annunciationis beate Marie virginis. Ita tamen quod, post blada et fena asport-

ata, omnes predicte clasure aperiantur. Ita quod averia dictorum abbatis et conventus et successorum suorum libere possint intrare ad pascendum vsque ad tempus quo predicte terre alias seminantur. Et predictus Thomas concessit pro se et heredibus suis confirmavit predictis abbati et conventui et successoribus suis quod inperpetuum non fient aliquod waunagium, clasura vel edificium in toto residuo foreste sue de Coupland nisi mesuagium et domus de averiis suis propriis, sed sit tota foresta in eodem statu in quo fuit anno supradicto in confectione ipsius scripti. Salvis dicto Thome et heredibus suis omnibus appruamentis ad mineras plumbi vel ferri necessario pertinentibus. Et quod predicti abbas et conventus et successores sui habeant legies mobiles in tota foresta predicta vbicunque voluerint et pasturam et communiam ad omnia animalia sua propria per totam forestam predictam. Concessit autem et confirmavit predictus Thomas, pro se et heredibus suis, predictis abbati et conventui et successoribus suis quod libere et sine impedimento et sine alicuius contradictione sumant racionabilia estoveria sua de bosco foreste sue de Coupland ad omnes vsus suos necessarios de Oxlesgate versus orientem vsque ad aquam de Eske et de Auesthaitbrig versus boriam vsque ad rectas divisas inter dictam forestam de Coupland et de Darwent Felles, et hoc sine venditione, et quod libere possint succidere et prosternere ramos arborum per omnes boscos dicte foreste ad pascua animalium suorum in hyeme et vere vsque ad primum diem Maii, si opus habuerint. Et quod omnes tenentes dictorum abbatis et conventus et successorum suorum imperpetuum quieti sint de teolonio per totum feodum dicti Thome et heredum suorum in Coupland, exceptis tenentibus communiter et aperte marcandizam facientibus, et si aliquis tenens calumpniatus fuerit super teolonium in marcandiza, det fidem quod non sit in marcandiza et transiat quietus. Et quod predicti abbas et conventus et servientes sui adeo libere, plenarie et pacifice habeant piscariam suam in Eygne sicut vnquam habuerint. In cuius rei testimonium etc.[1]

XXXV. Grant by Constance de Hale, late the wife of William de Ponsonby, of a rood of Land in Hale with the advowson of the church of that vill to the priory of Conishead. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

[1] This deed, the text of which is not faultless, was copied by John Carvile on 17 Feb. 1594-5 from "ane old rolle of divers evidences of the manner of Egremond in parchment." The title is also from Carvile's pen. See note on No. XXXb.

Omnibus hoc scriptum uisuris uel audituris, Custancia de Hale, quondam uxor Willelmi de Punsunby, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me in pura uiduitate et legia potestate mea remisisse, relaxasse et omnino de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse Deo et beate Marie de Conyngesheued et Johanni priori eiusdem et canonicis ibidem Deo seruientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totum ius et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potero in una roda terre super Belhousbanckes in uilla de Hale simul cum ecclesia eiusdem uille et aduocacione ecclesie eiusdem. Ita, uidelicet, quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius nomine nostro in dictis roda terre et ecclesia, uel in iure patronatus eiusdem, aliquid iuris vel clamii exigere uel uendicare decetero poterimus quoquo modo. Et ego uero predicta Custancia et heredes mei et assignati mei predictas rodam terre et ecclesiam, ac eciam aduocacionem eiusdem predictis priori et canonicis et eorum successoribus contra omnes homines warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus domino Johanne fflemynge milite, Johanne de Hodeleston, Radulfo de Landploygh, Ricardo de Cletergh, Thoma de ffrisyngton, Alexandro de Punsunby et aliis.

XXXVI. Quit-claim by William de Holegyle to John Corbet of all his land of Sathertun to be held of the Hospital of St. John. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Omnibus . . . . Willelmus de Holegyle, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noueritis me dedisse . . . . Johanni Corbet totam terram meam de Sathertun cum toto iure meo quod tempore confectionis presentis scripti ad me et heredes meos ibidem pertinuit et quod in posterum potuit pertinere. Tenendam . . . . dicto Johanni et heredibus suis et suis assignatis de fratribus hospitalis sancti Johannis . . . . pro octo denariis annuatim predictis fratribus ad festum sancti Bartholomei persoluendis pro omnibus aliis seruiciis . . . . Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Hudlestun, Willelmo de Morthyng, Willelmo de Twaytis, Willelmo de Waythebutwayth, Roberto de Camera, Johanne de Laygate, Henrico filio Roberti, Johanne de Hale et aliis.

XXXVII. Quit-claim by Agnes daughter of Alexander the two-faced, formerly the wife of Michael Roy, to Walter son of William English of seven acres of land in the vill of Clifton. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Omnibus . . . . Augneta filia Alexandri ancipitis, quondam uxor

Michaelis Roy, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me in pura uiduitate mea et legia potestate mea omnino remissise . . . . totum ius et clameum quod habui uel aliquo modo habere potui in septem acris terre cum omnibus pertinenciis in uilla de Clifpton, quas predictus Michaelis Roy quondam maritus meus et ego Augneta habuimus in Clifpton, Waltero, scilicet, filio Willelmi Anglici et heredibus uel suis assignatis. Tenendas . . . . faciendo forinsecum seruicium quod continetur in carta confecta inter dictum Michaelem quondam maritum meum et Adam Pygon de Cokermue. Ita, scilicet, nec ego predicta Augneta . . . . decetero nullum modum iuris . . . . in predictis septem acris terre . . . . uendicare potterimus. In cuius rei . . . . Hiis testibus Ricardo de Geddeney tunc senescallo de Cokermue, domino Thoma de Derewenteswatre, domino Thoma de Lucy, militibus, Roberto de Bramth', Johanne de Dene, Thoma de Eglisfeld, Ricardo del fitte, Ben[edicto] de Clifpton, Gilberto de Hustwayt, Willelmo de Dene, Johanne de Perdishaw et aliis.

XXXVIII. Grant by Stephen son of Thomas de Hensingham to Benedict de Eglesfeld of two acres of land in Kirkeclifton. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Stephanus filius Thome de Hensingham, dedi . . . . Benedicto de Eglesfeld duas acras terre de dominicis meis in territorio de Kirkeclifton iacentes in locis subscriptis, uidelicet, unam acram super Cliftonbanckes et dimidiam acram in Blawathbuetys, vnam rodam super Caldfitbanckes, unam rodam in Scallardbuetys, et triginta perticatas terre in Laythild ex parte orientali de le Haygate. Tenendas . . . . Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Bampton milite, Thoma de Musgraue, Johanne de Eglesfeld, Stephano de Clifton, Ricardo le sumpter de Craysothen, Adam filio Alani, Thoma de Braunthwayt et aliis.

XXXIX. Homage of Walter le Harpour to Thomas de Ireby for certain tenements in Clifton. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Pateat universis per presentes quod cum ego, Thomas de Ireby, receperim homagium et seruicia Walteri le Harpour de quibusdam tenementis in Clifton obligaui me ad warantizandum predicto Waltero tenementa predicta. Et concedo quod liceat eidem Waltero dicta tenementa absque impedimento mei uel heredum meorum dare, uendere, seu cuicunque alienare, prout sibi melius viderit expedire, saluis michi seruiciis inde debitis et consuetis, et aliis quibuscumque ad dominium meum pertinentibus. In

cuius rei . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Gilberto de Culewenne tunc uicecomite Cumber[landie], Willelmo de Mulcastre, Alexandro de Bastenthweyt, militibus, Johanne de Eglesfeld, Thoma de Pardishou, Alexandro de Ribton, Nicholao de Popilton et aliis.

XL. Grant of Kaldefite in the vill of Kirkclifton by Stephen son of Adam son of Roger de Clifton to Alexander de Ribton and Joan his wife. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Omnibus . . . . Stephanus filius Ade filii Rogeri de Cliffeton, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse . . . . Alexandro de Ribbeton et Johanne uxori eius et heredibus de corpore eorundem legitime procreatis totam terram meam cum pertinenciis in Kaldefite in uilla de Cirkecliffeton sine ullo retinemento. Tenendam et habendam dicto Alexandro et Johanne et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis de capitali domino feodi illius per seruicia inde debita et consueta . . . . Et si contingat quod predictus Alexander et Johanna uxor eius sine herede de corpore suo obierint, uolo quod tota terra predicta cum pertinenciis Willelmo de Eglesfeld remaneat, tenenda et habenda dicto Willelmo et heredibus de corpore suo legitime procreatis de capitali domino feodi illius per seruicia inde debita et consueta. Et si contingat quod dictus Willelmus sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreatis obierit, uolo quod tota terra predicta cum pertinenciis Benedicto de Eglesfeld remaneat. Tenenda . . . . Et si contingat quod predictus Benedictus sine herede de corpore suo legitime procreato obierit, volo quod tota terra predicta cum pertinenciis rectis heredibus predicti Alexandri remaneat inperpetuum. Tenenda . . . . Hiis [testibus] dominis Gilberto de Culewenn, Johanne de Lamplogh, Roberto de Bampton, militibus, Johanne de Eglesfeld, Thoma de Musegrave, Johanne le ffranceys, Thoma de Braunthwayt et aliis.

XLI. Grant of a fulling-mill with a toft and an acre of land in Clifton by Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton to Thomas de Weston and Cristiane his wife. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Benedictus filius Thome de Clifton, concessi . . . . Thome de Weston et Crestiane, uxori eius, et heredibus dicti Thome totum molendinum fullonum de Clifton cum tofto proximo adiacente et unam acram terre mee in campo de Milneholm quorum dimidia acra iacet in Milneholm et alia dimidia acra iacet super Cliftonbank cum suis pertinenciis sine ullo

retenemento. Habendum . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unam radicem gyngiber' ad Natale domini pro omnibus seruiciis, consuetudinibus, auxiliis, sectis curie et secularibus demandis. . . . . Hiis testibus Roberto de Braunthwayt, Adam de Morisseby, Thoma de Ribbeton, Roberto de Derham, Waltero le Harper, Thoraldo de Wirkington, Willelmo le venur de Clifton, Thoma de Eglesfeld et aliis.

XLII. Grant of land in Cockermouth by John son of Hugh de Hallestede to Thomas de Weston and Christiane his wife. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Johannes filius Hugonis de Hallestede, dedi . . . . Thome de Weston et Christiane uxori eius et heredibus predicti Thome uel assignatis eorundem totam illam terram meam in Cokermue que iacet inter terram que quondam fuit Roberti Tunnok ex una parte et terram Iuette filie Thome de Hale ex altera, et totam illam terram meam que iacet inter terram Willelmi Wegge ex una parte et terram que fuit Thome de Hale ex altera : quamquidem terram Emma Terry tenet nomine dotis de terra Alani de Hale quondam uiri sui, cum edificiis et cum omnibus aliis pertinenciis et libertatibus ad predictas terras pertinentibus inperpetuum sine aliquo retenemento. Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis unam clauem gariofoli ad Natale domini pro omnibus seruiciis michi et heredibus meis. Faciendo attamen predictis capitalibus dominis feodi seruicia de predictis tenementis debita et consueta . . . . Hiis testibus Benedicto le Teynturer, Ricardo Bere, Simone filio Ricardi, Roberto Redhod, Adam de Simonscales, Waltero Hardheued, Adam Pygon, Thoma de Cysillur, Waltero le Fishere, Roberto del Fel, Johanne de Kirkeby clerico et aliis.

XLIII. Grant of Scalbergh in Kirkclifton by Benedict son of Richard de Kirkclifton to James rector of Dean. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Benedictus filius Ricardi de Kirkeclifton dedi . . . . Jacobo rectori ecclesie de Dene et heredibus uel assignatis suis abscunque quandocunque et vbicunque assingnare voluerit, pro seruicio suo quatuor acras, dimidiam perticatam et octo falles vnius perticate terre cum pertinenciis in Kirkeclifton super culturam que vocatur Scalbergh prout iacent per partes in eadem cultura. Tenendas . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis infra nundinas Karlioli vnum denarium pro omni seculari seruicio, secta curie, exaccione et demanda,

saluo forinseco seruicio domini regis . . . . Hiis testibus Ada filio Michaelis de Clifton, Alexandro Matefelun, Ricardo filio Ade de Clifton, Rogero filio Willelmi, Michaeli de Crosseby et aliis.

XLIV. Grant of a grange and certain lands in Greysouthen by Adam son of Eda de Craysothen to Benedict de Eglesfeld and his heirs. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Notum sit omnibus quod ego, Adam filius Ede de Craysothen, dedi . . . . Benedicto de Eglesfeld et heredibus suis vnam grangiam cum medietate vnius crofti adiacentis, et vnam acram terre et vnam acram et vnam rodam prati cum suis pertinenciis in Craysothen, videlicet, illam grangiam cum medietate crofti adiacentis, que sita est inter domum Ricardi le Sumpter ex parte vna et domum Johannis filii Cristiane ex altera, et illam dimidiam acram terre iacentem in occidentali parte de Milnebank iuxta terram Ade filii Cristiane, et illam dimidiam acram terre iacentem in la Moselonde ex parte orientali terre Johannis filii Cristiane, et illam acram et illam rodam prati iacentes in Halleker. Ita quod si aliquid deficiat de illa acra et illa roda prati in Halleker, uolo quod impleatur de prato meo in Crokelandemire. Habendas . . . . Hiis testibus Johanne de Eglesfeld, Alexandro de Ribeton, Stephano de Clifton, Johanne de Stanelawe, Ada filio Alani de Craysothen, Ricardo le Sumpter et aliis.

XLV. Grant by Thomas son of John de Ireby knight of all his land in the vill of Little Clifton to Thomas de Weston, clerk, and Cristiane his wife and their heirs. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Omnibus . . . . Thomas filius et heres domini Johannis de Ireby militis, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Thome de Weston clerico et Cristiane uxori sue et heredibus dicti Thome vel assignatis totam terram meam quam habui vel habere pottui in uilla de parua Clifpton vna cum feodis, releuiis, homagiis, seruiciis, wardis, excaetis, boscis, aquis, molendinis et omnibus aliis rebus sine ullo retenemento inperpetuum. Tenendam . . . . Preterea dedi . . . . predictis Thome de Weston et Cristiane et heredibus dicti Thome uel assignatis dominium, ius et clameum quod habui, habere debui uel pottui, in uilla de Gilcruce . . . . Reddendo inde michi et heredibus meis annuatim vnam rosam ad Natiuitatem sancti Johannis Baptiste pro omni seruicio quocunque michi et heredibus meis pertinente . . . . Hiis testibus Willelmo de Marham tunc constabulario de Cokermue, magistro Roberto de Bramth', Ada de Morisby, Willelmo de

Ulueleyck, Johanne de Perdishow, Benedicto de Clifpton, Willelmo le Hunter, Ricardo filio Ran[ulfi] de Clifpton, Elya de Crosth[waite], Waltero le Harpur et aliis.

XLVI. Grant of land in Millom by John le Flamang and Amabel his wife to the abbey of Calder. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Johannes le Flamang et Amabilie uxor mea . . . . dedimus . . . . Deo et beate Marie de Caldra et monachis ibidem Deo seruientibus totam terram illam iuxta terram ipsorum monachorum apud Milnum propinquiorem terre sue infra fossatum iuxta Sewal cum omnibus pertinenciis . . . . Si uero, quod absit, eam aliquo modo warantizare iamdictis monachis non poterimus, dabimus eis eschambium in maiore Beckyrmeth ad valenciam illius terre ubicunque duxerint eligendum, et hoc tam ego quam uxor mea pro nobis et heredibus nostris inposterum sacramento confirmauimus et sigillum nostrum apposuimus in testimonium. Testibus Roberto de Wilton, Rogero filio eius, Ricardo de Puncunnesbi, Alexandro filio eius, Thoma de Botle, Henrico filio eius, Ricardo de Mording, Ada de Neutun, Yuone de Seleker, Alexandro filio eius et aliis.

XLVII. Grant of a curtilage by Beatrice daughter of Hilda to Thomas de Weston and Cristiane his wife. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Omnibus . . . . Beatricia filia Hilde, salutem in domino sempiternam. Nouerit . . . . me dedisse . . . . Thome de Weston et Cristiane uxori sue et heredibus eiusdem Thome illud curtilagium meum cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sicut iacet in longitudine et in latitudine inter messuagium Alani de Dystington et terram dicti Thome. Habendum . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vnum clauum gariofili ad Natale domini et faciendo capitalibus dominis feodi seruicia inde debita et consueta. . . . . Hiis testibus Thoma le Cysillour tunc preposito Burgi, Simone filio Ricardi, Ricardo de Skocia, Roberto de Wilton, Ricardo de Ulueiayk et aliis.

XLVIII. Grant of land in Clifton by Thomas son of Alexander to Adam Pighun and his heirs. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Omnibus . . . . Thomas filius Alexandri Le oyse'nt, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noueritis me concessisse . . . . Ade Pighun et heredibus suis uel suis assignatis totam illam terram cum tofto

et edificiis et cum omnibus pertinenciis suis in uilla de Clifton quam Christiana mater mea dedit Michaeli de Roy cum Agnete sorore mea in liberum maritagium. Ita scilicet quod ego, dictus Thomas et heredes mei . . . . defendemus. Quod si contingat dictum Michaelem de Roy in fata decedere, uiuente Agnete uxore sua, dictus Adam Pighun dabit dicte Agneti sorori mee pro clamio suo dimidiam marcam argenti sine impedimento et sine omni strepitu iudiciario, et ad hoc faciendum obligauit se dicta Agnes soror mea per donacionem fidei tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliis. . . . . Hiis testibus Johanne de Hengham tunc constabulario de Cokermue, Thoma de Hothwayt, Alexandro de Ribton, Adam filio Michaelis de Clifton, Johanne de Dene, Thoma de Brigham, Johanne de Maneriis, Benedicto filio Thome de Clifton, Ricardo filio Ade filii Rannulphi et aliis.

XLIX. Grant of lands and houses in Little Clifton and Kirkclifton by James de Wicton, rector of Dene, to Thomas de Langecost, his nephew, and his heirs. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Jacobus de Wicton, rector ecclesie de Dene, dedi . . . . Thome de Langecost', clerico, nepoti meo, et heredibus uel assignatis suis omnes terras meas cum suis pertinenciis sine alico retenemento quas habui in parua Clifton et in Kirkeclifton et in Kirkeclifton . . . . Tenendas . . . . Faciendo inde dominis feodi illud idem seruicium quod ego temporibus meis facere consueui, scilicet, domino Johanni de Ireby et heredibus suis uel eorum assignatis annuatim ad Assumpcionem beate Marie tres denarios et unam dimidiam libram cymini; Ricardo filio Ade de Clifton unum denarium ad eundem terminum: Hugoni de Bramthuayt unum denarium ad predictum terminum: et Willelmo de Neueton unum denarium ad predictum terminum, pro omnibus secularibus seruiciis . . . . Hiis testibus dominis G. de Wirkington, Johanne de Ireby, Johanne de Camerton, militibus, Alano de Ireby tunc balliuo de Cokermue, Johanne de Dene, Roberto de Bramthuayt, Ranulpho de Lamplou, Roberto de Hauerington, Thoma de Egelesfeld, Ricardo filio Ade, Hugone de Bramthuayt, Willelmo de Neueton, Benedicto de Clifton, Thoraldo de Wirkington, et aliis.

L. Grant of land near the chapel of St. Leonard in Cockermouth by Henry clerk of that place to Thomas de Weston and Cristiane his wife. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Henricus clericus de Cokermue, dedi . . . Thome de Weston et Cristiane uxori eius et heredibus dicti Thome totam illam terram meam quam habui in villa de Cokermue iacentem inter terram quam (*sic*) quondam fuit Ade Pygon et terram quondam Rad[ulfi] pistoris ad caput uille uersus capellam sancti Leonardi sine aliquo retenemento. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus Benedicto tinctori de Cokermue, Simone filio Ricardi, Ricardo de Scocia, Ricardo Pygon, Thoma le . . . clere, Waltero Hardhewed, Bertino de Huetretset, Waldeuo de Salwayt, Adam de Simonscal'. Willelmo Bulli, Ricardo Blūndē, Adam de Dene, Ricardo de Vlleyck et aliis.

LI. Grant of the manor of Clifton by Adam de Eglesfeld, clerk, to Benedict de Eglesfeld his brother, 1313. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Adam de Eglesfeld, clericus, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Benedicto de Eglesfeld fratri meo manerium meum de Clifton et omnes terras et tenementa mea cum dominiis liberorum hominum, stagnis, molendinis, aquis, boscis, viis, pascuis et pasturis et cum omnibus aliis pertineciis suis, que habui vel alico modo habere potui in uilla de Clifton sine ullo retenemento. Habendum . . . . Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Layburn tunc custode castri et honoris de Cokermouth, domino Johanne de Lucy, Alexandro de Bastenthwat, Nicholao de Brawnthwat et aliis. Datum London. decimo septimo die Julii anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi septimo.

LII. Grant of land in the vill of Clifton by Adam son of Michael de Clifton to John de Ireby and Cristiane his wife. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Omnibus . . . . Adam filius Michaelis de Clyfton, salutem in domino sempiternam. Nouerit . . . . me dedisse . . . . domino Johanni de Yreby et domine Cristiane vxori sue et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis totam terram meam quam habui in villa de Clifton . . . . Tenendam . . . . Faciendo . . . . Preterea dedi . . . . predictis Johanni et Cristiane et heredibus suis . . . . totum dominium, ius et clameum quod habui, habere debui uel potui, in uilla de Gillecruce . . . . Hiis testibus Johanne de Heigham tunc balliuo de Cokermue, Johanne de Dene, Roberto de Bramthuath, Thoma de Cosforye, Thoma de Egelsfeld, Johanni de Maneriis, Benedicto de Cliftona, Rogero de Sadmurthat, Rogero de Wodehall, Willelmo de Dene, magistro Petro

de Holdernes, tunc rectore scolarum de Cokermue, Benedicto tinctore, Waltero clerico de Crosseby et multis aliis.

LIII. Gift of land in Clifton by Thomas, rector of Brigham, to John de Maneres and Juliane his wife. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Thomas rector ecclesie de Brigham, dedi . . . . Johanni de Maneres et Juliane uxori sue et heredibus suis de se procreatis uel procreandis duas bouatas terre cum pertinenciis, una cum quodam tofto et crofto in uilla de Clifton proxima uille de Staynborn : tres eciam acras terre in eadem uilla, unam scilicet in Fitbrandan et unam sub Milneberch et unam super Aynthorsin pro homagio et seruicio suo secundum quod testatur carta Ade filii Michaelis de Clifton quam habui inde. Et predicto Johanni commissi quasquidem duas bouatas terre cum pertinenciis de bonis layci feodi mei in mea ligea potestate conparaui de predicto Ada de Clifton. Tenendas . . . . Et in omnibus boscis uille de Clifton pertinentibus ad edificandum ibidem racionabiliter per uisum domini predicte uille de Cliftona, qui pro tempore fuerit uel sui seruientis. Reddendo inde annuatim domino predicte ville de Clifton unum denarium in die Natalis domini pro omni seculari seruicio . . . . Hiis testibus Johanne de Camberton, Michaele de Hauirrington, Michaele de Morisby, Roberto de Uluelayk, Roberto de Braytthayt, Johanne de Den, Ada de Brigham, Thoma filio Ade de Brigham, Alexandro de Rybton, Rogero de Staytmyryat, Johanne de Moserue, Ricardo de Trepland et multis aliis.

LIV. Quit-claim of lands in the vill of Clifton by Alan de Arkylby to John de Camberton his son, 1361. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Pateat . . . . quod ego, Alanus de Arkylby, remisi . . . . Johanni de Camberton filio meo, heredibus et assignatis suis, totum ius et clameum quod habeo, habui vel aliquo modo habere potero in omnibus terris et tenementis cum suis pertinenciis que habui ex concessione Johannis de Dene in uilla de Clefton : que terre et tenementa quondam fuerunt Johannis del Hefuing consanguinij predicti Johannis . . . . Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Colw[enne, ...]o de Malton, militibus, Johanne de Campton, Thoma de Hardegell, Johanne del Woodhall, ... ossebergh et aliis. Datum apud Cletton tercio die Octobris anno domini m° ccc° lx° primo.

LV. Agreement between Benedict son of Thomas de Clifton and Walter le Harpur respecting the fulling mill and certain lands in Clifton, 1282. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Anno Incarnacionis domini m° cc° octogesimo secundo ad festum sancti Martini in hyeme facta est hec convencio inter Benedictum filium Thome de Clifton ex una parte et Walterum le Harpur ex altera, uidelicet, quod predictus Benedictus pro se et heredibus suis dimisit et concessit predicto Waltero et heredibus suis uel suis assignatis molendinum suum fullonum de Clifton et domum et toftum proximo adiacentem et unam acram terre in Milneholm ultra aquam de Meran iacentem. Tenendum . . . . ad terminum uiginti annorum proximo subsequencium pro quaam summa pecunie quam idem Walterus dedit premanibus predicto Benedicto . . . . nichil inde reddendo uel faciendo. Et sciendum est quod predictus Benedictus uel heredes sui uel sui assignati dabunt in finem termini predicto Waltero et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis pro sumptibus suis ibidem factis vnam marcam argenti. Et si illud facere recusant, predictus Walterus uel heredes sui uel sui assignati dabunt predicto Benedicto et heredibus uel assignatis suis unam marcam argenti et erunt feofati inperpetuum de dicto molendino, domo, tofto, et terra . . . . Hiis testibus Thoma de Weston tunc balliuo de Cokermue, Thoma de Egelfeld, Ricardo del fythe, Thoma filio Gregorij, Henrico fratre eius, Willelmo uenatore, Thoma capellano de Wirkington et multis aliis.

LVI. Agreement between Anthony de Lucy, lord of Cockermouth, and Thomas de Burgh, rector of Brigham, touching the issues of the free chapel in the castle of Cockermouth, 10 Dec. 1330. [Deed at Cockermouth Castle.]

Composicio inter dominum de Cokermoth et rectorem de Brygham.

In dei nomine, amen. Ad perpetuam rei memoriam et omnium in Christo fidelium noticiam perveniat quod cum nuper quedam controuersia suborta fuisset inter nobilem virum, dominum Antonium de Lucy, dominum castri et honoris de Cokermouth, ex parte una, et discretum virum, dominum Thomam de Burgh, rectorem ecclesie de Brigham, iurisdictioni archidiaconi Richemund immediate subiecte, ex parte altera, super oblacionibus provenientibus in capella castri de Cokermouth et decima cuiusdam molendini aquatici in Cokermouth existentibus infra limites parochie ecclesie parochialis predicte. Prefato domino Antonio

dictam capellam suam auctoritate sedis apostolice ab antiquo liberam esse et in recompensacionem decime dicti molendini quasdam terras ecclesie predicte per antecessores suos collatas fuisse antiquitus proponente. Ac domino rectore pro ecclesia memorata diversis argumentis et racionibus contrarium affirmante. Tandem pacis auctore inspirante, partes predicte pro bono pacis et dubio eventualiter evitando in hunc modum amicabiliter concordarunt, videlicet, quod prefatus dominus Antonius et eius heredes, domini castri et honoris predictorum, reddant singulis annis deo et beato Michaeli archiangelo et ecclesie predicte necnon prefato domino Thome et eius successoribus, rectoribus ibidem, xiijs. iiijd. percipiendos de molendino predicto pro oblacionibus et decimis supradictis, ad terminos Pasche et sancti Michaelis per equales porciones. Et prefatus dominus Antonius obligat se et heredes suos ac molendinum suum predictum ad quorumcunque manus devenerit ad solucionem predictorum tresdecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum deo et ecclesie predicte et prefato domino Thome et eius successoribus fideliter faciendam in forma predicta inperpetuum. Concedit eciam idem dominus Thomas quod predictus dominus Antonius et heredes sui habeant cantariam suam in capella predicta absque contradictione sui uel successorum suorum inperpetuum. Salvo in omnibus aliis oblacionibus et decima predictis dumtaxat, exceptis iuribus matris ecclesie antedicte. In cuius rei testimonium predicti Antonius et Thomas huic concordie sive composicioni ad modum cirografi indentate sigilla sua mutuo apposuerunt. Hiis testibus fratre Ricardo abbate de Caldra, fratre Johanne priore sancte Bege, dominis Willelmo de Aykheued rectore ecclesie de Wyrkyngton, Gilberto de Capella rectore ecclesie de Dene, et Roberto de Warthecoppe rectore ecclesie de Distington, dominis Waltero de Kirkebrid de Quynfell et Hugone de Moriceby militibus, Thoma de Hothwayt, Johanne de Eglesfeld et aliis. Data London decimo die Decembris anno domini millesimo ccc^{mo} tricesimo.

LVII. Deed between Robert de Dereham and Thomas de Weston and Christiane his wife respecting six oxgangs of land in Dearham, 1285. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Omnibus . . . . Robertus de Dereham salutem in domino. Cum ego, Robertus de Dereham, nuper feoffassem Thomam de Weston, Chriatianam uxorem eius et heredes ipsius Thome et assignatos de sex bouatis terre cum toftis et croftis et cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in uilla de Dereham, prout continetur in carta in modum cyrographi confecta eisdem Thome et Christiane et

heredibus ipsius Thome concessa et confirmata die Sabbati in octabis sancti Michaelis, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici terciodecimo, pro quibus terris et tenementis predicti Thomas et Christiana et heredes vel assignati predicti Thome mihi et heredibus meis annuatim reddere debent per nouemdecem annos proximo sequentes plenarie completos unum denarium. Et post terminum nouemdecem annorum reddere debent sex marcas argenti annuatim : de quibus predictis sex marcis predictos Thomam et Christianam et heredes uel assignatos predicti Thome acquieto, remitto et eciam pro me et heredibus meis inperpetuum quietum clamo. Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis unum denarium ad Natale domini pro omnibus secularibus seruiciis, sectis curie et demandis mihi et heredibus meis quoquo modo pertinentibus. Faciendo tamen forinsecum seruicium quantum pertinet ad tantam terram in eadam uilla. Et predicti Thomas et Christiana et heredes predicti Thome et tenentes predicti tenementi molent blada sua ad molendinum meum de Dereham ad tricesimum vas et quieti erunt de cariagio et omnibus aliis operibus molendini faciendis . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Thoma de Culewenn, Roberto de Hawrington, Waltero de Mulcastre, Thoma de Derewentewater, militibus, Petro Deyncurt, Thoma de Ribeton, Bertino de Huctreset, Thoma de Louthre, Waltero le Harpeour, Thoma domino de Eglesfeud et multis aliis.

LVIII. Grant by John de Hudleston of pasture in Millom to the abbey of Calder, 1287. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Johannes de Hudleston, concessi . . . . Deo et beate Marie de Caldre et monachis ibidem Deo seruientibus pasturam sex vaccis cum sequela earum unius anni, quatuor equis et quadraginta ouibus cum sequela earum unius anni per totum annum in communa pasture de Milnum. Ita quod decetero non habeant maiorem numerum vaccarum, equorum aut ouium quam in hoc scripto continetur ad salinam suam de Milnum appendencium, saluis sibi cartis antecessorum meorum, dominorum de Milnum, predictam salinam tangentibus in omnibus aliis articulis suis. Concessi eciam prefatis monachis quod habeant illam placeam suam que uocatur Sandflos in quantitate duarum acrarum terre et illam in eadem quantitate in posterum continuent ad faciendum de sabulo infra ipsam placeam contento omnia appruamenta, que exinde eis prouenire poterunt ad dictum sabulum super terram prefate saline pertinentem cariandum et sal uum inde sumendum et alia necessaria commoda sua inde racion-

abiliter facienda sine contradiccione mei uel heredum meorum inperpetuum. Concessi insuper prefatis monachis quod possint divertere le Rutandpull de predicta placea sicut melius potuerint ne per cursum eiusdem in predicta placea dampnum aliquod uel iacturam incurrant. Hec omnia predicta concessi prefatis monachis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus communibus aysiamentis predicte uille de Millnum, libera, quieta et soluta ab omni seculari seruicio, secta, consuetudine et demanda sicut sacrificium altaris. In cuius rei . . . . Hiis testibus domino Roberto de Hauerington, Willelmo de Bethum, Willelmo de Thuaytes, Johanne Corbet, Johanne de Morhdyng, et aliis. Datum apud Milnum in mense Aprilis anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici quintodecimo.

LIX. Manumission of a serf by John son of John de Hudleston by surety of the monks of Calder, 1291. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Johannes filius Johannis de Hodleston, dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea quietum clamaui Deo et beate Marie et abbacie de Caldra et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus Willelmum filium Ricardi de Loftscales quondam natiuum meum cum tota sequela sua et catallis suis. Ita quod amodo sint liberi et quieti de me et heredibus meis ab omni naiuitate et calumpnia villenagii imperpetuum : nec liceat mihi nec heredibus meis in predictos Willelmum, sequelam suam uel catalla aliquod ius uel clamium decetero exigere uel uendicare. Et predictus Willelmus obligauit se pro tota sequela sua predicte domui de Caldra in annuo redditu duorum denariorum, ubicunque fuerint commorantes, ad festum sancti Petri ad uincula imperpetuum singulis annis predicte domui fideliter soluendorum in recognicione libertatis predicte. Et ut hec donacio, concessio et quieta clamacio rata et firma inperpetuum perseueret, presens scriptum in signum et firmitatem libertatis sue eisdem fieri feci anno regni regis E[dwardi] vicesimo. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Warburthwait, Willelmo de Thuaites, Johanne de Mordhing, Johanne Corbet, Johanne de Hale et aliis.

LX. Deed touching the last will of Adam de Eglesfeld, 1321. [Original at Hesleyside.]

Ceste endenture faite entre sires Henri de Lutegarshale & William de Muskham, executours du testament Sire Adam de Eglesfeld, qi dieux assoille, dune part, et Beneit de Eglesfeld

dautre part, tesmoigne qe come meismes ceux executours eussent porte brief de dette de cinkante marcs vers meisme celi Beneit pur une annuele rente de dis marcs en quei le manoir de Clifton fust charge au dit Sire Adam a tote sa vie, acouenu est entre eux en ceste tourme, qe le dit Beneit acquitera les ditz executours entre ci e le mois de Pask prochein auenir de vers monsire Alisandre de Bastenthwait de dis liures en partie de soute des deners, qe li sont deuz pur le dit mort, e de ce lour ferra auoir letre daquitance du dit sire Alisandre deuant le mois auantdit. E les auantditz executours grantent qe si le dit Beneit ce face deinz le terme desusdit, qe eux ne eient mees accion vers li & demander les cinkante marcs desusnomees, e aussint qe eux laquiteront vers le dit monsire Alisandre de touz les deners en les queux le dit Beneit est oblige a li pur une letre obligatoire ensemblement oue le dit mort Johnne de Eglesfeld, William de Eglesfeld & Thomas de Pardishou p^r le mariage du fiz le dit sire Alisandre. E lauant dit Beneit graunte qe sil faille en nul point du couenant desusdit soit ceste endenture de nule value, e qe les ditz executowrs eient accion de recouerir entierment les cinkante marcs desusdites. En tesmoignance de queu chose les parties desusdites a ceste endenture entrechangeablement ount mis lowr seaux. Donne a Londres le xxj iour de ffeurier lan du regne le roi E. fuiz du roi E. quatorzisme.

LXI. Grant of land in Ingilberdhop by Robert son of Robert Franceus to Robert son of Godfrid de Walton. [Deed at Cockermouth Castle.]

Omnibus . . . . Robertus filius Roberti Franceus, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse . . . . Roberto filio Godefridi de Walton vij acras terre et j pertacam in Ingilberdhop, scilicet, iij^es acras et iij pertacas ad viam, ij^as acras super Sceloth et unam acram et dimidiam ubi Robertus filius Godefridi manet inter raufam et sepem, in liberum maritagium cum Mariota, sorore mea, illi et heredibus suis quos cum eadem genuerit. Habendum . . . . et tantum spacium loci super quod valeat edificare j horreum et aliam domum pariam et j semitam tendentem ad orreum et ad aliam domum. Reddendo inde annuatim, ipse et heredes sui, michi et heredibus meis quasdam cirotecas albas die Pasche, vel unum nummum. Preterea sciendum est quod si predictus Robertus filius Godefridi vel heredes sui forisfecerint absque effusione sanguinis et quieti fuerint, dabunt pro forisfacto sex denarios: si vero sanguinem effuderint et quieti fuerint, dabunt de forisfacto xij denarios . . . . Hiis testibus Hugone de Moriceby,

Thoma Marescall, J. filio eius, Willelmo Marescald, Michaele de Clifton, Clemente de Thacthuait, David de Sancta Bega, Adam filio Randulfi et aliis.

LXII. Grant of land in Thakthuayt by Alexander son of John de Baillol to Ranulf de Daker, which land belonged to Thomas son of Alan de Multon but was given to Baillol by the king on account of the recent war in England, 15 May, 1267. [Deed at Cockermouth Castle.]

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris, Alexander filius Johannis de Baillol, salutem in domino. Noueritis me concessisse et remisisse domino Ranulpho de Daker totum ius et clameum, quod habui in terra de Thakthuayt cum pertinenciis, que fuit Thome filii Alani de Multon, quam dominus rex michi dedederat racione guerre nuper in Anglia habite. Ita quod ego nec aliquis pro me decetero aliquod ius vel clameum in predicta terra cum pertinenciis habere vel vendicare poterimus. In cuius rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Data apud Stretford die lune proxime ante festum sancte Potentiane virginis anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis lj^{mo}.

LXIII. Grant by John, prior of Carlisle, to Huctred son of Robert de Yngilberdhop, of land in the territory of Yngilberdhop, which Mariota, wife of Robert de Yngilberdhop, had conferred upon the convent in alms. [Deed at Cockermouth Castle.]

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Johannes, prior Karlioli, et eiusdem loci conventus, eternam in domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos de communi consensu et assensu nostro dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Huctredo filio Roberti de Yngilberdhop et heredibus suis pro homagio et servicio suo tres acras et dimidiam in territorio de Yngilberdhop, cum una dimidia acra ad superedificandum, quas Mariota, uxor Roberti de Yngilberdhop nobis contulit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis de nobis et successoribus nostris, libere, quiete, integre et pacifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis predicte terre pertinentibus infra villam de Yngilberdhop et extra. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris unam libram cumini ad nundinas Karlioli [et] faciendo tres sectas curie per annum pro omnibus. Et si dictam terram vi vel racione amiserimus nullum ei dabimus inde escambium. In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum capituli nostri

apposuimus. Testibus domino Johanne de Ireby, Ricardo Strye, Ranulpho de Bliton, Thoma de Gosseford, Roberto de Carleton, Johanne del Styhille, Alano de Coquina et aliis.

LXIV. Grant of a right of way between Cokir and Becsnarry to certain lime-kilns by Alan de Multon to Nicholas de Moriceby. [Deed at Cockermouth Castle.]

Dominus Alanus de Multon, omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse Nicholao de Moriceby et heredibus suis inter Cokir et Becsnarry viam illi et heredibus suis et illorum hominibus pro quibusdam calcariis. Reddendo annuatim prefato Alano et heredibus suis vel [suis assignatis] sex denarios ad Assumpcionem beate Marie. Hiis testibus Patricio filio Thome, Roberto de Landplogh, Adam de Haveryngton, Roberto de Bramthuait, Henrico de Dene.

LXV Grant of Brakanswait by Alan de Multon to Nicholas de Moriceby. [Deed at Cockermouth Castle.]

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego, Alanus de Multon, concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Nicholao de Moriceby et heredibus suis tenendum de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate Brakanswait per istas divisas, scilicet, de terra culta de Lorton usque ad Ravenhals, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et viis, in semitis et in omnibus aliis libertatibus et aisiamentis pro homagio et servicio suo, salva venacione mihi et heredibus meis. Quare volo et concedo quod predictus Nicholas et heredes sui hanc terram habeant et teneant de me et heredibus meis faciendo hoc servicium, scilicet, quod homines predicti Nicholai et heredum suorum dabunt pannagium de porcis suis. Et ipse et heredes sui erunt quieti de pannagio. Ipse vero et heredes sui et homines sui utentur tota foresta mea et testimonium inuenient forestariis sicut alii vicini sui faciunt, et quieti erunt ab omni alio servicio et consuetudine et demanda. Hiis testibus domino Patricio de Wyrkington, Adam de Haverhington, Roberto de Landplogh, Roberto de Bramthuait, Henrico de Dene et multis aliis.

LXVI. Liberty of enclosing a park around the manor of Embilton granted to Thomas de Ireby, c. 1285. [Deed at Cockermouth Castle.]

De parco de Emylton.

Omnibus . . . . Thomas de Lucy, salutem in domino sempiternam. Noveritis me . . . . concessisse . . . . Thome de Ireby et heredibus

suis vel suis assignatis quod dictus Thomas possit includere quemdam parcum circa manerium suum de Embilton in foresta mea de Derewentfells et inclusum tenere qualicunque claustura voluerit sine *sautoure*. Et non licebit dicto Thome de Yreby, heredibus suis . . . . plus includere decetero quam inclusum fuit die confectionis huius scripti sine licencia et voluntate dicti Thome de Lucy vel heredum suorum . . . . Et pro hac concessione et confirmacione dictus Thomas de Yreby concessit, pro se et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis, quod dictus Thomas de Lucy et heredes sui . . . . capient quolibet anno duas feras in dicto parco, videlicet, unum damum a festo Assumpcionis beate Marie usque [ad] festum sancti Michaelis, quando voluerit, et unam damam a festo sancti Andree apostoli usque ad festum sancti Hillarii, ut dictum est, de damo quocunque ingenio voluerit. Et si contingat quod nulle dame fuerint in dicto parco processu temporis, ita quod dictus Thomas de Lucy nec heredes nec sui assignati possint capere bestias suas in predicto parco, ut predictum est, extunc dictus Thomas de Ireby et heredes sui vel sui assignati reddent quatuor solidos per annum pro predicto parco Thome de Lucy et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis pro omnibus inperpetuum ad duos anni terminos, videlicet, medietatem ad festum sancti Michaelis archangeli et aliam medietatem ad Pascha. Et si contingat dictum Thomam de Ireby et heredes suos vel suos assignatos in solucione dicte firme termino elapso, quod absit, defecerit (*sic*), obligat se et heredes suos vel suos assignatos districtioni dicti Thome de Lucy et heredum vel assignatorum suorum et ballivorum suorum, quod possint ipsos et tenentes suos distringere per omnia bona sua ubicunque fuerint inventa infra feodum dicti Thome de Lucy et heredum suorum vel assignatorum ad omnia ista fideliter observanda. Huic scripto cyrografato sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus domino Michaele de Hardecla tunc vicecomite Cumbrie, domino Waltero de Molecastre, domino Thoma de Neuton, domino Johanne de Kirkepatrick, Johanne de Lucy, Thoma de Ribeton, Johanne de Lanploez, Johanne de Perdishow et aliis.

LXVII. Confirmation by Thomas de Ireby knight of the enfeoffment of Robert de Crostwayt in his tenement in Embleton, 3 May, 1298. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Omnibus . . . . Thomas de Ireby, miles, salutem in domino. Noueritis me inspexisse cartam quam Robertus de Crostwayt habet de feofamento antecessorum meorum de quodam tenemento cum suis pertinenciis in Embelton. Hinc est quod noverint

universi me predictam terram una cum aliis terris de novo de me perquisitis, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, confirmasse et inperpetuum per presens scriptum eidem Roberto et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis quietum clamasse. Ita tamen quod predictus Robertus, heredes sui et sui assignati, predictam terram teneant de me et heredibus meis adeo libere et quiete sicut aliquis antecessorum suorum eam de antecessoribus meis liberius aliquo tempore tenuerit. Et per eadem servicia per que Simon de Crostwate, pater predicti Roberti, et antecessores sui, eam de me et antecessoribus meis actenus tenuerunt . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Thoma de Lucy, Thoma de Derewentwater, Johanne de Lucy, Alexandro de Bastuntwayt, militibus, Thoma de La . . . ch . . ., Radulfo Daynkurt, Ada de Coquina et aliis. Data apud Embelton die sabbati in festo invencionis sancte crucis, anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo sexto.

LXVIII. Release by Richard son of Thomas de Hauesthweyt of his interest in Hauesthweyt in the vill of Millum to Adam son of Thomas de Hauesthweyt his brother, 9 December, 1292. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Omnibus . . . . Ricardus filius Thome de Hauesthweyt, salutem eternam in domino. Noueritis me remisisse . . . . Ade filio Thome de Hauesthweyt, fratri meo, totum ius et clamium quod habui vel aliquo modo habere potui seu potero in omnibus terris et tenementis que vel quas habui ex dono Thome de Hauesthweyt, patris mei, in Hauesthweyt in villa de Millum, videlicet, infra has divisas, incipiendo ad aquam que uocatur Birkerbeck, et sic descendendo per eandem aquam usque in Eske, et sic descendendo per Eske usque ad quercum, que vocatur Crossithake, et sic ex transuerso usque Brindestub ad exteriorem partem de Wynterscalethayth, et sic usque in aquam, que uocatur Blakesyk, usque in sepem, et sic de illa sepe usque in Berkerbeck, una cum quadam mansione apud Birker quam Robertus de Birker quondam tenuit, cum toto clausu pertinente ad eandem mansionem . . . . Hiis testibus Ricardo de Cleterne, Roberto de Gosford, Henrico le Bouteler, Johanne de Morthinge, Johanne de Estholme, Willelmo de Weyburthweyt, Johanne de Moriceby, Roberto de Fresington, et aliis. Data apud Karliolum die Martis proxime post festum sancti Nycholai in itinere Justiciariorum, scilicet, domini H. de Cressingham et J. Lovel, iusticiarorum itinerancium in comitatu Cumberland, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici vicesimo primo.

LXIX. Grant of Langfite in Embelton by John son of Thomas de Yrebi to Udard son of Adam de Crosthwat, c. 1210. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Omnibus . . . . Johannes filius Thome de Yrebi, militis. Noveritis me dedisse . . . . Vdardo filio Ade de Crosthwat et heredibus suis vel suo atornato, pro humagio et servicio suo, quamdam partem terre mee in Embelton in Langfite, scilicet, inter has divisas, a terra ecclesie sicut tendit ascendendo usque maugnam sepem, que circuit villam, et per sepem usque ad fontem Susanne, et per fontem Susanne descendendo per medium magni marisci usque ad Birchehevd, et ita per rivulum de Birchehevd usque ad predictam terram ecclesie. Tenendam . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus duodecim denarios ad duos terminos, scilicet, ad Pentecosten sex denarios, et ad festum beati Martini in hyeme sex denarios . . . . Hiis testibus Galfrido de Talantire, Thoma persona de Brigham, Ada persona de Crosthwait, Simone de Marton, Thoma de Satmirdack, Ada de Seizlermelerg(?), Ricardo de Bechockirke, Willelmo de Moserg, Simone Serviont et aliis.

LXX. Grant of land in Ponsonby by Alan de Pouncounbi to Adam the younger of Eskedal, 29 January, 1285. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Notum sit omnibus quod ego, Alanus de Pouncounbi, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ade le younger de Eskedal et heredibus suis et assignatis totam terram meam quam habui in Elwenecroftt in villa de Pouncounbi sine aliquo retenemento. Tenendam . . . . Hiis testibus Johanne le Flemyng, Eustacio Boyvyll, Roberto de Suenhowes, Johanne de Irton, Rogero de Irton, Willelmo de Brounfeld, et aliis. Data apud Pouncounbi die lune proxime post festum conversionis sancti Pauli anno regni regis Edwardi terciodecimo.

LXXI. Extracts "ex libro autoris incerti nominis, sed monachi coenobii S. Marie Eboracensis, de abbatibus et rebus in eo gestis." [Leland, *Collectanea*, i. 24-5.]

Anno domini 1303, 4 Cal. Junii combusta fuit dimidia villa Karleoli usque ad portam de Richardby.

Anno domini 1312, dominus Joannes de Laneploch, miles, fecit homagium priori S. Begae pro quodam tenemento in Arloughden.

Anno quo supra 1312, dominus Robertus le Bruse dictus rex Scottorum tributum ei tribui [fecit] sub Anglicanis, scilicet, a

Northumbria, Gilleslande, Cumbrelande, Alerdale, Couplandia, et exhibitum fuit per comitatum Carleoli.

Anno domini 1315, Robertus Brus obsidebat Carleolum. Quo tempore Jacobus Duglas multa mala fecit apud Egremont et spoliavit ecclesiam S. Begae, ac maneria de Cletter et Staineburne prioris S. Begae combusserunt.

Anno domini 1324, Joannes de Multon habuit ingressum in castellum de Egremont per regem pro servicio sibi reddendo ei annuatim usque ad plenam aetatem 410li.

Cellae monasterii S. Marie Eboracensis.

Wederhal, ubi ecclesia S. Constantini.

Richardus de Reme primus inter priores ibi numeratus.

S. Bega.

Robertus prior ejusdem, ut colligo, primus.

LXXII. Extract from the dimission,[1] by Archbishop Zouch, of the abbot and convent of St. Mary, York, in respect of certain tithes and pensions issuing from the cell of St. Bees, 21 August, 1344. [Dugdale, *Mon.*, III. 566-7.]

In Dei nomine Amen. Cum nos, Willielmus, permissione divina Eboraci archiepiscopus, Angliae primas, sedis apostolicae legatus, in nostrae uisitationis progressu, quam in et de diocesi nostra nuper exercuimus, et adhuc eandem uisitationem continuamus, comperimus quod religiosi viri, abbas et conventus monasterii beatae Mariae Eboraci, nostrae diocesis, ecclesias parochiales et capellas, portiones, et pensiones, et decimas parochiales infrascriptas, videlicet . . . . Item in archidiaconatu Richemundiae cellam S. Begae in Coupland cum suis juribus et appenditiis . . . . In Couplanda, de dominicis domini Couplandae omnes decimas per totam Couplandam. Decimas quas hactenus rector ecclesiae de Eggermond percipere consuevit, duntaxat exceptis mortuariis in Goderickby, et decimas de Holme, et de piscariis de Egnore et de Eske. Pensiones autem annuas in partibus Richmundiae : . . . . ultra moras (*sic*) saepedicti archidiaconatus, de ecclesia de Whiteneham decem solidos, de Whitewikes quinque solidos, de Botill quatuor solidos, de Corney duos solidos, de Egremounde viginti duos solidos, de Haverington duos solidos, de Wirkington quatuor marcas, de capella de Clifton duos solidos, . . . fructus,

[1] On 21 Nov. 1392 Archbishop Arundel gave the abbot and convent a similar dimission for the same issues which had papal recognition on 4 Nov. 1396. In their petition to the Pope the monks stated that the proofs of title could not be submitted without great labour, danger and expense, as on account of their great age the seals got broken and the writings were injured in their transfer from place to place (*Cal. of Pap. Lett.*, v. 2-4).

prouentus et obventiones de ipsis ecclesiis et capellis provenientes de facto percipiunt, et de eisdem disponunt pro suae libito voluntatis . . . . Datum apud Cawood, xxj die mensis Augusti anno Domini mcccxliiij et pontificatus nostri tertio.

LXXIII. Agreement between Alan son of Richard de Coupeland and Thomas son of Adam de Auisthuayte touching the fishing in the water of Duffockiswatir. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Convenit inter Alanum filium Ricardi de Coupeland, ex una parte, et Thomam filium Ade de Auisthuayte, ex altera, super contencione inter eosdem mota de piscacione in aqua de Duffockiswatir, videlicet, quod idem Thomas concessit et recognovit pro se et heredibus suis totam predictam aquam cum piscacione et omnibus suis pertinenciis esse ius et hereditatem ipsius Alani ; et pro hac concessione et recognicione concessit idem Alanus, pro se et heredibus suis, quod ipse Thomas et heredes sui habeant quinque recia racionabilia in dicta aqua annuatim, dum quatragesima durat, utrum idem Alanus et sui heredes temporibus quatragesime piscare voluerint vel cessare a piscacione, set post quatragesimam nullo tempore licebit eidem Thome et suis heredibus aliquo modo piscare in dicta aqua nisi quando idem Alanus et heredes sui piscare voluerint, et tunc pariter cum eis idem Thomas et heredes sui in dicta aqua licite racionabiliter piscabunt, si voluerint cum dictis quinque retibus sine ulteriori numero, nisi licenciati fuerint per ipsum Alanum et suos heredes. Preterea convenit inter eosdem de vallacione ayguillarum per Lindebecke exeuncium de eadem aqua, que Lindebecke est divisa inter pasturam ipsius Alani de le Frithslake et pasturam ipsius Thome de Auisthwayte, ita, videlicet, quod quedam arca aygullarum construatur et susteneatur ad custum utriusque partis, et piscis equaliter inter partes dividatur. Et si altera pars predictorum de reparacione et custu piscarie dicte vallacionis cessaverit, nichilominus altera pars sustineat custum et habeat comodum quousque ad reparacionem dictam faciendam reddire voluerit. Et ut hec omnia predicta ex utraque parte robur firmitatis optiniant inperpetuum, alter alterius scriptum ad modum cyrografphi confectum sigilli sui munimine roboravit. Hiis testibus domino Johanne de Cauncefeld, domino Ricardo de Brochton, Ade de Hoton, Willelmo de Morthing, Johanne de Thuaytis, Johanne Corbet, Johanne filio David, Ricardo de Cornay, Henrico de Botle, Michaele clerico ut multis aliis.

LXXIV. Appointment of trustees by Thomas de Auisthwaith, touching the manor of Auisthwaith and lands in Medilish in the vill of Bretby, 28 December, 1353. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Thomas de Auisthwaith, dedi . . . . dominis Nicholao, rectori ecclesie de Egremond, et Ricardo de Dregg, capellano, manerium de Auisthwaith, cum pertinenciis, et omnes terras et tenementa . . . . que vel quas habui in Medilish in villa de Bretby. Tenendum . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Hodileston, Gilberto de Culwen, militibus, Roberto de Rotyngton, tunc ballivo libertatis de Egremond, Willelmo de Morthyng, Ricardo de Cletergt, Willelmo de Thwaites, Jacobo de Waiberthwaith, Johanne de Midilton, et aliis. Data apud Auisthwaith die dominica proxime ante festum Circumcisionis domini anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum vicesimo septimo.

LXXV. Enfeoffment for life of Thomas de Auisthwaite of the manor of Auisthwaite and tenements in the hamlet of Forsh in the vill of Bretby, with reversion to Nicholas son of John de Stanlowe and Custance daughter of Adam son of Thomas de Auisthwaite, his wife, and their heirs, 20 May, 1354. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Omnibus . . . . Nicholaus, rector ecclesie de Egremount, et Ricardus, capellanus de Dregg, salutem in domino sempiternam. Sciat . . . . nos dedisse . . . . Thome de Auisthwaite manerium de Auisthwaite, cum pertinenciis, et eciam omnes terras et tenementa . . . . que et quas habuimus in hameletto de Forsh in uilla de Bretby, de dono et feofamento predicti Thome. Tenendum . . . . Et volumus et concedimus quod predictus Thomas habeat ad totam vitam suam unium forgium ad ferrum infra manerium de Auisthwaith, ubicunque voluerit, capiendo, uendendo, et donando, sindendo et prostruando ad voluntatem suam, sine contradictione alicuius, boscum vivum et mortuum pro sustinacione forgii predicti et aliorum necessariorum suorum. Et post mortem predicti Thome, predictum manerium et eciam predicta terre et tenementa in Forsh, cum suis pertinenciis, integre remaneant Nicholao filio Johannis de Stanlowe et Custancie filie Ade filii Thome de Auisthwait, uxori eius, et heredibus de corporibus suis legitime procreatis. Tenendum . . . . Et si contingat quod predicti Nicholaus et Custancia sine herede de corporibus suis legitime procreato obierint, tunc predictum manerium, cum suis pertinenciis, et eciam predicta terre et tenementa, cum suis pertinenciis, in Forsh integre remaneant veris et rectis heredibus et

assignatis predicti Thome in perpetuum. Tenendum . . . . Hiis testibus dominis Johanne de Hodilston, Gilberto de Culwen, Henrico de Malton, militibus, Roberto de Rotyngton tunc ballivo libertatis de Egremount, Willelmo de Keldesek, Ricardo de Caupelland, Nicholao de Yrton, Johanne de Essyngton, et aliis. Data apud Auisthwait vicesimo die Maii anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum vicesimo octavo.

LXXVI. Appointment of trustees by Nicholas de Stanlawe, touching Auesthwayth in the vill of Millum and Forsse in the vill of Bretby, 25 October, 1367. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Sciant . . . . quod ego, Nicholaus de Stanlawe, dedi . . . . domino Rogero Bisschop, capellano parochiali de Irton, et domino Thome de Cokayn, capellano parochiali de Mulcastre, omnes terras et tenementa . . . . que et quas habui in Auesthwayth in villa de Millum. Dedi eciam . . . . predictis dominis Rogero et Thome omnes terras et tenementa . . . . que et quas habui in Forsse in villa de Bretby. Tenendum . . . . Hiis testibus Cristofero de Moriceby, tunc ballivo libertatis de Egremond, Ricardo de Coupland avunculo, Nicholao de Irton, Willelmo Boyvell, Johanne de Frissington et aliis. Datum apud Auesthwayth die lune proxime ante festum Omnium Sanctorum anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post Conquestum quadragesimo primo.

LXXVII. Release by John de Penyngton knight of all actions against Nicholas de Stanlawe son of Thomas de Stanlawe, 20 January, 1425. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Pateat . . . . me, Johannem de Penyngton militem, remisisse Nicholao de Stanlawe filio Thome de Stanlawe omnimodas actiones reales et personales, quas versus eum habeo, occasione cause vel tituli cuiuscumque inter nos habite vel mote a principio mundi usque in diem confectionis presencium . . . . Datum apud Mulcastre vicesimo die Januarii anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie tercio.

LXXVIII. Indenture of the sale of timber by Nicholl of Stanelaw to William de Kendale, 10 February, 1432. [Mutilated deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Thys indenture makes mencion at I, Nicholl off Stanelaw, hase sewld all the underwod and esshys fra Aystwhayt bek to Byrker bek to William de Kendale, sawand ake and the esshys the whylke was takyn owt in . . . andson tyme and sawyn . . . . the wandes

bot the why . . . . sal to his ane use and the sayde Kendale for to have s . . . es . . . Ro . . . withe entre . . . . uschew. And the seyd Kendale . . . . haue croppys iff any tre be fellyt . . . . Da[lega]rthe, and for to have a damme at Byrker . . . . to have iij horsshys and iij kys in Dal[egart]he fra seint Wlfra day to Mydhaver . . . . on hys terme at Candylmase in the zere off the reine off Keng Henry sext efter the Conquest x unto the hend off sex zere next sweng. And the sayd Kendale . . . . paye xiij^{s} iiij^{d} at Whesonday next comane, and xiij^{s} iiij^{d} at Myghelmase next swand, and xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d} [at W]hesonday next swynge, and xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d} at Myghelmase next swynge, and xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d} at Whesonday next swynge, and xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d} at Myghelmase next swyng, and xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d} at Whesonday next swyng, and xxiij^{s} iiij^{d} at Myghelmase next swyng, and xx^{s} at Whesonday next swyng, and [ ] at Myghelmase next swyng: the sowme, xx marke. And the tenauntes for to have resonebyll howsebote and haybote at the syght of the seyd Kendale and the lordes baylef. In wytnes off yis, ayther parte hafe sette yaire sele. Yis wytnes Nicholl off Troghton, John off Bekers the eldyr, John Scharpe, Richard Benson, Wylliame off Pele, and other. Gewyne the tent day of Fewyryere in the yere off the reyne off Keng Henry the sext efter the Conquest tent.

LXXIX. Appointment of trustees by Nicholas Stanlowe and Alice his wife, touching lands and tenements in Emylton and Aisthwaite, 20 June, 1438. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Sciant . . . . quod nos, Nicholaus Stanlowe et Alicia, uxor eiusdem Nicholai, dedimus . . . . Willelmo Kellet, persone ecclesie de Whityngham, Ade de Erghome vicario ecclesie de Millom, et Ricardo Marshall, capellano, omnia messuagia, terras et tenementa nostra . . . . in Emylton, necnon omnia messuagia, terras et tenementa nostra . . . . que Willelmus Kendale, Nicholaus Sharppe senior, Johannes de Penyngton miles, Johannes Rukcrofte, et Nicholaus Sharppe iunior nuper separatim tenuerunt in Aisthwaite, acceiam omnia illa terras et tenementa . . . . que Willelmus Diconson et Ricardus Johnson separatim tenent ex parte orientali de Aisthwaite bek in Aisthwaite predicta. Habendum . . . . Datum vicesimo die Junii anno regni regis Henrici sexti post Conquestum Anglie sexto decimo.

LXXX. Deed of settlement by John of Wessyngton of Holhed in Kendale in favour of Alison his wife and Nicholas of Stanley of Cowpeland, his wife's father, 16 February, 1441. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

This endentur berys wyttenes that John of Wessyngton of Halhed in Kendale gewys and grauntys and by this present endentur has confermit to Alison, my wife, and to the ayrys of our twa bodys laghfully getyn, and to Nicolas of Stanley of Cowpeland, hyr fadyr, all the landys, tenementys, wodys, medowys and mossys, pastours and wastys, the whilk that I stand in possession of at the makyng of this endentur, that is to say, of the landys, tenementys, wodys, medowys, mossis, pastouris and wastys, the qwhylk that I hafe in Powlton in Loncastyr schyr, and all the landys, tenementys, wodys, medowys, mossys, pastours and wastis thin Strikeland Ketilt in Kendale, and all the landys, tenementys, wodys, medowys, mossis, pastouris and wastis in Staveley Godmound in Kendale, and all the landys, tenementys, wodis, medowys, mossis, pastouris and wastis in Crok in Kendale, and all the landis that I may stand in possession of in tym to com, to the term of lyfe of the said John of Wessyngton. To hafe and to hold all the beforsaid landis, tenementis, wodis, medowis, mossis, pastouris and wastys withe the apurtenaunce in Powlton in Loncastr schir, and all the landis, tenementis, wodis, medowis, mossis, pastouris, and wastis in Strikeland Ketilt in Kendale, all the landis, tenementis, wodis, medowis, mossis, pastouris, and wastis in Staveley Godmound in Kendale, and all the landis, tenementis, wodis, medowis, mossis, pastouris and wastis in Crok in Kendale w^t^ all the apurtenaunces that langys to the sayd landis to the terme of the life of the said John. And I, the said John of Wessyngton, all the beforsaid landys, tenementis, wodis, medowis, mossis, pastouris and wastis w^t^ all the apurtenaunces like als thay er rehersit be for in the forme befor said agaynys all men salle warant and defend. Thes wittenes John of Penyngton, knight, John of Lamplow swyer, William of Strikland, John of Strikland and Rawlyn Godmound. In to the wittenes of this thyng the parties be for said to the partes of this endentouris thaire sealles hav sete. Gefyn in Kendale the sexteyn day of the monethe of Fewyryere the yere of the regnyng of our lege lord Kyng Henry the sext the nientenyt.

LXXXI. Arbitration and award by John Hodeleston of Millom between Thomas Stanelowe, son of Nicholl Stanelow, and others, touching land between Esk and Doden, 18 April, 1459. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

To all cristyn pepill whilk this present writyng indentit sall see or here, John Hodeleston of Millom, squyer, sendes gretyng in God everlastyng. And for als mekyll as there has ben controv-

ercye, discorde & variaunce betwix Thomas Stanelowe, son and heir to Nicholl Stanelowe, squyer, on the ton partie, and Richard Gybson, son & here to Wyllam Gybson & Margaret that was the wyf of Richard Gybson, graunsir to ye said Richard, on ye toyer partie, for certen landes & tenementis, with ye appurtenaunce, whilk late wer Thomas Gybson, fader to ye said Richard, graunsir, and the whilk the same Thomas sumtime had of the gyft & feffement of Thomas Stanelowe, graunsir to ye said Thomas Stanelowe betwix Esk & Doden in ye countee of Cumbreland, of the whilk als wele the said Thomas the son, with sufficeant suretee with hym, as the said Richard ye son, with sufficeant suretee with hym, for hym and the said Margarete are bunden aithir to othir be thair severelle obligacions in C^li^ to abide & fulfill the ordynaunce, dome and awarde of me the said John, arbitrour indifferently chosen be the said parties. Wete ye that I, the said John, ye xviij day of April the yere of the reigne of Kynge Henry ye vj^te^, xxxvij, at Millom takyng apon me to make ordynaunce, dome & awarde betwix the said parties in ye maters beforesaid, callet thaym before me & herd thair bothir, compleyntes, grefeaunce, answers & replicacons, as it was behovely & expedient in that partie, the whilk be me conteynet, herd & wele understand, orden, dome & awarde the said Richard ye son & Margaret to have to thaym, the heires & assignes of the said Richard ye son, all the landes & tenementes abovesaid with ye appurtenaunce, except a tenement with ye appurtenaunce called Akyrlawe, wen acre of land byng in ye holm of Wyll Bytchym, and that the said Thomas the son make the said Richard ye son & Margaret als sure of all the landes & tenementes abovesaid except before, except as thay can be made be the avyce of thair counsell apon thair awn cost, and also that the same Thomas Stanelowe delyver or make to be delyveret to the said Richard ye son or his assignes the taill, by the whilk the said Thomas the son claymes the said landes furthwith, or w^t^in xiiij daies next after this myn awarde gevene. Also I orden, dome & awarde the said Thomas Stanelowe ye son to have to hym, his heires & his assignes for evermore, the said tenement with ye appurtenaunce callet Akyrlawe, with ye said acre of land, and that the said Richard ye son & Margaret make the same Thomas als sure of ye same tenement as he can be made be avyce of his counsell apon his awn cost. In witness whereof to this myn awarde I have set my sele. Geven the day, yere & place abouesaid.

LXXXII. Declaration by Nicholl of Stanlow that Elsabeth, widow of Richard of Stanlow, has refused to marry his son and heir. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Be yt knawen to all menner of men at I, Nicholl of Stanlow, has prefert my sonne and my nayre un to Elsabeth at was the wyte of Richard of Stanlow and scho has byddyn me mary hym qwhare ever I wyll, for scho wyll not have hym. Ther being wytnes Syr John of Penygton knyght, William Flemyng, John of Troghton, John of Webert, Robyn Dicson of Mytyrdale, John Nicholson, Richard Nicholson, Robert Nicholson, John Scharpe the helder, John Scharpe the yonger, Nicholl Scharp, Richard Scharp, William Tyson, William Robynson, William Robynson Dicson, William of the Woodhend, William Jacson, Nicholl Dicson, William of Kendale, Richard of Sekere, John Deconson, Thomas of Herlar, William Richardson, Richard of Borowdall, Richard Wilson, Richard Benson, and others.

LXXXIII. Grant of Ald Hyton by Thomas Stanlawe of the Dalegarthe to Alice Stanlawe his mother, 10 November, 1503. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Be it knawen to all men beyng present and for to cume, yat I Thomas Stanlawe of ye Dale garthe hav gyffyne, grauntyd, and, w^t^ yis my presente wrytyng indentyd, hav confermyd to my moder Alice Stanlawe a place cald Ald Hyton in ye perischyng of Botil in ye county of Cumbr[land], w^t^ all ye appurtenaunce to ye said place belongyng, to have & to hold ye said place w^t^ all ye appurtenances therto belongyng to ye said place fore ye terme of hyre lyffe naturell. And I ye said Thomas and myn heire at ye forsad place, w^t^ all ye appurtenence, to ye said Alice my moder, duringe hyre lyffe, agayne all folke sall warante and defende for terme of hyre lyffe. And if it happyn ye said Alice to leve ye said place and byde not full upon it, yen sche graunted yat heire son Thomas sall have it to ferme affore any oder, paying there fore to hyre yerly or to hyre assignes xx^s^ of gud & lawfull money of Ingland be evyn porcions, yat is to saie, at Martynemas and Whissonday. Witnes here off Sr Willm Hotton, dene of Coupland, Sr Ric. Benson prest. And fore ye more suryty, ye said Thomas & his moder to yis present wrytyng hav interchaynged yiere seals. Gyffyn ye x day of ye moneth of Novembre in ye yere of Kyng Herry ye vij^th^ ye xix^th^.

LXXXIV. Revocation of letters patent, dated 28 November, 1406, granting to Robert Hunte the wardenship of the free chapel of Staynburne for life, 30 April, 1407. [Pat. R. 8 Hen. IV., pt. II. m. 21 : Dudgale, *Monasticon*, III. 578.]

Rex, etc. Sciatis quod cum xxviij die Novembris[1] proximo praeterito dederimus et concesserimus dilecto nostro Roberto Hunte custodiam liberae capellae de Staynburne tunc vacantis et ad nostram donationem spectantis, habendam ad totam vitam suam, etc. Ac monstrante nobis Thoma abbate monasterii beatae Mariae Eboracensis, quod cum tempore H[enrici] filii regis Willelmi, quondam regis Angliae, progenitoris nostri, quidam Willelmus Meschyn filius Ranulphi Meschyn, tunc dominus de Coupeland, per cartam suam dedisset et confirmasset predictae ecclesiae beatae Mariae Eboracensis, per nomen ecclesiae sanctae Mariae Eboracensis coenobii, ecclesiam sanctae Begae in Coupelandia ac certas terras in Coupelandia, ad intentionem et effectum quod esset ibidem quaedam cella monachorum Deo servientium, prout extat in praesenti. Concedendo etiam per eandem cartam suam predictae ecclesiae beatae Mariae Eboracensis illud donum quietum, quod quidam Walthef filius Gospatricii, per nomen Wallef, tantum dedit eidem ecclesiae beatae Mariae Eboraci, videlicet, Staynburnam. Postmodumque dominus Stephanus quondam rex Angliae, progenitor noster, per cartam suam recitando in eadem quod praefatus Walthef dedit predictae ecclesiae sancte Mariae Eboraci ecclesiam de Brunfeld et corpus ejusdem manerii et tres carucatas terrae in Stainburne, hoc est, totam villam in Stainburne, donationem illam confirmaverit. Subsequenterque diversi alii progenitores nostri, quondam reges Angliae, donationes, etc., predictas, etc., confirmaverunt, prout etc. Virtute quarum donationum etc. prior dictae cellae sanctae Begae, pro tempore existens, ut in jure predictae ecclesiae beatae Mariae Eboraci ac nominibus abbatum ejusdem, pro tempore existentium, praedictam villam de Staynburnam ut villam suam propriam a tempore earundem donationum, concessionum, et confirmationum semper hactenus tenuit et occupavit pacifice et quiete. Et licet predicta villa de Staynburne, in dictis literis nostris specificata, ac dicta villa de Stainburne, praedictaque villa de Staynburnam una et eadem villa existant, et non diverse, ac aliqua capella libera sive alia apud villam praedictam preterquam quoddam oratorium duntaxat, ac per quendam priorem cellae praedictae, pro consolatione spirituali ipsius nuper prioris et monachorum suorum, ex ejus pia devotione jam tarde erectum et constructum minime fuerit situata sive aliqualiter fundata, prout praefatus nunc abbas, viis et modis quibus convenit,

[1] The date of this grant, as enrolled, is 24 November, 1406 (*Cal. of Pat.* 1405-1408, pp. 272, 294). See also p. 316 of the same *Calendar* for a precis of the revocation.

paratus est edocere. Idem tamen nunc abbas per praefatum Robertum colore dictarum literarum nostrarum sibi ut praemittitur confectarum indebite vexatus et inquietatus, etc., existit, etc., et nobis supplicante ut dictas literas nostras eidem Roberto sic factas revocari et adnullari jubere vellemus. Per breve nostrum nostrum praeceperimus vicecomiti nostro Cumbriae quod scire faciat praefato Roberto quod esset coram nobis in cancellaria nostra ad certum diem jam praeteritum aut ubicunque tunc foret, ad ostendum si quid pro nobis pro seipso haberet vel dicere sciret, quare literae nostrae predictae sibi ut praemittitur factae revocari et adnullari non deberent etc. Ad quem diem tam predictus Robertus etc. quam predictus nunc abbas, etc. comparuerunt, et praedictus Robertus Hunt nichil scivit dicere in effectu, quare dictae literae nostrae, sibi ut praemittitur factae, revocari et adnullari non debeant etc. Nos volentes consideracionem praedictam effectui debito mancipari, dictas literas nostras praefato Roberto Hunte ut praemittitur factas, tenore presentium, duximus revocandas etc. Teste rege apud Westmonasterium xxx Aprilis [anno etc 8vo].

LXXXV. Confirmation by Henry, earl of Northumberland, of certain grants of his predecessors, lords of Allerdale, to the monks of St. Bees, 1473. [From the original at Hesleyside.]

Henricus, comes Northumbrie et dominus honoris de Cokermouthe, universis et singulis ad quos presentes litere nostre pervenerint, salutem. Et quia inspeximus quamdam cartam nobilis antecessoris nostri Willelmi de ffort', comitis Albermerlie, de diversis concessionibus et donacionibus deo et ecclesie sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem deo servientibus pro salute anime sue et antecessorum suorum cuius tenor sequitur in hec verba: Willelmus de ffort', comes Albermerlie, omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse deo et ecclesie sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem deo servientibus pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum omnes donaciones quas habent de antecessoribus meis in feodo meo de Allerdale et de Coupland, scilicet, quatuordecim salmones quos habent de dono Alani filii Waldelf et de eadem donacione dimidiam carucatam terre in villa de Aspatrich et sex acras in alio loco in eadem sicut continetur in carta ipsius Alani. Preterea dedi et concessi eis et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi sex salmones et unam mansuram in villa de Cokermouth, illam, scilicet, quam

dudum Huctredus de Derham tenuit : et viginti solidos singulis annis recipiendos de Willelmo de Ribbeton de firma sua tantummodo, scilicet, decem solidos ad Pascha et decem solidos ad festum sancti Michaelis, salvo servicio et homagio predicti Willelmi de Ribbeton et heredum suorum michi et heredibus meis de tenemento illius toto pertinente. Volo autem hec omnia predicta habeant de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus domino Gaufrido de Scaunden, domino Petro Gillot tunc constabulario de Cokermouthe, domino Thoma filio Johannis, domino Willelmo de Yreby, domino Radulfo de fferitate, domino Gaufrido de Talantir, domino Hugone de Moriceby et aliis. Necnon inspeximus literas confirmatorias antecessorum nostrorum de premissis factas. Sciatis nos ob reverenciam dei et intuitu caritatis omnes predictas donaciones, concessiones et confirmaciones ratificasse, approbasse et quantum in nobis est confirmasse deo et abbati monasterii beate Marie iuxta Eboracum et ecclesie sancte Bege de Coupland et monachis ibidem deo servientibus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nostrum apposuimus. Data infra dictum monasterium undecimo die mensis Septembris anno regni regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie terciodecimo.

LXXXVI. Exchange of land between the priories of St. Bees and Conishead, 1489-90. [Deed at Ponsonby Hall.]

Be itt knawyn to o^r ryght wyrschypffull maysterys y^t a exchange is maide be ye vice of iij tenandis of certane dallis of lande whar itt lygys and how in Bramra, vj akar w^t two akar on ye hall croft w^t vj akar in langakaris lygyng in Auedalis, w^t oder halfe akar on ye cotteflat w^t iij rode in annye ij wynys. Ye some of ye hale is xvj akarys and a rode of ye howse of Conynghed. Be ye vice of yis iij tenandis ye howse of Conynghed is contentte, lande for lande and grysse for grysse, be nethe ye he gaytt w^tin yamselff in ye west partte off ye felde ye gronde called langwelflatt. Be ye vice off ye forsaid tenandis hase schaned certane dallis of land off ye howse off Sant Beys w^t v akar and iij rod in ye langcrofte, ye some xij akaris, save a rode y^t layd to ye howse of Santt Beys. Ye howse of Sant Beys is contentte as mekyll land, lande for lande and grysse for grysse, be nethe he gaytt in ye sowthe partt off ye felde. Yis land is changhed be tenand and tenande w^t ye leyffe off ye lordis off bothe parttis as lange as yai will souded. The for said tenandis hase changed v akaris on Dowghscotte w^t two akar att ye Spetyll thorne : ye some vij akaris of ye howse of

Conynghed. The howse of Conynghed is contentt of as mekyll lande be nethe ye he gaytt of ye place lande in ye medys of Ponsonby dwellynge apon John Schepherde. Wryttyne in ye feyfte yere of ye reyne of kynge Henry ye vij.

LXXXVII. Letter of Robert Alanby, prior of St. Bees, announcing the arrival of some ships within view of the coast of Coupland, supposed to be of the Duke of Albany's fleet, 18 October, 1523. [Additional MS. 24,965, fol. 96, now fol. 188.]

Copia. My right honorable and most speciall good lord, in my most lawly maner I recomende me unto your good lordship, ever more beseking our lorde god to rewarde your good lordship for me at all tymes, and now as specially os I can think I besiche your good lordship of your good contynuaunce, for my good lord it is thus of Surtie that great nombre of Schippis ar sene upon this Cost both upon Fridaye and satturdaye last past, and we have warnyng that they ar of the duke of Albanys company and woll land upon us here in Cowpland and destroye us utterly. Wherfore my speciall good lorde I besich your good lordship to regard this pour coste and countrey, whiche belongeth unto your m[er]chies and undre your protection and is not accustomed with such weres, but oonly suche certeyn gentilmen and there company as your said lordship hade called upon hertofore at your tyme of nede, that ye wol be so good lorde now as to assigne and commande Mr. Christofer Curwen of Wirkington and maister John Lamplew, leutenaunt of Cokermouth, and Mr. Richard Skelton of Branthuate to gyve attendaunce with the help and aide with the hole company of this litle angle of Cowpland to resiste and defende the countrey with the grace of god and prayer of his holy Sainctes, to whome your lordship now maye bynde us ever more to prey for your good preservacion and good spede. And els I cannot see but this countrey shalbe utterly destroyed for ever, which god forbede whome I hartely besiche to preserve and prosper your good lordship with all goodnes after your deasire. Amen. scriblyd in hast at Sainct bees upon Sainct luke daye thevangelist

by your awne dayely bedeman
dan Robt Alanby, prior of Sanct
bees aforsaid.

[No endorsement.]

LXXXVIII. Letter of Lord Dacre to the Earl of Surrey with the news of the ships near the coast of Coup-

LAND, AS ANNOUNCED BY PRIOR ALANBY OF ST. BEES, 20 OCTOBER, 1523. [Additional MS. 24,965, fol. 99, now fol. 190.]

Copie of a lettre to therle of Surrey, treas. etc.

My lord, in humble wise I recommende me unto your good lordship and am advertised by my lover dan Robert Alanby, som tyme prior of Wedrall, here late prior of Saint Mary abbay besydes York, and now prior of Sainct bees in Cowpland that great nombre of shipps were sene upon the west cost bothe on friday and satturdaye last as mey appere by his lettre herewith sent to me delivered this instant hour of one of the clok aftre noon this tewisdaye be twoo men dwelling in the towne of Sainct bees called Nicholas more and William gryndale, being in good name and men of reputacion, whom I examyned and by them I undrestande that upon Sondaye was sevinnight the said William gryndale servauntes, called Matho laurence and Anthone Herryson, being in the Isle of Man, saw xxx sales or theraboutes nighe the cost of Man, upon the south side of the Isle of the same betwene it and Irland, riding and saleing which fraied the countrey of of Man and the west cost of this realme and enforced them to kepe watche all that daye, night and mondaye till noon. The said Nicholas and William doth also shewe me there was two great shipps sene upon fridaye, and they saw oon ship on setturdaye last sale and ride allong the cost of the seid west see frome saincte bees hede unto Ravinglas being x myles soundry (*sic*) and so southwarde along the said cost of this realme which has put them in greate feare, forasmuche as they beleve they shuld be parcell of the duke of Albany companye awayting and watching upon odre helpe that by liklyhode shulde cum and land upon the same cost siche tyme as the duke shulde entir. As yet my nighburs of Ann[an]dale foragainst me Scottes men meves nor makes any stir but remayneth still at home in their habitations. Othre newes at this tyme worthy advertisment I have noon etc. At the Kinges Castell of Carlisle, the xx daye of Octobre anno xv H[enrici] viij.

[No endorsement.]

LXXXIX. LETTER OF WILLIAM, ABBOT OF ST. MARY'S, YORK, TO CROMWELL ABOUT THE PRIOR OF ST. BEES, 11 DECEMBER, 1531. [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII., vol. v. 578.]

Ryght honorable in my mooste feithfull maner I comend me unto you withe like thankes for yor gentell letter, nott onelye as concernyng the prior of saynte Bees butt also for all yor pleasoy^{r}

ande gudnes shewede unto me ande our monasterye, the contenewaunce wheroff mooste faithfullye I desyere. Syr, whereas ye of yor gudnes hath opteigned the kynges mooste gracious pardon for myn apperrannyc at the nexte parlement I aim in doubte off other processe, whych by the ordor of hys moost drade lawes may come in dyscharge theroff, oneles that by yor favor and off yor gudnes ye doo consydre the longe jornaye and season of the yeare, and yet uppone yor pleasor herein knawne unto thys berrer I shalbe redye wyth all hys moost honorable consell as to my verraye dewtye apperteyneth in every byhalff, whych I remytt hollye to yor gudnes. And by thys berror my servant I doo sende yow a poure tokyng whych I besych yow take in gude worth unto suche tyme I be more able to make amendes And thus I besyche Jhesu contenewe you long in honor. Scrybled in haiste att o^{r} monasterye off Sayntmaryabbey thys xjth day of December by yor humble oretor

Willm abbot of the saym

[Addressed]

To the ryght honorable and my syngler goode frende Maistre Cromewell yeve thys

XC Letter of William, abbot of St. Mary's, York, to Cromwell, touching the Priory of St. Bees, 1 July, 1533. [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. vol. vj. 746.]

Ryght Honorable in my most herte maner I recommende me unto yor masterschipe with Faithfull thankes for yor manyfold goodnesys to me and to o^{r} monastery at all tymes shewid and of yor contynuance I hertely pra yow. Pleas it yow to understond that I have sent yow by thys berer the lees mayde unto Thomas Whalley and John Redman of o^{r} parsonage of Rudston accordyng unto my promes affore mayde and also I send yow by this berer x^{li}, whereof v^{li} is for yor half yeres Fee and the other v^{li} I send yow for a poore rewarde for yor goodnes to me shewyd concernyng my discherge for my apperaunce at London this coronacion which I require yow to accept and heireafter when I am of more abilite and substance I shall make yow a ferther recompence. Also I ressavyd yor letters concernyng the graunt of o^{r} priore of Seynt Beys to the Prior there now beyng to haue to hym for terme of his lyf under o^{r} Convent seall. Syr, I am so moch boundon to yow in all my causes that I must nedes accompleshe yor requestes, consideryng that yow will require nothyng of me and my bretheryng bot such thynges that is not agaynst the will, profett or hurt of o^{r} house. Syr, this man in whos favo^{r} ye writ to me of hayth

beyn Prior at Lincolne and at Seynt Martyns, parcell of o^r^ monastere, who alwey hayth beyn of such ordre, condicions and liberalte that he thereby brought o^r^ house to great dettes and other Cherges and vexacions which this berer can shew unto yow more at large, to whome I pra yow gyf credence intendyng never to put hym from the same upon his good governaunce, bot onely to thentent that he may look of hym self the better to the hono^r^ of God and well of o^r^ house as knowes God who ever preserve yow in hono^r^ to the plesure of God. From York the Fyrst dey of July

Yowr dayly bedmane William
abbot of ye sayme

[Addressed]
To the right honorable Master
Thomas Cromwell, one of the
kynges most honorable counsell,
this bill be delyveryd.

XCI. Letter of Sir George Lawson to Cromwell about the Priory of St. Bees, 28 October, 1533. [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. vol. vi. 1359.]

Right worchipfull Sir, after my full hertiest recommendacion, and as I am enformed ther hathe bene pursuit and labor maid unto you of late in the favo^r^ of Dan John Mathew, late prior of Saynt Bees, to haue the same in perpetuite undir the covent seale of Saynt Mary abbey, the whiche dan John, I assure yow, is a verey yll Husband as hathe bene well proved at Lincoln, Saynt Martyns and Seynt Bees, where he hathe bene prior: And now of late gret complayntes cumyng of extorcion and other gret urgent wronges done at Saynt Bees to the Tenantes and inhabitantes ther. Wherapon on Saynt Calixt daye last (14 Oct., 1533) at the generall chapitor yerely holden at Saynt Mary abbey, as the usuall custume is, where all the priours of the Celles and other hede officers of the said Monastierie dothe assemble to see and aview thestate and acomptes of the same, knowing the demeano^r^ and yll Husbandrye of the said Dan John exchanged and revoked hym from Saynt Bees. And yete where he shuld haue bene a conventuall, for your sake and favo^r^ of your former letter, named hym to be priour of Saynt Martynes, a propir Celle nye unto Richemond and a resonable good liffing. Whiche he cold never optayne but in your favour. And now it is reported unto you that he shuld be otherwise entreated, which of a surtie is not so, but my Lord abbott doth and woll do at your complentacion all

that reasonably is to be done. And yete his brethren and covent is fore sett against the said dan John Mathew for his mysdemeanour many wayes. And it hath not bene sene that any perpetuite hath bene graunted undir covent seale to such like person w^{t}out a speciall and urgent cause and a man proved of good demeano^{r} and husbandrye for the well of his house. Wherfore I hertly pray you to take this mater as it is in dede, and to contynue your good frendship to my said Lord abbot, whom I assure you is all yours and at your commaundment in that thing that he can or may do. And that it may please you to geve no credens to any person that shall make suite or labo^{t} agaynst my said Lord abbott. Wherin if any suche shalbe, I doubt nott but he woll make you suche aunsuer as shall stand w^{t} reason and content yor mynde at all tymes, whiche he moche desireth to do that thing that may be to yor pleasur . . . .

At Yorke this xxviijth day of Octobr

Yo^{r} own ever hertly

George Lawson

. . . . . .

[Addressed]

To my right worshipfull
Maister Cromwell of the
kynges most honorable
counsell be this geven.

XCII. Letter of Robert Cokett to Cromwell complaining of the Abbot of York's treatment of his kinsman, the Prior of St. Bees, 1534. [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. vol. vij. 295.]

Right wirshipefull sir, in my moste hartelyst maner I recommende me unto yor Mastershype, desyrynge ever more for to heir of your good helth and welfare. Sir, I haue send up unto you by my servand the ferme of Wheytwhange w^{t} all the members yerto belongynge: ye some yerof drawyth thre score pownd and thre xiiij^{s} vij^{d} of money, besydes yer bylles of allowance, besekynge your Mastershype for to remember to gett ye fermold of ye same, w^{t} all ye members, by the old ferme and ye shalbe in chose whether ze will have x^{l} powndes at ye first day of my entre or ze will haue xx^{ti} nowbilles by yere.

Sir, where as I haue leveryd yor letter to ye abbott of santt Mary abbay, he hath handyllyth ye prior so yll as no mane wold do unto syche a mane yff ze knew hyme, for he had disschargyd hyme of ye priorshipe of santt Bees or your letter war delyvered,

and y^en^ by cawse he myghtt nott for shame, by cawse he cowld fynde no matter of trewth, make hym a closter monke he gayffe hyme for to stoppe hym w^t^ all ye Priore of santt Martyns, and was bownd theder and as sone as he dyd see your letter he was dischargyd yerof and makyth hyme as a closter monke w^t^ ye worst, wiche grewith me sore, seinge I haue no mo kynsmene alyve beyng preist but hym: yerfore I wold beseke you for to gett ye kynges letter specyall y^t^ he myghtt be restoryd unto the Priore of santt Bees for hys lyffe. I shall gyffe you xx^ti^ markes and ye kynge x^l^ pownde as sone as he is mayer sure yerof. More over yff it shall soo chans y^t^ ye abbott shall lay ony thynge unto his charge as extorcione or oppression don to ony of hys tenandes it shall not be pervyd to byid for, and y^t^ he reporttes hym to ye gentyllmen and yomen in ye cowntre w^t^ all ye honest men yeiin. But be cawse ye abbot can nott gett owt nothynge accordyng to hys mynde y^t^ y^is^ labour come of hyme and not of me by hys provocacion, he has mayd one of his brether a fals harlott to cause dyvers fraward fellows to say y^t^ I gard y^em^ pay more y^an^ y^ai^ shuld pay, I shall make good be fore ye kynge and hys cownsell y^t^ I never toke penny of no tennand more y^en^ my dowty and nott soo muche. Allsoo yf ye abbott say y^t^ hys brether was not contentt w^t^ hyme, it shalbe prevyd contrare, for ye abbott send theeer the Prior of the monastery and Bachyller Elemar of visitacione, and thai then nether cowd nor dyd lay nothynge to hys charge bott by fals provocacione as is rehersyd, and yf he wer amonges them ye trewth than shuld sone be knowne to theire rebuke and shame. No more unto yow, but Ihesu haue yow in hys kepynge.

By your dayly bedman

Robert Cokett.

[Addressed]

To the ryghtt wirshipfull Master
Cromwell, one of the kynges cownsell,
be y^is^ byll delyvered.

XCIII. Letter of William, abbot of St Mary's, York, to Cromwell, about the prior of St. Bees, 18 January, 1537. [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. vol. xii. 132.]

Ryghte honorable and my singuler good lorde in my moste humble maner I recomend me to yor lordschype desiringe yowe for the love of God to be good lord to me and this ye kinges monastery as yowe haue euer been and to accept me in yor lawefulle favore as yowe have ever doon, for of my fidelite I ame

hathe been and shalbe the kinges trewe sugget and yor beadman and at this tyme I send yowe a poore tokyn her inclosid, desiring yowe to take my poor herte and as I have been usid in this dangerows tyme w^{t} diverse persons the contie can testifie and as I have used me that I did was for feer and o'the utter destruccon of this monastery as I shalbe ever abyed prove, when the kinges grace, yowe, or other of his nobille cowncelle shalle caulle me to examinacons and that it may pleas yowe to give credence to the berrer her of and inesspecialle as toching ye prior of saint Bees and ye Holie Trinite preserve yor lordschipe in moche honor. Frome Overtone this xviijth day of January

Yowre humble beadman
Willm abbotte of York

[Addressed]

To the righte honorable and his singuler good lord my lord privie Seall yeve this.

[Endorsed]

The abbot of Yorke the xviij day of January desiringe favor for the monastery.

XCIV. Letter of William, abbot of St. Mary's, York, to Cromwell, about "dan Robert Paddy, prior of the cealle of Sancte Bees," 18 January, 1537. [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. vol. xij. 133.]

Pleasithe yor good lordshipe to be advertised that wher according to the comandment of my lorde of northfolkes grace and you in ye favor of dan Robert Paddy prior of the cealle of Sancte Bees I dyde sende hym from this monasterye to the saide celle and as it is surmised he sholde be lettyd by ye comons in thes perties in his rydyng theder un knowlege or wityng to me as I take God to my jugge and as I have dewlye proued by honeste personages as yor good lordshipe may parceive the names send to you by this berrer and as glaide ys and shalbe to observe yor comandment in that and all other thinges as any man leveyng in this worlde. Wherfor it maye plese yor good lordeshipe to geve no credaunce to lyght persones in the reporte of me contrarye to righte and my good herte and will towardes yor lordshipe whiche I am bownde to owe unto you and shall dooe during my liffe. And as I have writyn unto you of late in my letter delyverid unto William Manscell to be send to yor lordeshipe with a poore tokyn yerin. And assuridlye ye shalbe of my poor herte and dailye praer with all my brethren as God knowith who ever preserve yor

good lordshipe in honor and prosperite to yor hertes comforthe From Yorke this xviijth daye of Januarye.

Yowre humble beadmane
Willm abbot ther

[Addressed]
To the right honorable and his singuler good lorde my lord prevaye sealle yeve this
[Endorsed]
The abbot of saynt Mary
abbey in Yorke the
xviijth of January

XCV. Letter of William, abbot of St. Mary's, York, to Cromwell, about the prior of St. Bees, 12 March, 1537. [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. vol. xij. 640.]

Pleaseth it yor lordshipe to be advertysed that upon the syght of yor ryght honorable and lovyng lettres to me directyde I was contentyd to send the pryor of sancte Bees to hys rowme there with all diligence in that behalfe of me requyred, and by thys berar my servant I send yor sayd lordshipe a poore tokyn whiche I beseyche you take in worthe. Trustyng in the contynuance of yor goodnesse towardes me and my poore brethern as we ar alwayes at yor comandment with o^{r} assured daly prayers for the kynges hyghnes and yor good lordshipe acordyng to o^{r} bounden dewties evermore to be had in memorye. And o^{r} lord God ever preserve yor good lordshipe in myche hono^{r} to yor most harties desyre. At sancte Marye Abbey of York this xij day of March

Youre humble beadman
Willm abbot ther

[Addressed]
To the ryght honorable
and my most especyall
good lorde my lord
pryvye seale
[Endorsed]
Thabbot of saint Maries in Yorke.
The abbot of Saint Marie abbey in Yorke.

XCVI. Letter of William, abbot of St. Mary's, York, to Cromwell, touching the hawks he was sending him from St. Bees, 4 July, 1538. [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. vol. xiij. 1325.]

Pleas it yor honorable lordeship to be advertised at this tyme I do send to you the hawkes that were at seynt Bees with yor

servant Stephen Foxe and one Roger Sandes. The cause of their so longe tarieng was the unstablenes of the weder in this countree. Pleas it yor honorable lordeship there was one Roger Paddye which was besye in takyng the said hawkes sayeng it was yor lordeship pleasour he shuld so do, but for so much he cowde shew no such comaundement I discarged hym of the same and delivered them to this yor servant accordyng to yor honorable comaundement. And if it pleas yor lordeship to comaunde this man which at this tyme dothe accompany yor said servant to do his diligence yerely for takyng the said hawkes I shall see yor honorable pleasure Shalbe therin surely accomplysshed, and that they shalbe taken branchers. And also that he shall yerely convey them up to yor lordeshipp if it stand w^t yor goode pleasure or els whom so ever it shall pleas yor honorable lordeshipp to appoynt or send. But trewthe is I know no man so convenient as this man, for he dwelleth nighe them and they buyld upon his fermhold, and he dothe yerely watche them to such tyme they be taken. Desiryng yor honorable lordeship the same to give ferther credence to the berer herof. And not only in this poore thyng but in all other to the utterest of my litill power I shalbe glad to accomplyshe yor honorable pleasour to my lives end as knowith the holy Trinite who ever preserve yor lordeship in muche honor to his most highe pleasure. From Yorke this iiij^th day of July

Yowre honorable lordschypes
humble beadmane
Wiłłm abbot ther

[Addressed]
To the right honorable and
singuler goode lord, my lord
prive Seall to the kynges highenes
[Endorsed]
Thabbot of Saint Mare
toching hawkes be syde
sant Bees. July iiij°

XCVII. Letter of Sir Thomas Curwen to Sir Thomas Wharton on the unsettled condition of West Cumberland in 1537. [Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. vol. xij. part i. 185.]

Broder, In my most hertly maner I recomende me to you, and as my most assewrede tryst ys in you to shew the kyngys hyghnes or hys most honorable consell the stayte of thes weste partes of Comberlande of my informacion to you by thes letter, wyche ys

all trewe. The west partes of Comberlande from Plomlonde to Mongcaster ys all on flowghter, ande mor rebelles then euer thay war, bothe in thare wordes and dedys, nothyng regardyng the kynges most gracius pardon wythe hyegh wordes of yt. On Setterday beyng the xiij day of Jeneware a sarvande of Docter Lees callede Robert Wetlay ded come to Mongcastar and logede at Roger Fylbeces howse, and Parson Wodall w^t^ hym, and on the morow comyng hon hys way, all the holl contre thareabowte to the nomber of fyfe honderethe men ded ryse on hym ande towke hym ande browghte hym to Agremonde, wheth^r^ he was watchede lyke a theffe all ye neyght, and so kepede hym to Monday ande browght hym to Cokkarmowthe in to the market, where dede assembyll all the holle contre of comonte. Som sayde, " stryke of hys hede," and sayde, " steke hym." Throthe was he was serchede yf he hayde browght onye letteres frome the kynge to oney gentyllman in the contre, and thare wase fownde hone hym dyveres letteres sent frome Docter Lee to gentyllmen and nothyng in thayme consernyng the kynges hyeghnes nor the comens, but all thay holle conclewdede to pute hym to dethe, sayng that no letters shwllde be browght in to the contre frome the kyng, but he that suche browght showllde be pute to dethe. By the menes of yong Johan Swenbwrne hys lyfe was saved for that day, on hys promys to bryng hyme to the hopen market at Cokarmothe the next monday and thare to be tryede by xxiiij men wheder he dede bryng any oder letturs as to the herle of Comberlande, you or me. Yff thay can prove honae lettures or masuges frome the kyng or hys consell browght by hym, thay ar conclewdede to put hym to dethe, and for to make serche thay haue mayde men in to all places as he come so fare as Skypton to inquere what he haithe done by the way. What shall become off hym Gode knowes. On Thwrsday beyng the xviij^th^ day of thys monethe, comonte dede assemble sertayne towneshypes in every quarter and ded spole all ye tethe barnes on the west syde of Darwent: the same Thursday, beyng xviij day of thys monethe, at Lanslot Hemares howse was the holde wyffe put forthe of hyr possescion by Hyymar that makes tytyll to the lande. All the contrarye part dede assembyll w^t^ all thar partlakeres and all Heyghmer frends dyd assemble in lyke case, so that a gret fray wase lyke [to] grow. What shal become of all thys I shall sende you worde as sone as I knowe, for at my comyng away in to Yorkshyer wase all thys in honde. The cawse of my comynge in to Yorkshyer was I hayde war[ning] by dyveres that the comons ded assembyll, on Fryday the xiiij thys monthe, at

Mewthow purposly oder to sett on Carlell or hels to take me and make me swere to take thare part or elles to pute m[e] to dethe, wyche I haide rather sofer then to be hontrew to hys hyeghnes. My lyfe shall ende in hys trew servyse. Broder, beyng alone, and no gentyllmen abowte me to tryst on, I am comen into Yorkeshyer to Sherofhoton where I have spoken wythe the Kynges tenandes, who haithe fully promysede me to take my part in the kynges qwarelys aganste hony that wyll rysse. I trwst to Gode to do the kyng goode servyse in thys partes. At my comyng to Rychmonde and logede at [Ra]wfe Gowares howse, thare come a byll to the towne of Rychmonde, [th]e pertyclys of the same byll I do sende you her inclosede. Dyverse of thaym ys sent abrode as Dorem and Barna Castell ande fere in to Comberlande and Westmerlande. I beseche you make my lorde of Northefolke grace and my lorde admyrall prevay to all thes. I have browght yor broder in to Yorkshyer w^t me, for yf he be in Cokermowthe, to Gode sende a better stay, yt wyll cost hym hys lyfe, albet the towne of Cokermowthe ys gode and trew subiectes to the kyng as yet. I have ben w^t thaym dyverse tymes, parswadede thame to the best of my power, wyche haithe as yet folowde my power adwyse. [There] ys no way to stay Comberlande, as I thynke, but houle garesons . . . . will pese thaym nor nothyng but cwrrecion: thay wyll here nor trwst no man that spekes contrary thayme. I tr[wst in] Gode yet to se a better worlde. The cawse I dede no sonar sende known . . . . to you to informe the kynges hyeghnes as I wase lade for in every qwarter of the contre that I shwllde not depart nor send no letteres forth to no man, so that I ded not wryte to come at Yorke. What shal become of my wyfe and chylder Gode knowes: thay war in gode helthe at the makyng herof. All the comonte dothe thenke y^t my lorde of [N]orthefolke wyll not come in to thes northe partes, wyche makes all thys: yt ys brewted and spred abrode amonges the comons that ye kyng ys in dysplesure w^t my lorde of Northefolke. I have shewede the contrary throwght all the contre. Some gyfys credens to me and some sayede I do but desave thayme. Goode broder, do in all thys as yor wisdom shall thynke goode. At Yorke, thys xxj day of Janeware, your asswrede broder Thomas Curwen

[Addressed]
To my broder S^r
Thomas Wharton

[Endorsed]
Thomas [Curwen to]
Tho. Wharton
against Rebells

XCVIII. Abstract of the total revenues, spiritual (including pensions) and temporal, of the Priory of St. Bees according to the old (1292) and the new (1334) Taxations. [*Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Nicholai* iv. pp. 328-9, Rec. Com.]

Decanatus Coupland.

Spiritualia.

	Antiqua taxatio (1292)	Nova taxatio (1334)
Ecclesia Sancte Bege	£66 13 4	£10 0 0

Pensiones in Decanatu Coupland remanent sub antiqua taxatione

Pensio Prioris Sancte Bege in ecclesia de Wythyngham	£0 10 0
Pensio ejusdem in ecclesia de Egremund	1 2 0
Pensio ejusdem in ecclesia de Botill	0 4 0
Pensio ejusdem in ecclesia de Wirkyngton	2 15 4
Pensio ejusdem in ecclesia de Whitebeck	0 5 0

Temporalia.

	Antiqua taxatio	Nova taxatio
Prior de Sancta Bega	£12 0 3	£3 6 8

XCIX. Registrum particularium procurationum, denariorum beati Petri et synodalium singulis annis Archidiacono Richmondie cum pensionibus. [*Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, App. pp. 72, 77, ed. Gale.]

Decanatus Coupland.

Ecclesia	*Procurationes*	*Denarii S. Petri*	*Synodalia*	*Pensiones*
S. Begae	xxs. allocantur hae procurationes pro esculentis et poculis cum venit ibi Archidiaconus	non dantur in Cowpland	vs.	vjs viijd. ad festum S. Martini pro carter. vel conduct. ad aquam, si necesse sit.

C. Valuation of the Cell of St. Bees, made in 1535 under the authority of 26 Hen. VIII. cap. 3, which gave the First Fruits and Tenths to the King. [*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, v. 11, Rec. Com.]

Com. Cumbr.

Cella Sancte Bege in Com. Cumbr.

Johannes Poule incumbens

Temporalia valent in	£	s.	d.
Scit. celle predict. valet in terr. dnic. cum claus. ibm. per annum		xv.	
Libis. firm. divs. liborum. tenencium in divs. dniis. et villat. subscript. viz., in villat. de Homsyngham, xxiiij^{s}: Rybton cum ptin. per annum, xx^{s}: Harras per annum, xv^{d}: et pro divs. terr. inter aquas de Eske et Dodyn, lxxij^{s} iij^{d}. Et reddit. et firm. divs. dnior. terr. et tentor. tenencium ad volunt. dni. per annum, viz., manerium de Stanburne cum ptin. per annum, xi^{li} vij^{s} x^{d}: Kyrkeby Becok cum molendino et pratis, xv^{li} ij^{s} iiij^{d}: Lowkerige per annum vj^{s} vij^{d} ob.: Wodend per annum x^{s}: Catgill per annum xviij^{d}: Wray per annum ij^{s}: Walton cum ptin. per annum xxx^{s}: Sandwatth cum ptin. per annum vij^{li} xj^{s} iij^{d}: Rotyngton cum ptin. per annum vij^{s} iiij^{d}: Preston Howse cum ptin. per annum xxiiij^{s}: Whithanewod per annum xiij^{s} iiij^{d}: Rescow Parke per annum x^{s}: Aiathuayte cum ptin. per annum xxxiiij^{s}: Whithaven cum ptin. per annum liiij^{s}: Flatt cum ptin. per annum xxvj^{s} viij^{d}: Blakenthuayte per annum viij^{s}: Corkgill per annum iiij^{s}: Hensyngham cum ptin. xxxvj^{s} viij^{d}: Wynder et Rowray cum ptin. per annum lxxvij^{s} viij^{d}: Clifton cum ptin. iij^{s}: Wyrkyngton cum ptin. per annum xxj^{s}: Cokermouth xv^{s}: Talantyre cum ptin. ix^{s}: Aspatry cum ptin. per annum viij^{s} viij^{d}: Whynbanke cum ptin. per annum vj^{s} vj^{d}: molendin. bladal. xl^{s}. In toto per annum	£ lxij	s. vij	d. xob.

Westml.

Temporalia val. in	£	s.	d.
Reddit. et firm. de una claus. in Kendale per annum	–	x	–

Cumbr.

Spual. val. in

	£	s.	d.
Exit. et pfic. decim. garbar. et feni ac aliar. decimabil. et oblac. ecclie. Sce. Bege et de capellis infra parochiam ibm. viz., de capellis de Lowswater, Ennerdale, Esshdale et Wasdall coibus. annis	lxx	v	–
Perquis. cur. ibm. singulis annis	–	xxvj	viij

	£	s.	d.
	cxlix	xix	vj ob.
Sm[a] valoris hujus celle	£ cxlix	s. xix	d. vj ob.

De quibus

Repris.

Feod. videlt.

				£	s.	d.
Johi Lamplough militi sen[lo] terr. celle pdict.	–	xxvj	viij	vj	iij	iiij
Cristofero Culwen militi sen[lo] de Stanburne	–	xx	–			
Rico. Orfer sen[lo] cur. cell. pdict.	–	xx	–			
Johi. Nicholson ballio. de Kyrkebybecok	–	xx	–			
Willmo. Poule rec. pecun. ibm.	–	xxvj	viii			
Et tribus ballivis de Coupeland in feod. viz., Johi. Ponsonby, iij[s] iiij[d], Antonio Patrikson iij[s] iiij[d], et Thome Tobson iij[s] iiij[d] per annum.	–	x	–			
In toto						

Sma. repris. patet supra

	£	s.	d.	
Et val. clare	cxliij	xvi	ij	ob.
X[ma] pars inde	xiiij	vij	vij	ob.

CI. Valuation of the Cell of St. Bees before the Dissolution. [Cotton MS. Cleopatra E. iv. f. 346b.]

Religious Howses under the valew of 200*l.* per annum in Hen. 8 time.

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Com. Ebor.

Cella sancte Bege in Com. Cumbr. cxliii[li] xvj[s] ij[d] ob.

CII. Account of the Bishop of Dover's visit to Calder and St. Bees. [Harl. MS. 604, ff. 124-5.]

Progressus domini suffraganei

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

Copland. Item, to Cawdre off ye Cysterciences, off ye furst fundacon off lord Raynalld Meschynne than lord of Copland y[t] was in ye yeer off our lord a m[c] c° xxxiiij° in Henrye ye furst tyme, xix mylys from ye for sayd place.

Copland. Item, to Seynt Bees, monkes off ye order of Seynt Benet, off ye fundacon off ye for sayd lord Meschynne, v mylys from ye other

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

In all theys wee have been in, be syd dyversse other mo bothe in Durham byschopryke and allso Carlyell w^t^ many good townnes and villagys as wele in my lordys grace lybertes as in others, and thus Chrest preserve your masterscheppe.

CIII. Extract from the "Compendium Compertorum per Doctorem Layton et Doctorem Legh in visitacione regia Provincia Eboracensi ac episcopatu Coven. et Lichfelden.," or "Cleane Book of Compertes," as arranged by John ap Rice, so far as it relates to St. Bees, 1536. [Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII. vol. x. 364: Cotton MS. Cleop. E. iv. 147: Landsdowne MS. 988, f. 1.]

Sancte Bege alias Saynct Bee

Sodom. { Johannes Clyffton / Johannes Fullscroft } per voluntariam pollucionem

Fundator dominus Rex.

Redditus annuus cxliij^li^.

CIV. Survey of the Priory of St. Bees made at the time of the Dissolution.[1] [Augmentation Office, Miscellaneous Book, 399, ff. 105-7.]

Com. Cumbr. et infra Arch'onat. Richemond.

Monasterium de Sca. Bega

In [libro] superius super dissolucionem dicti nuper monasterii inter alia continetur, prout postea patet,

The Demanez

First the scite of the late hous with a Towre kovert with lead called the Yatehouse and other Edifices with Garthnges lienge within the Utter Walles contenynge one acre di. & is worth by the yere over & above the Reparacons, w^t^ one Dufe Cote w^t^in the same scite . . . . v^s^ vj^d^

[1] There is no date to the survey of St. Bees. The surveys of the other religious houses in Cumberland recorded in this Book are dated as follows: Holmcultram (ff. 49-89), 6 March, 1538: Calder (ff. 95-100, 121-3), 1537-8: Armathwaite (ff. 109-115), 31 July, 1537: Seton (ff. 117-8), 24 June, 1536: Wetheral (ff. 125-6), 31 December, 1538: Lanercost (ff. 129-134), 16 July, 1536.

Item ther is a Close callid Holme lyenge nere the Seebanks contenyng xvi acrez, xvj^{s}. A close of medoo callyd Sikerre contenyng xij acrez, xij^{s}. A close callyd the Milneflatte contenynge xxiiij acrez, xxiiij^{s}. A close callyd Pete Groves cont[enyng] viij acrez, viij . A close callyd Middellwallflatt cont. by estimacon xx acrez, xx^{s}. A close callyd Grenehowflatt contenyng by estimacon xxx acrez, xxx^{s}. A close callyd Swarthow & Hye Demane cont. L acrez, L^{s}. A close callyd Benehowe cont. v acrez, v^{s}. A close callyd Park Pastor w^{t} xiiij acrez medoo ther contenyng in all xxx acrez, xlv^{s} iiij^{d}. A close of Woodd callyd Stanylathe sett w^{t} okez & underwod cont. by estimacon lxx acrez, the herbage wherot is worth by yere x^{s}. A medoo lyenge nere the bridge contenyng by estimacon ix acrez, xiiij^{s} vj^{d}. A close callyd Wraybank cont. by estimacon vj acrez, x^{s} in all by the yere . . . . . xij^{li} iiij^{s} x^{d}

Item a pasture for shepe upon the morez or hefe callyd Sandwith Marshe, x^{s}. A shepe pasture upon the morez at Lowsewater, x^{s}, in all, late in the hands of the same lat monastery . . . . xx^{s}

Demanez and Graunges

Item ther is a graunge callyd Salter Graunge with landes, medoos and pastours therunto belonging and the pannage for swyne within the wodd of the sayd graunge late in the hands of the sade late monastery and is worth by the yere . . . . cxiiij^{s}

Summa xix^{li} iij^{s} x^{d}

Kirkeby beycok Rectoria

Item the Tythe Cornez, hey, wolle and lambe with all other minute Tythes and offrynges of the hole parishe of Kirkeby beycok with all maner of profetts belonginge unto the same parsonage and with the profetts of the chapelles of Lowsewater, Ennerdalle, Eshedalle and Wasedale, with all maner of profetts therto belonginge, late in the handes of the same late monastery and be worth by the yere . . . . . lxxix^{li} vij^{s}

Summa totalis pcell. predict. xcviij^{li} xj^{s} viij^{d}

Ex^{r} per me Jacobum Rokeby auditorem.

CV. Lease of the possessions of the dissolved priory of St. Bees to Thomas Leighe, 21 Nov. 1540. [Augmentation Book, 213, fols. 75b. 76.]

Hec indentura, facta inter excellentisimum principem et dominum, dominum Henricum octavum, dei gracia, etc., ex una parte, et Thomam Leighe, armigerum, ex altera parte, testatur quod idem dominus rex, per advisamentum consilii Curie Augmentacionum revencionum Corone sue, tradidit, concessit, et ad

firmam dimisit prefato Thome Leighe domum et scitum nuper monasterii sancte Bege in comitatu Cumbrie et infra archidiaconatum Richmondie modo dissoluti, unacum uno turre plumbo cooperto, vocato le Yatehouse, ac cum omnibus aliis domibus, edificiis, oreis, stabulis, columbariis, ortis, pomariis, gardinis, terra et solo infra scitum, ambitum, circuitum et precinctum dicti nuper monasterii existentibus, continentibus per estimacionem unam acram et dimidiam: necnon unum clausum terre, vocatum Holme, continens per estimacionem sexdecim acras iacentes iuxta littus maris: unum clausum prati, vocatum Sykerre, continens per estimacionem duodecim acras: unum clausum terre, vocatum Mylneflatte, continens per estimacionem viginti quatuor acras: unum clausum terre, vocatum Pete Groves, continens per estimacionem octo acras: unum clausum terre, vocatum Middell Walle flatt, continens per estimacionem viginti acras: unum clausum terre, vocatum Grenhow flatte, continens per estimacionem triginti acras: unum clausum terre, uocatum Swarthowe et Hye Demane, continens per estimacionem quinquaginta acras: unum clausum terre, uocatum Benehowe, continens per estimacionem quinque acras: unum clausum terre uocatum Parke pasture, cum quatuordecim acris prati ibidem, continens per estimacionem in toto triginta acras: necnon herbagium unius clausi bosci, uocati Stany lathe, continentis per estimacionem septuaginta acras: unum pratum prope pontem ibidem continens per estimacionem novem acras: unum clausum terre, uocatum Wraye banke, continens per estimacionem sex acras: ac unam pasturam pro ovibus super moras vel le hefe, uocatam Sandwyth mershe: ac aliam pasturam pro ovibus super moras apud Lowsewater: necnon unam grangiam, vocatam Salter grange, unacum omnibus domibus, edificiis, terris, pratis, pascuis et pasturis eedem grangie pertinentibus sive spectantibus vel cum eadem occupatis: ac eciam panagium porcorum infra boscum eiusdem grangie. Quequidem omnia et singula premissa superius expressa et specificata iacent et existunt in parochia de Kyrkebyecok in dicto comitatu Cumbrie, et dicto nuper monasterio dudum spectabant et pertinebant, ac in manibus et occupacione propria nuper prioris et conventus dicti nuper monasterii ante et usque tempus dissolucionis inde ad usum hospicii reservata et occupata fuerunt. Tradidit ulterius dictus dominus rex et per presentes ad firmam dimisit prefato Thome Leighe rectoriam de Kyrkeby beycoke cum pertinenciis ac capellas de Lowsewater, Ennerdale, Eshedale, et Wasedale cum suis pertinenciis in comitatu predicto dicto nuper monasterio dudum

spectantes et pertinentes, unacum omnibus et omnimodis decimis granorum, feni, lane et agnellorum, et aliis decimis, oblacionibus, proficuis, obvencionibus et emolumentis quibuscunque dictis rectorie et capellis quoquomodo spectantibus sive pertinentibus. Exceptis tamen semper et dicto domino regi, heredibus et successoribus suis omnimodo reservatis, omnibus grossis arboribus et boscis de et super premissis crescentibus et existentibus, ac advocatione vicarie ecclesie parochialis de Kyrkeby beycoke predicte, necnon omnibus talibus et huiusmodi edificiis intra scitum et precinctum dicti nuper monasterii que dominus dictus rex ibidem imposterum prosterni et auferri mandaverit. Habendum et tenendum . . . . per terminum uiginti et unius annorum . . . . Reddendo inde annuatim dicto domino regi, heredibus et successoribus suis, nonaginta et octo libras, undecim solidos, et octo denarios legalis monete Anglie . . . . Data apud Westmonasterium vicesimo primo die Novembris, anno regni dicti domini regis tricesimo secundo.

CVI. Lord Wharton to the Lord Chancellor commending William Sande of St. Bees with a gift of hawks to the Queen, 7 August, 1544. [B.M. Add. MS. 32655. f. 142.]

Pleaside youre honorable lordshipe to be advertised that where one Williame Sande, father to this berer, William Sande, have yearlie gottene upon his grounde certaine haukes breding in a rook beside a Selle callid Saynt Bees in the countie of Cumbrelande whiche belongid to the lait monesterie of Saynt Maries beside York. And his said father hadd yearlie of the lait abbotte for the same haukis a certaine fee and office of the said sell to his grete commoditie. And therfore the lait Abbote presented yearlie the haukis to the kinges Matie as of thare gift. Ande this yere this berer haithe requyrid my poore advise howe he shuld use thes caste of faucons ande a tercell whiche he this yeare haith gottene ther. I thought most meit and convenyent to sende hyme w^{t} the same haukes to be presentid unto the Quene hir grace as yor lordshipe woll commaunde whiche he willinglie obeyed. Humble beseeching yor lordshipe to be goode lorde unto hyme that he may have yor favorable goodnes for the taking and bringinge of the haukes accordinglie to his more helpe and commoditie. And that yor lordshipe wilbe his goode lorde the rather at my poore Sute. I ame the more bolde to write to yor lordshipe in his favo^{r} for that he haithe honestlie servyde the Kinges Matie at all tymes where I have commaundid

being w^{t}in the office I have under his highnes upone these West Marchies.

Laulie advertising yor lordshipe that albeit I have of long tyme ande yet do remane in servys of the Kinges Matie in ane outwarde and extreme part of the reallme frome his highnes presence ande frome yor lordshipe, myne affyaunce is that youre lordshipe contenewithe my goode lord as alwayes I have founde whiche to knowe shalbe to my contenewall comfort. Ande my poore servys I trust haith beyne and shalbe to the Kinges highnes honor and at yor lordshipis honorable commaundment during my life as I am boundene and that Almightie Gode knowithe who ever preserve yor lordshipe w^{t} long lif and asmuch increse of hono^{r} as yor noble hart can desire.

At Carlisle the vijth of August

Your lordshipes serv^{t}

att command &c.

Thomas Whartton

[Addressed]

To the right honorable ande my synguler good lorde my Lorde Chancelor

[Endorsed]

The lord Wharton to the lord Chauncellor vij° August 1544.

APPENDIX

A List of the Priors of St. Bees.

1. Robert is said by Leland to have been the first prior of St. Bees so far as he could find—" S. Bega : Robertus Prior ejusdem, ut colligo, primus " (*Collectanea*, i. 25). In point of date, a Robert is the first prior whose name appears in the Register : he is witness of a charter of Alice de Rumelli, daughter of William Meschin, the founder of the priory, and wife of William fitz Duncan (Register, pp. 43-4). One of his co-witnesses was Osbert the archdeacon who may perhaps be identified with Osbert de Baines, archdeacon of York, 1140-54 (Le Neve, iii. 131). Robert's date would therefore appear to be in the second quarter of the twelfth century.

2. Richard is the first witness of a grant made to the abbey of Caldra by William de Essebi and Hectred his wife for the health of William earl of Albemarle and the Countess Cicely his wife (Illus. Doc. No. XXXIJ.). As this Earl died in 1179 (Benedict Abbas, i. 243) and as the phraseology of the grant presupposes that he was then alive, the date of Prior Richard must fall before 1179. William de Essebi must have married Hectred, who was widow of Ranulf de Lyndesey and a daughter of Waldeve, lord of Allerdale (Register, pp. 57, 493), before 1158 when his name first appears in the Pipe Rolls of Cumberland. From this circumstance among others it may be taken that the *floruit* of Prior Richard was not long after the middle of the twelfth century.

3. William was prior when Godred father of Olave, king of the Isles, gave certain lands in the Isle of Man to the monks of St. Bees (Register, p. 489). The deed of gift, which is preserved in the Register (pp. 72-3), is witnessed by G[amaliel], Bishop [of the Isles]. As King Godred's reign lay between 1154 and 1187 and as Gamaliel's consecration took place between 1154 and 1161, an equation may be struck and William's priorate set down about 1170.

4. Deodatus is authenticated by a single mention in the Register (p. 137), when he witnessed a grant of the chapel of Clifton to Walthef, son of Thomas clerk of Dene, by Abbot Clement of York (1161-84). Among the other witnesses are

William, prior of Wederale, who is not found elsewhere, and Herbert de Thibei, who succeeded to his land in Tibei in 1178 (*Pipe Rolls*, ed. Hinde, p. 164). The date of this prior will, therefore, fall between 1178 and 1184.

5. Waleran, according to Dugdale (*Mon.*, iii. 574), occurs as prior of St. Bees about 1197, but his name has not been found elsewhere. About this date there was a Walrann prior of Neddrum in Strangford Lough, an affiliation of St. Bees (Illus. Doc. No. IJ. 6, 7). The suggestion, therefore, is not improbable.

6. Robert, prior of St. Bees, made an agreement with Richard son of Peter touching 32 acres of land in Hwithothehavene on 23 September, 1202 (Illus. Doc. No. XXVIJ.), and about the same date he witnessed the foundation charter of the borough of Egremont given by Richard de Lucy (*Transactions of the C. & W. Archaeol. Soc.*, i. 284). There are in this Register (pp. 94-5, 195) two charters given by this prior Robert, which, from the evidence of the witnesses, confirm the above date.

7. John, prior of St. Bees, made an agreement with Ranulf de Rotington touching the mill pool between Kirkeby and Rotington in the year when Odo, king of Germany, came to England (Register, pp. 428-30). This incident settles Prior John's date about 1207 (Walter of Coventry, ii. 199: *Rotuli de Finibus*, pp. 384-5, Rec. Com.).

8. Daniel, prior of St. Bees, had a lease of the multure of Rotington mill for three years from Ranulf de Rotington, the lease bearing date on the feast of the Purification after the Christmas which King John celebrated at York (Register, pp. 435-6). As the king was at York at Christmas 1210 (Matthew Paris, *Chron. Majora*, ii. 531), the date of the transaction at St. Bees was on 2 February, 1211.

9. Ralf, prior of St. Bees, made an exchange of lands with Richard son of John de Punchunby, the official witnesses to which show that the date cannot be much later than 1220 (Register, pp. 303-4).

10. Wydo, Gwydo or Guy, prior of St. Bees, was witness to a grant of land to his priory by Thomas de Neuton, having William parson of Workington as one of his co-witnesses: he also granted a lease of land in Neuton to one of his tenants (Register, pp. 104-5, 159-60). With Priors Ralf of Carlisle, William Rundel of Wederhal and Robert of St. Mary's, York, Prior Guido of St. Bees witnessed a deed preserved in the *Register of Wetherhal*, pp. 344-5. The official witnesses here suggest a date about 1230 or not long after.

11. John de Lestingham, prior of St. Bees, had an agreement on 31 August, 1254, with Robert de Brainthwait touching the moor of Hensingham. As Prior John he is a witness to a deed of gift by Robert de Hothwait to Gilbert his brother. Both charters are in this Register (pp. 178, 255-6).

12. William de Rothewel, prior of St. Bees, made an agreement with John de Langliver touching a right of turbary on the moor of Hensingham, bearing date on 26 May, 1256. As Prior William he leased half an acre of land in Botel to one of his tenants and purchased a sheepgate for seven years, beginning at Whitsuntide, 1256, from Benedict son of Benedict de Rotington (Register, pp. 257-8, 282-3, 425).

13. Nicholas de Langton, prior of St. Bees, is represented by numerous charters in this Register, for references to which, see the index. Several of his acts are dated, a feature which makes the chronology of his priorate comparatively easy. One of the earliest of his recorded acts is dated on 25 April, 1258 (Register, pp. 180-81) and one of the latest on 14 September 1282 (*Ibid.*, p. 410). This period probably covers the whole of his priorate. See the previous and following priors.

14. Benedict, prior of St. Bees, renewed a lease of some land in Milnethorp to Roger Croyser on 11 November, 1282, and had an agreement with Thomas de Lucy, son of Alan de Multon, touching an encroachment on the land of the monks at Lowswater on 10 May, 1286 (Register, pp. 144-6, 409-10). There is no certain evidence at present known to identify this prior with Benedict de Malton who became abbot of St. Mary's, York, in 1296, but as he had been prior of St. Mary's at the time of his election (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1292-1301, p. 193), the inference is probable.

15. Absalon, prior of St. Bees, with the priors of Lancaster and Cartmel, as commissaries of Pope Honorius IV. (1285-7), confirmed a composition between the abbot and convent of Furness and the vicars of Dalton and Urswick relating to the chapel of Hawkshead (Anct. D., L. No. 282). Prior Absalon's seal is attached to the deed: a pointed oval showing the Lamb of God with the legend, + SIGILL : FRIS : ABSALON : PRIORIS : DE : BIGEE. A picture of this seal has been given by the present writer in *Victoria Hist. of Cumberland*, ii. 130. As the formation of the place-name on the seal is somewhat curious, it may be illustrated by other examples. In 1445 the inhabitants of the valley of Eschdale sent a memorial to Pope Eugenius IV., alleging that the houses they inhabited were ten miles or more distant from the parish church of S. Bigia (*sancte Bigie*) in the

deanery of Coupland (*Cal. of Papal Letters*, ix. 480), and in the ecclesiastical valuation of the priory of nuns of Seton in 1535, it is stated that an ancient pension of xijd. was payable to the prior *sancti* (sic) *Bigge* by their house (*Valor Eccles.*, v. 265). At the British Museum (Seals, 3953) there is a cast of an indistinct seal of St. Bees, showing what appears to be an ornamental cross, the legend of which is defaced.

16. William de Dereby, prior of St. Bees, is mentioned in this Register in dated deeds between 1288 and 1295. On 11 November, 1288, Prior William had an agreement with William Boyville, knight, touching the manor of Kirkesanton (pp. 436-7) and as William de Derby, prior of St. Bees, he witnessed a charter given at Distinton on 10 March, 1295 (pp. 101-2). William de Dereby, prior of St. Bees, purchased some tenements in Talentire (p. 405), and as Prior William issued a lease of land in 1290 (p. 410*n.*).

17. Hugh de Cumpton, prior of St. Bees, was appointed one of the attorneys of Abbot Benedict of York to give seisin of certain land to William de Walton, clerk. The deed of deputation is dated on 21 November, 1301 (Register, pp. 260-1). As Hugh, prior of St. Bees, he witnessed a charter relating to land in Gosford (*Ibid.*, pp. 325-6).

18. Alan de Nesse, prior of St. Bees, is witness to a deed of gift by Robert de Qwenby to Henry his son (Register, p. 275) and he was prior when Robert son of William son of Roger de Gosford quit-claimed certain property in Gosford to J[ohn de Gylling], abbot of St. Mary's, York, and Brother Alan de Nesse, prior of St. Bees (*Ibid.*, p. 326). As John de Gylling was abbot of St. Mary's from 1303 to 1313, Alan's priorate must fall between these years. But as Alan had been prior of St. Mary's when he was elected in 1313 to succeed John de Gylling in that house (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1313-7, pp. 2, 13), the date of his priorate at St. Bees cannot be much later than 1310.

19. John, prior of St. Bees, witnessed a composition, dated at London on 10 December, 1330, between Anthony de Lucy, lord of Cockermouth, and Thomas de Burgh, rector of Brigham, touching the oblations in the chapel of Cockermouth Castle and the tithe of a water-mill in Cockermouth, both being within the bounds of his parochial church (Illus. Doc. No. LVJ.).

20. William de Seynesbury, on 27 June, 1360, had papal confirmation of the collation, by authority of the ordinary, of the priory of S. Bega, a dependent of St. Mary's, York (*Cal. of Papal Petitions*, i. 315-6, 357-8). Though the papal confirmation may imply a collation made several years before, there is still a long interval between Seynesbury and the previous prior.

21. Thomas de Brignal, prior of the cell of S. Bega, was a party to two indentures relating to a moiety of the manor of Walton, the first of which is dated on 21 September, 1370, and the second on 3 February, 1371 (Register, pp. 263-6).

22. Thomas de Cotingham, prior of St. Bees, is authenticated by three deeds in the Register (pp. 268-9, 276-7), all dated in 1379. For his grave-cover and the inscription thereon, see the note on p. 269.

23. Nicholas de Warthill, prior of the cell of S. Bega in Coupland, acted as proctor for St. Mary's, York, in the autumn of 1387, in the adjudication of a dispute with the canons of Conyngeshed touching a pension due from the parish church of Whytebec (Register, pp. 124-8).

24. Roger Kirkeby, prior of Seynt Beys, was required in May, 1434, to take the oath enjoined by Act of Parliament not to maintain peace breakers referred to in the said Act (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1429-36, p. 383). He remained prior of St. Bees till he was elected to be abbot of St. Mary's, York, early in 1437 (*Ibid.*, 1436-41, pp. 56, 71). "Dom. Rog. Kyrkeby, monachus" was admitted a brother of the Guild of Corpus Christi in the City of York in 1417-8 (Surtees Soc. No. 57, p. 19).

25. Doctor Stanlaw, prior of St. Bees, acted with John Hudelston, knight, William Martindale, knight, Master Thomas Eglisfeld, parson of Dean, Christopher Culwen of Workington, Richard Eglisfeld and Robert Lamplwgh, esquires, in settling a dispute between John of Penyngton, knight, and Thomas Lamplwgh knight. The award, ordinance and "doome" is dated 12 March, 1465 (Hist. MSS. Com. Rep. x. App. pt. iv. 227, Lord Muncaster's MSS.). This prior may be alluded to in the obscure marginal note found in the Register of St. Bees, p. 428*n*, though it would be hazardous to identify him with the Thomas Stanley who was prior of Wedirhill in 1434 and the contemporary of Roger Kirkeby, prior of St. Bees (*Cal. of Pat.*, 1429-36, p. 383).

26. John Warde, prior of S. Bega, was admitted a brother of the guild of Corpus Christi, York, in 1473 (Surtees Soc., No. 57, p. 84), and on 26 October, 1474, an award was made between him and Christopher Sandz, free tenant of Rodyngton, which defined the territorial bounds between them (Register of St. Bees, pp. 484-5).

27. Roger Armyn, prior of St. Bees in Coupland, gave a receipt, dated on 10 December, 1485, to William Haryngton for eight shillings, an ancient rent charge due to the priory from the manor of Aldingham (Register, pp. 485-6).

28. Edmund Thornton, prior of the cell of S. Bega, had a dispute with Christopher Sandes in 1496 about the hawks on St. Bees Head, and on 6 July of that year Christopher produced his evidences in the *camera* of the Prior of St. Bees in support of his claim (Register, pp. 193-4). In a duplicate of this deed in the Register (p. 449), this prior appears under the name of Edmund Smyth. As Edmund Thornton, he was confirmed abbot of St. Mary's, York, on 6 May, and received the temporalities on 28 May, 1507 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 539), but it is doubtful that he was prior of St. Bees at the time of his election.

29. Thomas Barwyke, *custos* of the cell of S. Bega, had an agreement in 1498 with William son of Christopher Sandes about a piece of land on the boundary between the franchise of St. Bees and the land of Rodington. (Register, p. 449). From this deed it would appear that the priory was vacant in 1498 or that Edmund Thornton, the prior, had extended leave of absence from the house.

30. Edmund, prior of St. Bees, was a party with Richard, prior of St. Martin's near Richmond, to an indenture, dated 21 February, 1517, with John Heron relating to money connected with the government of the Border (L. & P. of Henry VIII., vol. iv. 2216). This prior is identical with Edmund Whalley who was elected abbot of St. Mary's, York, early in 1521 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 539). On 16 July, 1526, Edmund Whalley, abbot of St. Mary's, had an acquittance of certain monies, one sum of which he had received when he was prior of St. Bees (*Ibid.*, iv. 2322).

31. Dan Robert Alanby, prior of Sainct Bees, scriblyd in hast at Sainct Bees upon Sainct Luke day the evangelist, 1523, a letter to Lord Dacre reporting the appearance of hostile ships on the coast supposed to be of the Duke of Albany's company (Illus. Doc. No. LXXXVIJ.). On 20 October following, Dacre, in forwarding Alanby's report to the Earl of Surrey, described him as Robert Alanby, prior of St. Bees in Cowpland, late prior of Wedrall and of St. Mary's, York (*Ibid.*, No. LXXXVIIJ.). He had been prior of Wetheral about 1494 (*Reg. of Wetherhal*, p. 511).

32. Dan John Mathew, prior of St. Bees, was removed from his priorate by the general chapter, held at the abbey of St. Mary, York, on 14 October, 1533, upon "gret complayntes cumyng of extorcion and other gret urgent wronges done at Saynt Bees to the tenauntes and inhabitantes ther." The charges and defence will be seen at length in Illus. Doc. Nos. XC., XCJ. It is probable that it was about Prior Mathew that Cromwell wrote to Abbot William of York in 1531 (State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. v. 578).

At the dissolution of St. Mary's, the name of John Mathew, priest, appears as a member of that house, to whom a yearly pension of vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} was given on 29 November, 1539 (Dugdale, *Mon.*, iii. 569.)

33. John Poule is returned as incumbent (*incumbens*) of the cell of St. Bees in the ecclesiastical valuation of 1535 (*Valor Eccles.*, v. 11). No doubt he was the lawful prior, for the same designation is given in the valuation to Richard Wederhall, who is known from other sources to have been prior of the cell of the Holy Trinity of Wederhall (*Reg. of Wetherhal*, p. 511.).

34. Dan Robert Paddy was the last of the priors of St. Bees. In January, 1537, when the northern counties were seething in rebellion, Abbot William of York reported to Cromwell that Dan Robert Paddy, prior of the cell of St. Bees, had been sent to his room and as it was surmised " he should be lettyd by ye commons in these parts in his riding thither un knowledge or writing to me " (State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. xij (1), 133, 640). On 29 September, 1538, he had a settlement with Christopher Lyster, one of the tenants of the priory, and gave him a discharge " for all maner [of] labor, dettes, paymentes, waigyth, covenaunces frome ye begynnyng off ye worlde to this present day " (Register, p. 486). At the dissolution of the priory, a yearly pension of £40 was assigned to him on 3 June, 1538 (Augmentation Book, ccxxxiij. f. 146b).

	A list of Priors.	Approximate Dates.
1.	Robert	1145
2.	Richard	1160
3.	William	1170
4.	Deodatus	1181
5.	Waleran	1197
6.	Robert	1202
7.	John	1207
8.	Daniel	1211
9.	Ralf	1220
10.	Guy	1230
11.	John de Lestingham	1254
12.	William de Rothewel	1256
13.	Nicholas de Langton	1258-82
14.	Benedict	1282-86
15.	Absalon	1287
16.	William de Dereby	1288-95
17.	Hugh de Cumpton	1301

A list of Priors.		Approximate Dates.
18.	Alan de Nesse	1310
19.	John	1330
20.	William de Seynesbury	1360
21.	Thomas de Brignal	1370-71
22.	Thomas de Cotingham	1379
23.	Nicholas de Warthill	1387
24.	Roger Kirkeby	1434-7
25.	Doctor Stanlaw	1465
26.	John Warde	1473-4
27.	Roger Armyn	1485
28.	Edmund Thornton	1496
29.	Thomas Barwyke, *custos*	1498
30.	Edmund [Whalley]	1517
31.	Robert Alanby	1523
32.	John Mathew	1533
33.	John Poule, *incumbens*	1535
34.	Robert Paddy, last prior	1537-8

GENERAL INDEX.

The letter *c* attached to a number is a sign that the name occurs in the title of a charter and *n* indicates that it will be found in the note. As the forms of names vary greatly in the Register, only a few variants are given in the Indexes.

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